



# Focus on Homelessness

All Regions

Eoin O'Sullivan  
Aisling McGovern  
Mike Allen

Challenging homelessness. Changing lives.

**FOCUS**  
Ireland



## Contents

Introduction.....	4
Significant Features Emerging from the Geographical Data.....	5
<b>Dublin</b> .....	9
<b>Mid-East</b> Kildare, Meath and Wicklow.....	27
<b>Midlands</b> Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath.....	45
<b>Mid-West</b> Clare and Limerick.....	63
<b>North-East</b> Monaghan and Cavan .....	81
<b>North-West</b> Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo .....	99
<b>South-East</b> Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford .....	117
<b>South-West</b> Cork and Kerry .....	135
<b>West</b> Galway City, Galway County, Mayo and Roscommon.....	153

# 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. This series 'Focus on Homelessness' aims to build on the success of our research partnership by making the now substantial body of data published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and other State Agencies working in the area of Housing and Homelessness, available in an accessible format.

Since 2020, Focus on Homelessness has provided an overview of key trends in the number of households experiencing homelessness in Ireland in recent years, the number of entries into and exits from emergency accommodation, length of stay in emergency accommodation and the expenditure on these services. Special editions of Focus on Homelessness have examined Adult-Only Homelessness, Gender and Homelessness, patterns of homelessness in each of the nine regions and 'A Decade of Homelessness' data. All previous editions of Focus on Homelessness, as well as individual regional reports for 2025, can be found [here](#).

This Focus on Homelessness edition will take a closer look at homelessness around the country by providing a detailed report for each of the nine Local Authority administrative regions that organise homelessness services, covering the period from mid-2014 to mid-2025. A combined report will also be published which will draw general observations on trends in homelessness in Ireland over this eleven-year period.

This is the second iteration of regional analysis of homelessness in the Focus on Homelessness series. The previous Focus on Homelessness edition on regional trends analysed the changes between 2014 and 2021. This iteration compares figures in 2025 to both 2021 and 2014. Current figures are compared to two separate points in time as it shows how the introduction and subsequent ending of certain COVID-19 policies have impacted homelessness.

Since the last iteration of this report, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has provided more data around aspects of homelessness that will be discussed in the individual reports. These include: Preventions from entering emergency accommodation (since 2022); Drivers of Entries into Emergency accommodation (since 2024) and citizenship of adults in emergency accommodation (since 2022). Changes to duration in emergency accommodation have provided more detailed analysis of how long households stay in emergency accommodation. This data provides more detail and valuable insight into the makeup of those in emergency accommodation.

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

Given the scale of the material set out in the individual reports it would be useful to the reader to draw attention to some of the significant issues and trend which emerge from this data. As this is the second iteration of the regional trends of homelessness reports published by Focus Ireland, the 10 key points listed below mainly focus on the period between 2021 and 2025.

## 1) Significant increases in homeless population since 2021

Homelessness<sup>1</sup> as measured by the numbers of adults in emergency accommodation at a point-in-time, in Ireland has almost doubled since the last iteration of these reports in 2021. While there are variances in the rate of increase between regions, homelessness is at its highest in most categories within regions.

There were 7,060 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Ireland in June 2025. Adult-only homelessness in Ireland has increased by 57% since June 2021 (n=4,497).

There were 2,320 families in emergency accommodation in Ireland in June 2025. Family homelessness in Ireland has increased by 149% since June 2021 (n=932).

There were 4,958 child dependents in emergency accommodation in Ireland in June 2025. Child homelessness<sup>2</sup> has increased by 128% since June 2021 (n=2,167).

There were 4,350 adult women in emergency accommodation in Ireland in June 2025. Adult female homelessness has increased by 121% since June 2021 (n=1,962)

## 2) Some small decreases seen within regions

It is important to note that some areas have either decreased in recent years, or not yet surpassed the peak seen pre-2021 Examples include:

- Youth (18-24) Homelessness in the Mid-East (peaked in 2024)
- Family and child homelessness in the South-West (peaked in 2019)
- Adult-only homelessness in the South-East (peaked in 2018)

Most notably, homelessness in the North-East is lower now than in 2024 in almost all categories. While figures are still higher than in 2021, it is a positive that figures have decreased in the past year.

<sup>1</sup> 'Homelessness' in this instance refers to those in emergency accommodation only.

<sup>2</sup> Child homelessness here refers specifically to child dependents.

### 3) Reasons for homelessness

Since the start of 2024, local authorities have reported the reasons households have given for entering emergency accommodation. These reports focused on the numbers entering emergency accommodation due to No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs) and Leaving Direct Provision. There are many possible reasons a household can give for entering emergency accommodation, but No-Fault NoTs and Leaving Direct Provision are objective and are not caused by other underlying issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as their reason for becoming homeless, but may have been staying with family as a result of a No-Fault NoT. Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs are also the most directly policy related.

As of Q2 2025, No-Fault NoTs are given as the reason for entering homelessness at various frequencies depending on the region, for between 12% (South-East) and 30% (Midlands). While data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards, it is clear that no-fault NoTs are a significant reason for entering emergency accommodation.

Leaving Direct Provision is a significant reason for entering homelessness in Dublin (22% in Q2 2025) but this is an outlier compared to the eight other regions. Some regions have had no entries into emergency accommodation as a result of leaving Direct Provision since the start of 2024 (Midlands, North-West).

### 4) Family and child homelessness

Both family and child dependent homelessness experienced a decrease in numbers in all 9 regions over the period 2020-2021, due to COVID-19 policies<sup>3</sup>. These policies had a clear positive impact, but their end has seen an acceleration in homelessness in these groups since then. As detailed above family homelessness has increased by 149% in the past five years and is increasing at a faster rate than adult-only homelessness. In 8 out of the 9 regions family homelessness is higher now than pre-covid, indicating that the COVID-19 policies and positive impact on family homelessness has almost completely reversed since their removal.

### 5) Age differences

25-44 year olds are the largest group of adults accessing emergency accommodation and represent over 50% of the adult homeless population in 7 of 9 regions.

Those aged 65+ remain a very small proportion of the adult homeless population, ranging from 1.4% (Mid-West) to 4.8% (Mid-East and West).

<sup>3</sup> The two most relevant temporary measures were a moratorium on evictions and a rent freeze. The moratorium on the termination of rental tenancies on all grounds was in place between March and August 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

## 6) Citizenship trends

Non-EU/EEA citizens have experienced a significant increase in 7 of the 9 regions between 2022 and 2025 (with UK/EEA citizens having the largest increase in the South-East and West regions). Irish citizens represented a smaller proportion of the adults in emergency accommodation in 2025 than 2022 in all 9 regions. The largest proportion of Irish citizens was in the West at 78.1%, while less than half of the homeless population in the Dublin region were Irish citizens in June 2025 (42.8%).

## 7) Increase in PEA as an accommodation provider

There are three types of emergency accommodation reported in monthly homelessness reports. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators.

Compared to the last iteration of this report there is a more consistent pattern of increased use of PEA, with all regions having a greater proportion of PEA accommodation. The proportion of adults in PEA accommodation in Ireland has increased from 52% in 2021 to 69% in 2025. PEA is the largest accommodation provider in 7 of the 9 regions, and varies from representing 41% of emergency accommodation in the Mid-East to 82% in the West. The number of PEA accommodation beds has more than doubled between 2021 and 2025, while STA and TEA have increased by 20%.

## 8) Duration in emergency accommodation

Since Q1 2022 Local Authorities have reported duration in emergency accommodation in a more detailed way. Pre-2022 households were reported as staying in emergency accommodation for <6 months or >6 months. From 2022 onwards, data is now provided on 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months and 24+ months.

Analysis of the data 2022-2025 shows some key findings – most notably that households are generally staying in emergency accommodation for longer in 2025 than in June 2022. The proportion of those staying in emergency accommodation for 12+ months<sup>4</sup> has increased across all regions. This is true for both adult-only households and families, although the increase in time spent varies significantly across regions.

A fifth of adult-only households and over a quarter of families were in emergency accommodation in Dublin for 24+ months, a significant increase from 16% and 17% respectively in 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 12-18 months, 18-24 months and 24+ months.

## 9) Emergency accommodation expenses

Local Authorities can recoup 90 percent of their expenditure on homelessness services under from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. Expenditure is broken down under 5 categories.

The national breakdown of Section 10 expenditure in 2024 was as follows:

- Homeless prevention, tenancy sustainment and resettlement supports: 5%
- Emergency accommodation: 86%
- Long-Term supported accommodation: 4%
- Day Services: 1%
- Housing Authority Homeless Services Provision including Administration: 4%

Dublin had the highest proportion of Section 10 expenditure on emergency accommodation at 88%, while the West had the lowest proportion at 71%. Expenditure on emergency accommodation in Ireland has more than doubled between 2020 and 2024. Expenditure on all other categories has increased by 44% between 2020 and 2024.

## 10) Share of total adult homelessness

The Dublin region accounts for the vast majority of adults in emergency accommodation in Ireland with 70.8% of the total homeless population as of June 2025, a small increase from 69.6% in June 2021.

The South-West has the second largest homeless population but reduced its proportion from 8.4% in 2021 to 6.6%, while the Mid-West has increased from the fourth largest in 2021 (4.8%) to the third largest in 2025 (6.6%).

The North-West has the smallest adult homeless population in the country as of June 2025, at 1.6%. In 2021 it had the second smallest homeless population (1.4%).

However, the number of adults who entered emergency accommodation over the period 2014-2025 was split almost evenly between Dublin and Outside Dublin. Those who entered emergency accommodation in the Dublin region were likely to experience a longer duration in emergency accommodation than those outside Dublin, resulting in Dublin having the greatest share in adults in emergency accommodation at a point in time.



# Dublin

Prevention .....	10
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	11
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	12
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	13
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	16
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	17
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	18
Emergency Accommodation Providers.....	19
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	20
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	22
Housing First .....	24
Expenditure on Homelessness Services in Dublin .....	25

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the four Dublin Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025.<sup>3</sup> The average number of such preventions per quarter in 2025 so far, was 528 – a 29.7% reduction from 2024’s quarterly average of 751 but an increase from 2022 and 2023. Since 2024 the largest number of preventions have been through LA Tenant-in-Situ (TIS) schemes and Private Rented Housing options. In Q2 2025, 62.8% (n=348) of preventions came from the Private Rental Sector (PRS), followed by LA TIS (14.8%, n=82); LA Lettings (10.5%, n=58); AHB Lettings (9.4%, n=52); and Supported Long Term Accommodation (2.5%, n=14).

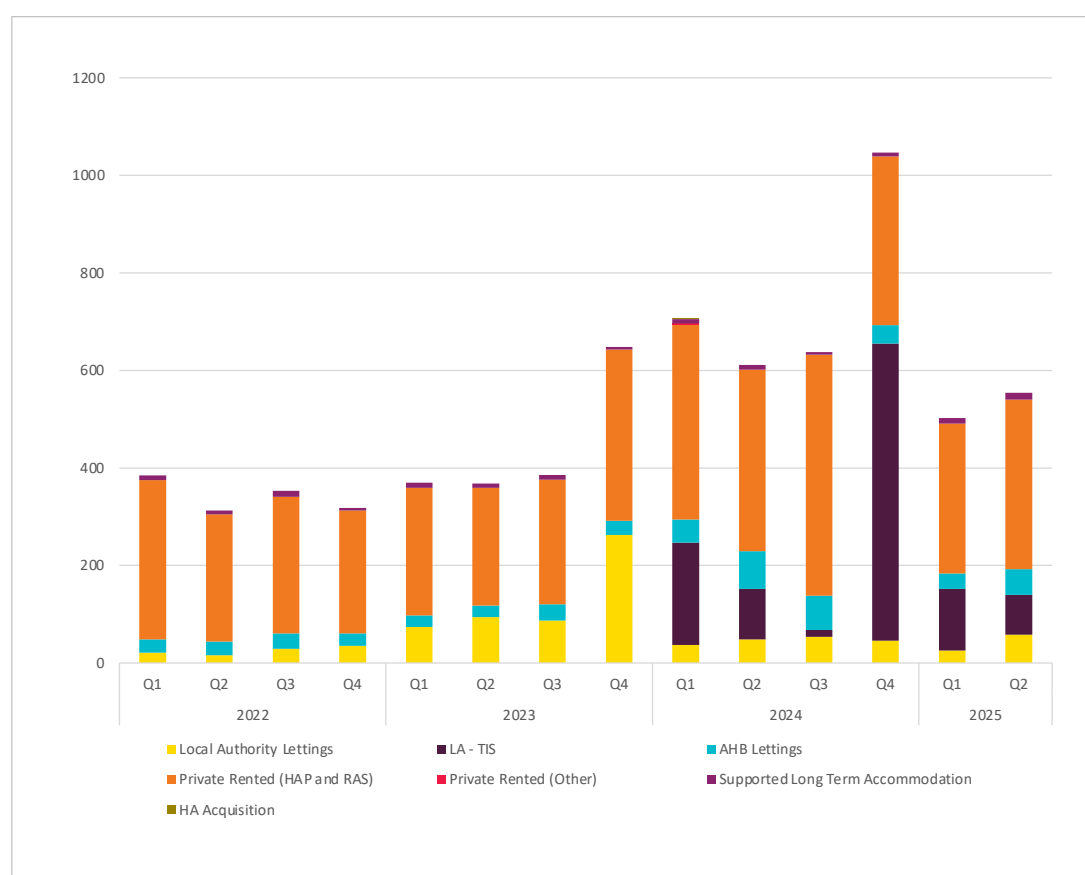


Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in Dublin, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

<sup>3</sup> Q4 2024 shows a very large number of Local Authority Tenant in Situ preventions – this is understood to be an administrative backlog from previous quarters in 2024.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the four Local Authorities in Dublin and provided with emergency or temporary accommodation. In 2024, an average of 852 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in Dublin, compared to 750 per quarter in 2021 and 448 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 831 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

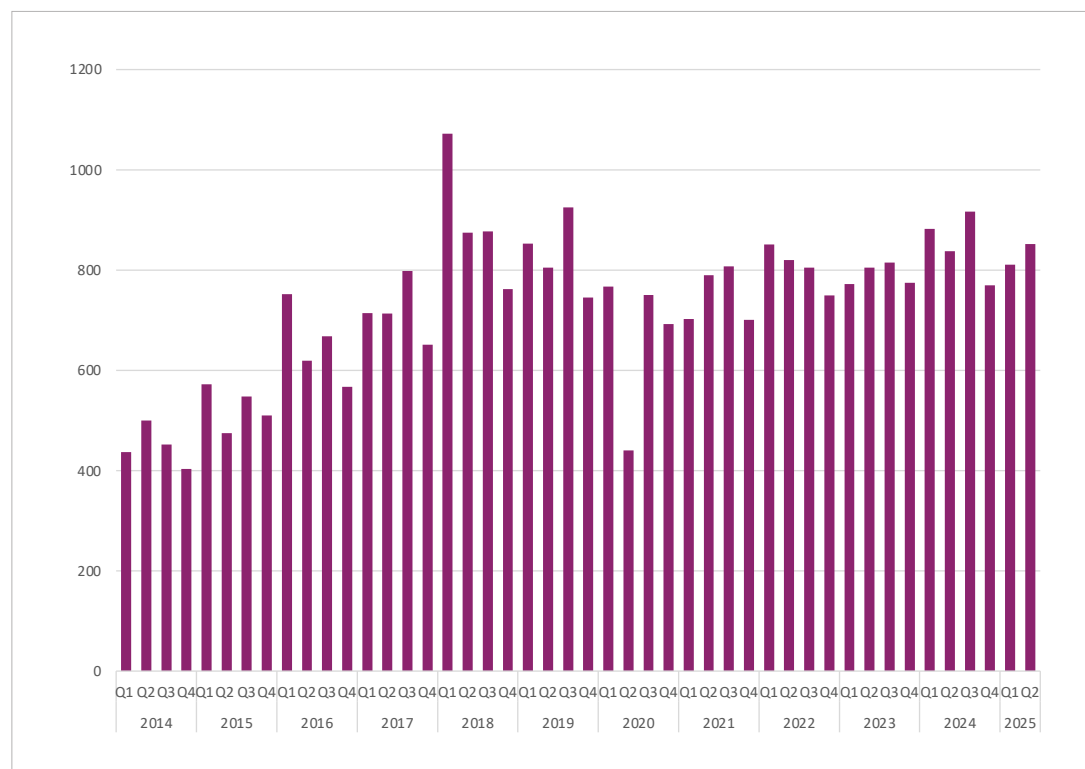
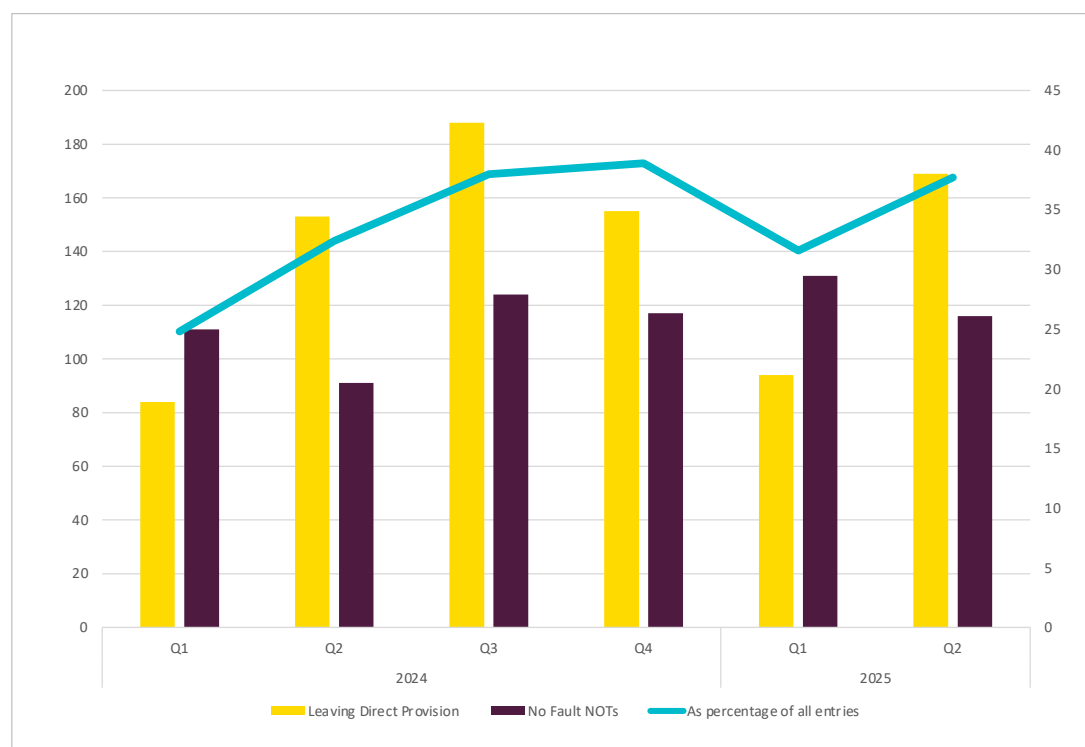


Figure 2: New Adult Presentation to Emergency Accommodation, Dublin Region, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 highlights two of the most frequent explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>4</sup>. In Q2 2025, 169 households (22.4%) stated leaving Direct Provision as their reason for presenting as homelessness and entering emergency accommodation in Dublin, while 116 (15.3%) stated it was due to No Fault NoTs.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries, Dublin Q1 2024-Q2 2025**

Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs make up 37.7% of all entries into Emergency Accommodation in Q2 2025, an increase from 24.8% in Q1 2024. Thus, both leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs are consistent and significant reasons for entering emergency accommodation in Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering Emergency Accommodation, focus is remaining on Leaving Direct Provision and No Fault NoTs as they are objective and aren't caused by other underlying issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family as a result of a No Fault NoT.

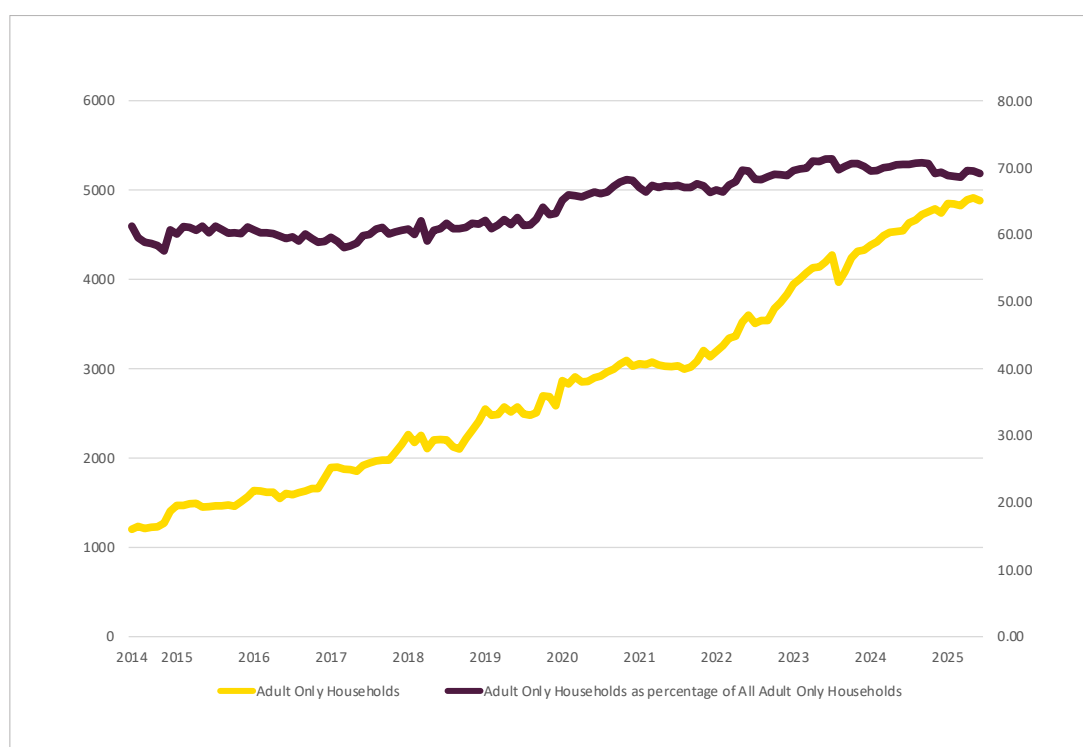
<sup>5</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Dublin at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Ireland. There has been a consistent upward trend in the number of adult-only households since the start of data collection in mid-2014.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 61.4% since June 2021 (n=3,024), and by 306.2% since June 2014 (n=1,202). There were 4,882 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Dublin in June 2025.

Adult-only households in Dublin make up 69.2% of all adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has risen slightly since June 2021 (67.2%) and June 2014 (61.3%).

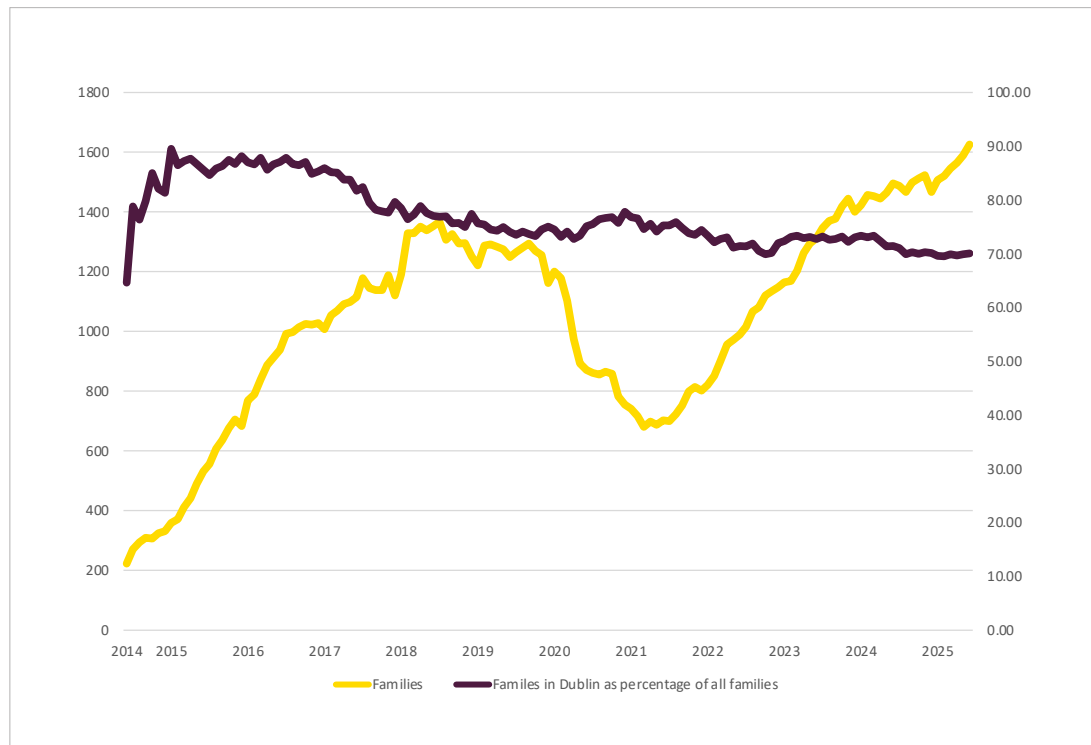


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in Dublin, as well as homeless families in Dublin and as a percentage of all families accessing emergency accommodation in Ireland. The number of families in emergency accommodation has risen significantly since 2014, although it experienced a temporary large reduction in 2020-2021 (with the decline starting prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating over the period when pandemic protection measures were in place<sup>6</sup>) before steadily increasing again.

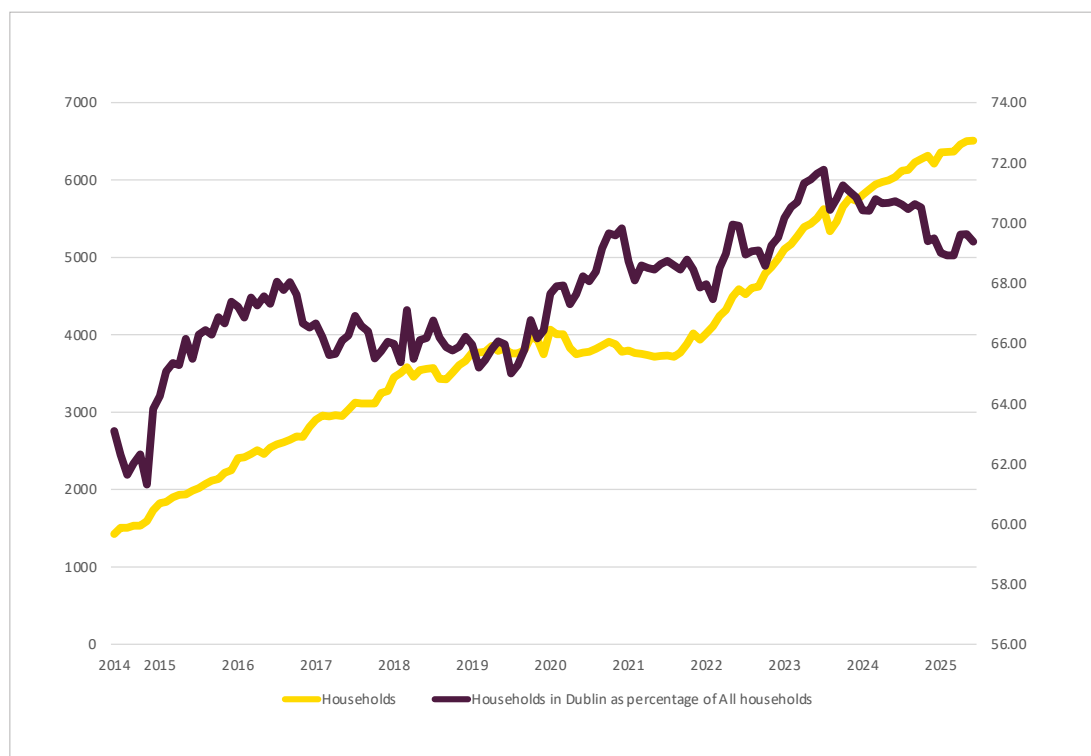
The number of families in emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 131.6% since June 2021 (n=702), and by 629.1% since June 2014 (n=223). In June 2025 there were 1,626 families in emergency accommodation in Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> See the previous iteration of Focus on Homelessness: regional trends for further discussion.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in Dublin make up 70.1% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is slightly below the proportion in June 2021 (75.3%) but higher than the proportion in June 2014 (63.1%).



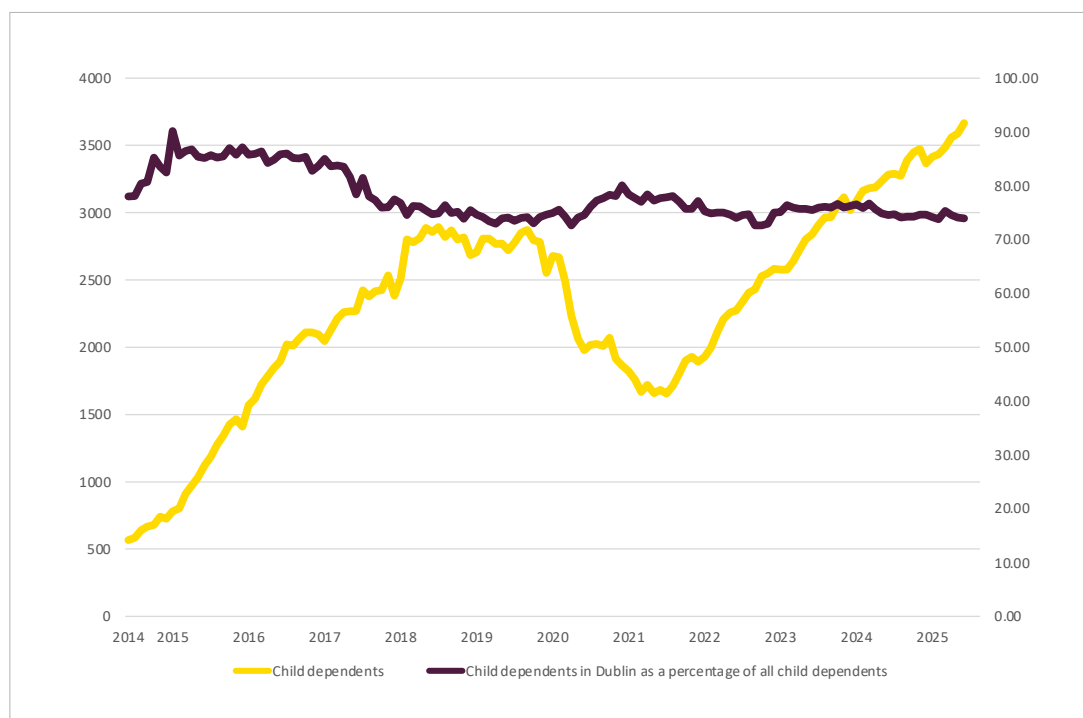
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin and as a Percentage of Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in Dublin, and the number of households in emergency in Dublin as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The number of households in emergency accommodation in Dublin has risen significantly since 2014. Household numbers plateaued between 2019-2021 (largely due to the temporary reduction in families as noted above) but have steadily risen since then

The number of households in emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 74.7% since June 2021 (n=3,726), and 356.7% since June 2014 (n=1,425). There were 6,508 households in emergency accommodation in Dublin in June 2025

The number of households in Dublin as a percentage of households in emergency accommodation nationally has risen slightly, from 63.1% in June 2014 to 68.6% in June 2021 and 69.4% in June 2025.

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in Dublin, and the number of child dependents in Dublin as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The trend for child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with a large decrease occurring 2020-2021, before a steady and significant increase from 2022-2025.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 117.7% since June 2021 (n=1,684), and 546.6% since June 2014 (n=567). There were 3,666 child dependents in emergency accommodation in Dublin in June 2025.

The number of child dependents in Dublin as a percentage of child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally has reduced slightly from June 2014 (78%) to June 2021 (77.7%) to June 2025 (73.9%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of those in emergency accommodation in the Dublin area. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in Dublin, at 53.3% - a slight decrease from 58.2% in June 2021. The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight increase from 1.5% in June 2021 to 1.9% in June 2025.

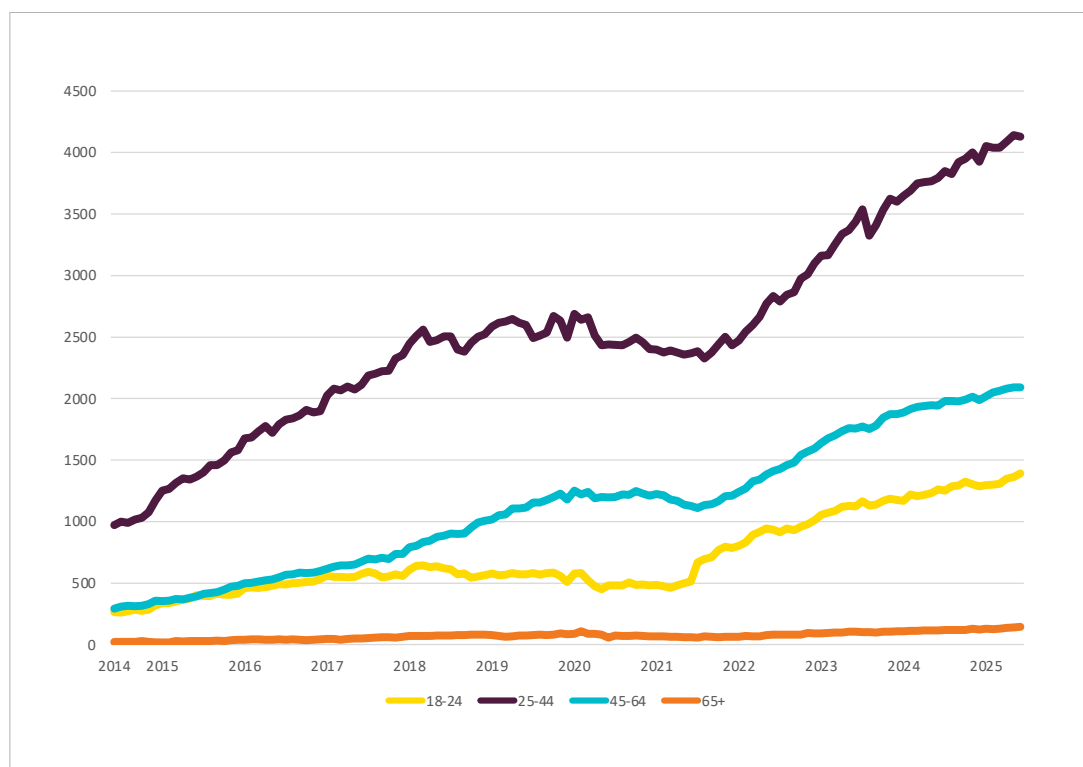


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults Accessing Emergency Accommodation in Dublin, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 1,391 in June 2025 – an increase of 171.2% since June 2021 (n=513) and 428.9% since June 2014 (n=263).

The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 4,130 in June 2025 - an increase of 74.4% since June 2021 (n=2,368) and 325.3% since June 2014 (n=971).

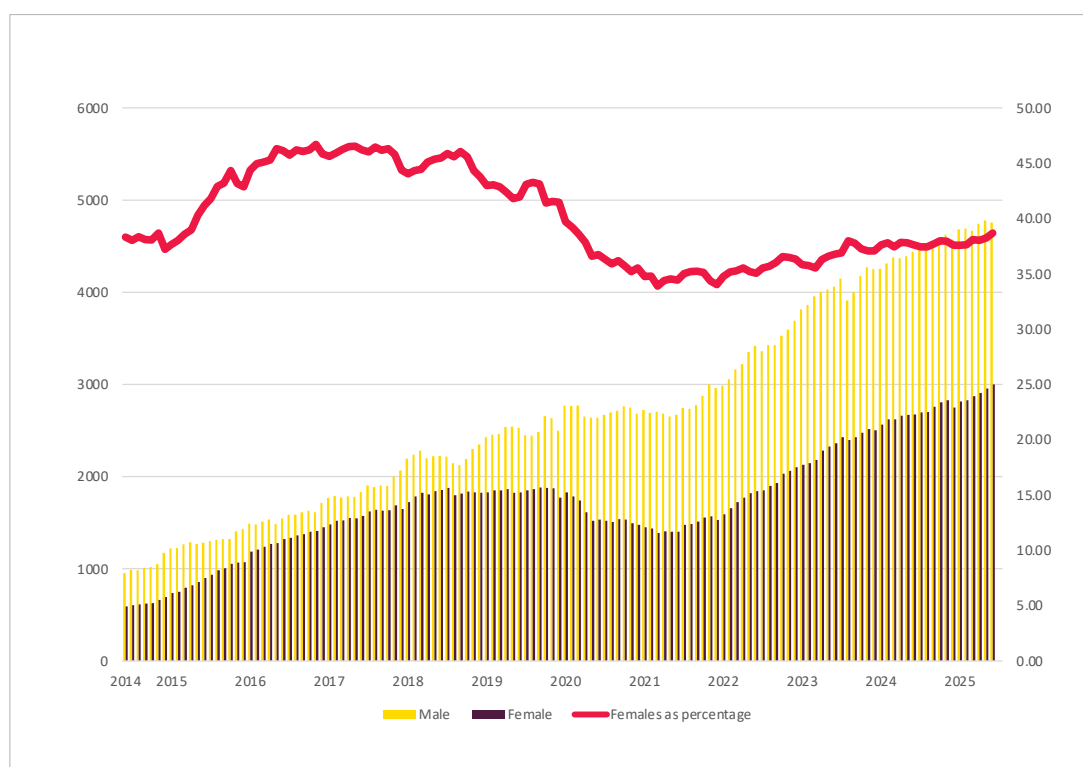
The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 2,090 in June 2025 – an increase of 85.3% since June 2021 (n=1,128) and 615.8% since June 2014 (n=292).

The number of those aged **65+** in emergency accommodation was 144 in June 2025 – an increase of 140% since June 2021 (n=60) and 554.5% since June 2014 (n=22).



## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in Dublin. As of June 2025, there were 4,756 men and 2,999 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 61:39. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in Dublin was higher in June 2025 (38.7%) than in June 2021 (34.4%).

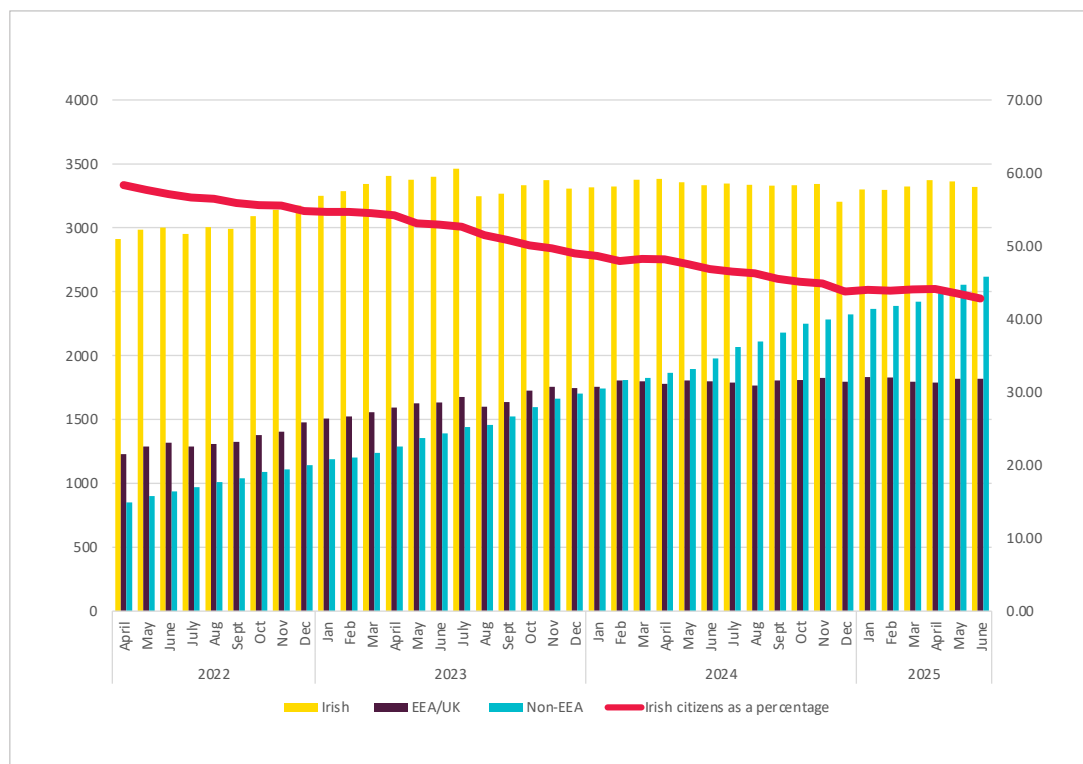


**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in Dublin**

The number of men accessing emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 78.2% since June 2021 (n=2,669) and 398% since June 2014 (n=955). In comparison the number of women accessing emergency accommodation in Dublin has increased by 114.2% since June 2021 (n=1,400) and by 405.7% since June 2014 (n=593).

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025.<sup>7</sup> In June 2025 there were 3,320 Irish citizens (42.8%), 1,819 UK/EEA citizens (23.5%), and 2,616 non-EEA citizens (33.7%) in emergency accommodation in Dublin.



**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in Dublin, April 2022-June 2025**

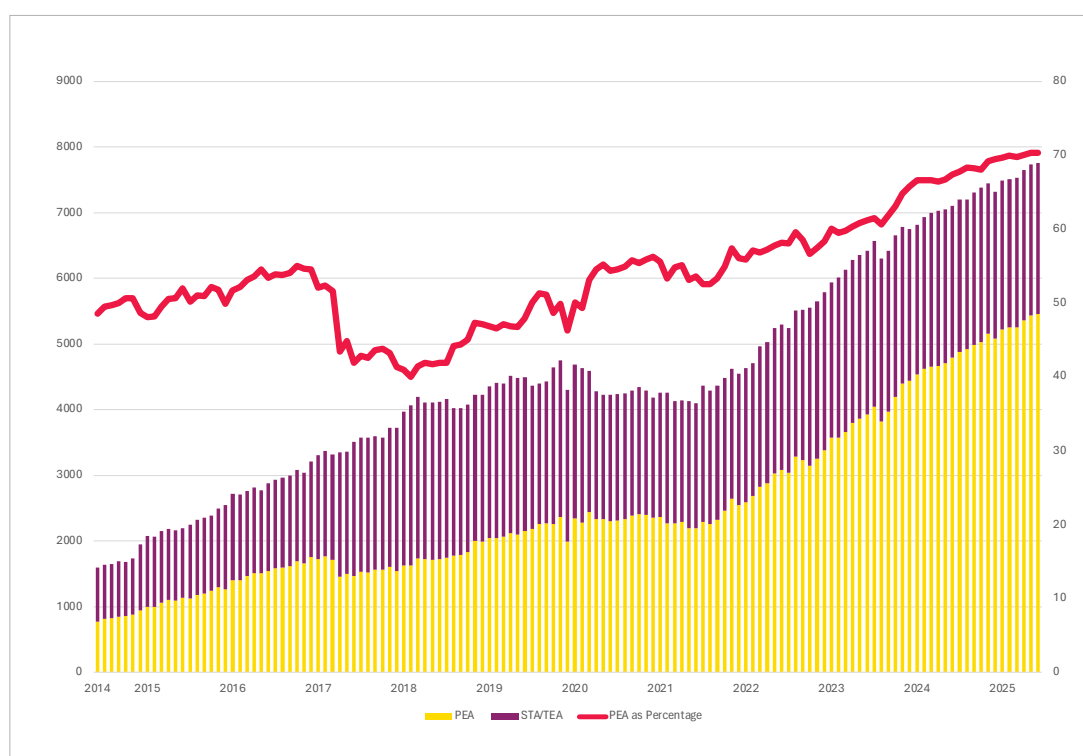
Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 852 in April 2022 to 2,616 in June 2025 – a 207% increase in 3 years.

While the number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation has remained relatively stable since 2023, they represent a declining proportion of the total number of adults in emergency accommodation in Dublin, falling from 58.3% in April 2022 to 42.8% in June 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation Providers

Figure 11 show the types of emergency accommodation in use in Dublin. There are three types of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)* includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)* primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)* includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is very low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation Type in Dublin, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in Dublin, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since 2021 PEA has become a far larger proportion of emergency accommodation used in Dublin. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 70.4% (n=5,456) of the total emergency accommodation beds in Dublin, compared to 53.1% in June 2021 (n=2,200) and 48.6% in June 2014 (n=774). PEA accommodation beds in Dublin have increased by 148% since June 2021 and 604.9% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA has increased by 20.6% since June 2021 (n=1,906), and by 180.4% since June 2014 (n=820).

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in Dublin in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to exits to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

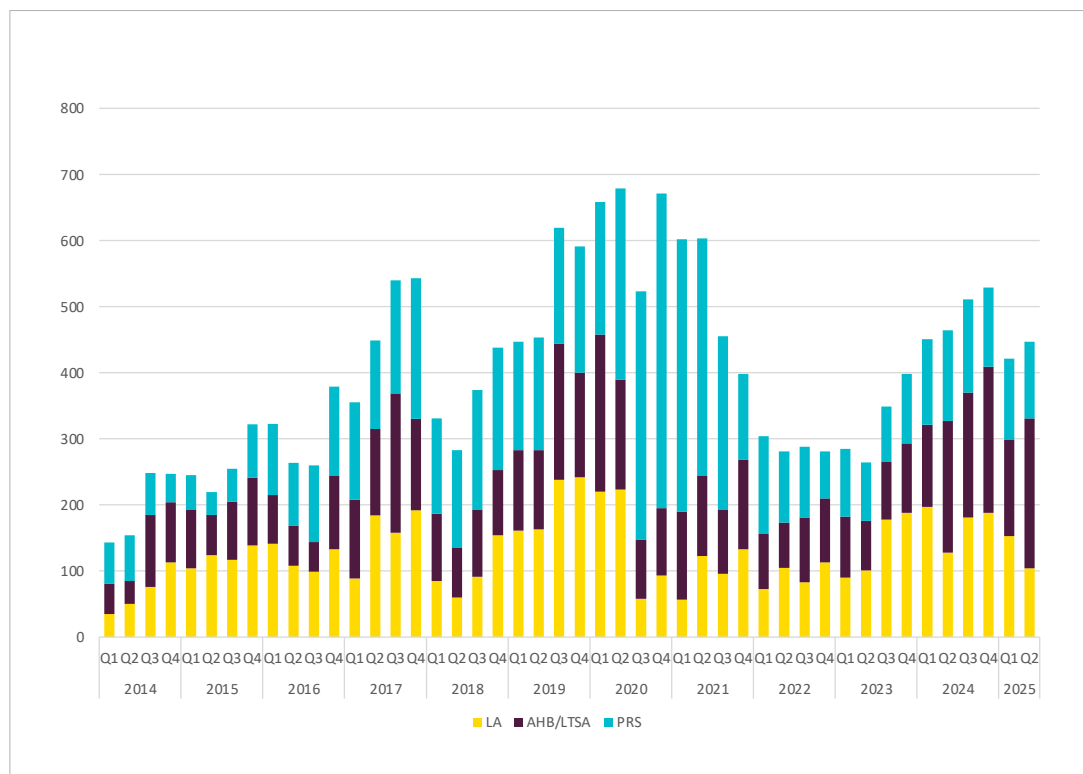


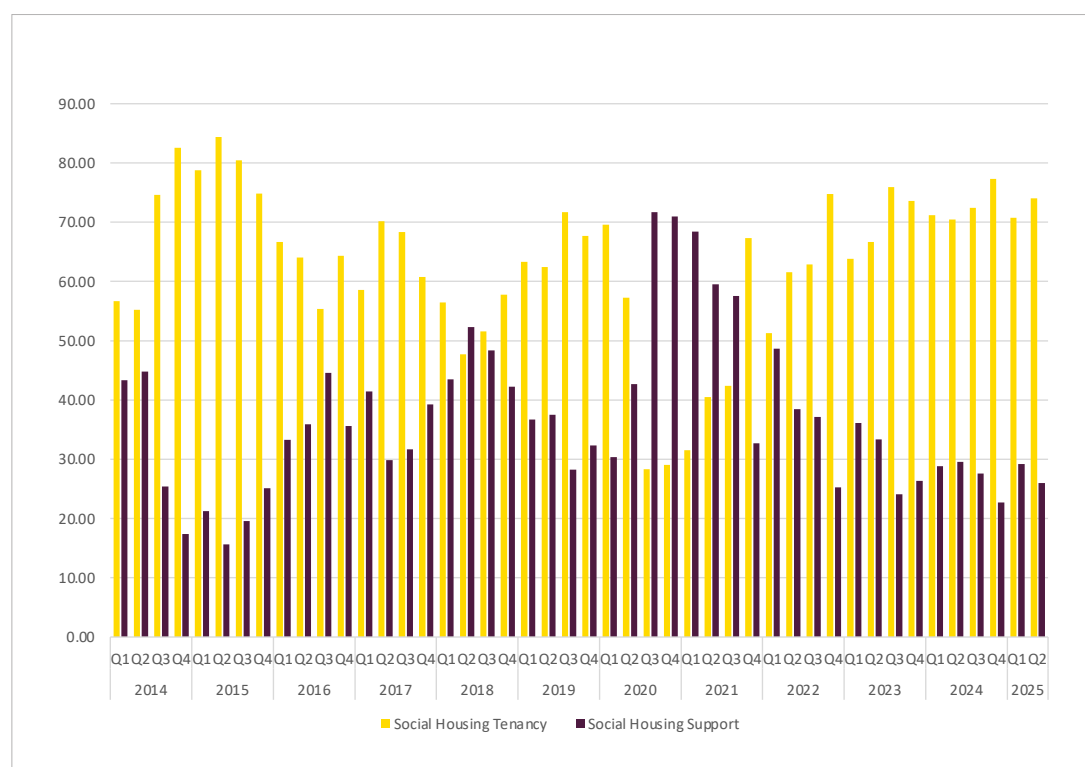
Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type, Dublin Region, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 104 adults (34.5%) exited into LA housing, 227 (50.8%) into AHBs/LTSA housing and 116 (26%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 59.5% of exits were into the PRS (n=359), which fell to 26% in Q2 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 6,126 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in Dublin: 34.5% to LAs (n=2,111), 33.3% to AHBs (n=2,042) and 32.2% to the PRS (n=1,973). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 18,343 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in Dublin: 32.4% to LAs (n=5,941), 29.3% to AHBs (n=5,387) and 38.2% to the PRS (n=7,015). Compared to the last iteration of this paper there is a more even split between the three categories – between Q1 2014 and Q2 2021 the PRS was the largest category.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 74:26 ratio of tenancies to support. This is a large decrease in the number of Social Housing Support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 40:60 ratio of tenancies to support.



**Figure 13: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support, Dublin Region, Q1 2014-Q2 2025**

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult only households*<sup>8</sup> between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025. While the total number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months has remained relatively stable, the numbers who remained for longer periods rose over the period. As a result, adult-only households homeless for 0-6 months represented a smaller proportion of all such homeless households in Q2 2025 (39%, n=1,876) in comparison to Q1 2022 (52%, n=1,678).

In contrast, 20% (n=953) of adult-only households remained in emergency accommodation for 24+ months in Q2 2025, an increase from 17% in Q1 2022 (n=539).

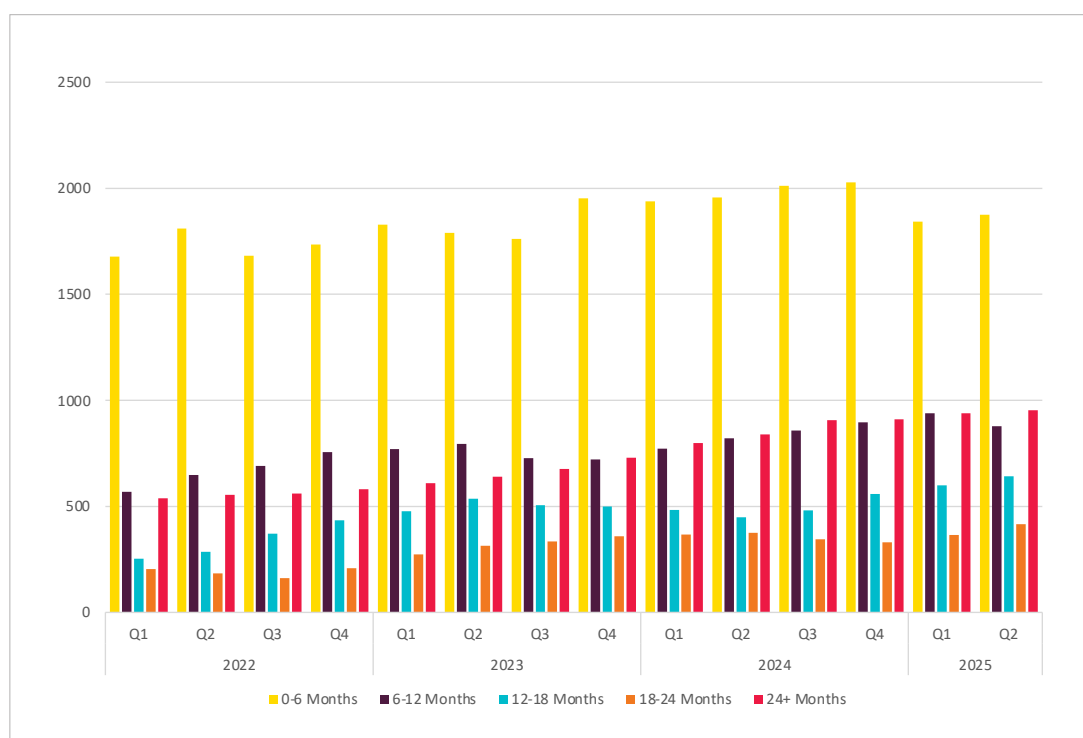


Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in Dublin. In Q2 2025 29% (n=466) of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months, a substantial decrease from 46% (n=409) in Q1 2022.

Comparatively, in Q2 2025 26% (n=422) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for 24+ months, an increase from 17% (n=157) in Q1 2022. In Q2 2025, 52% (n=835) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 32% (n=291).

<sup>8</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

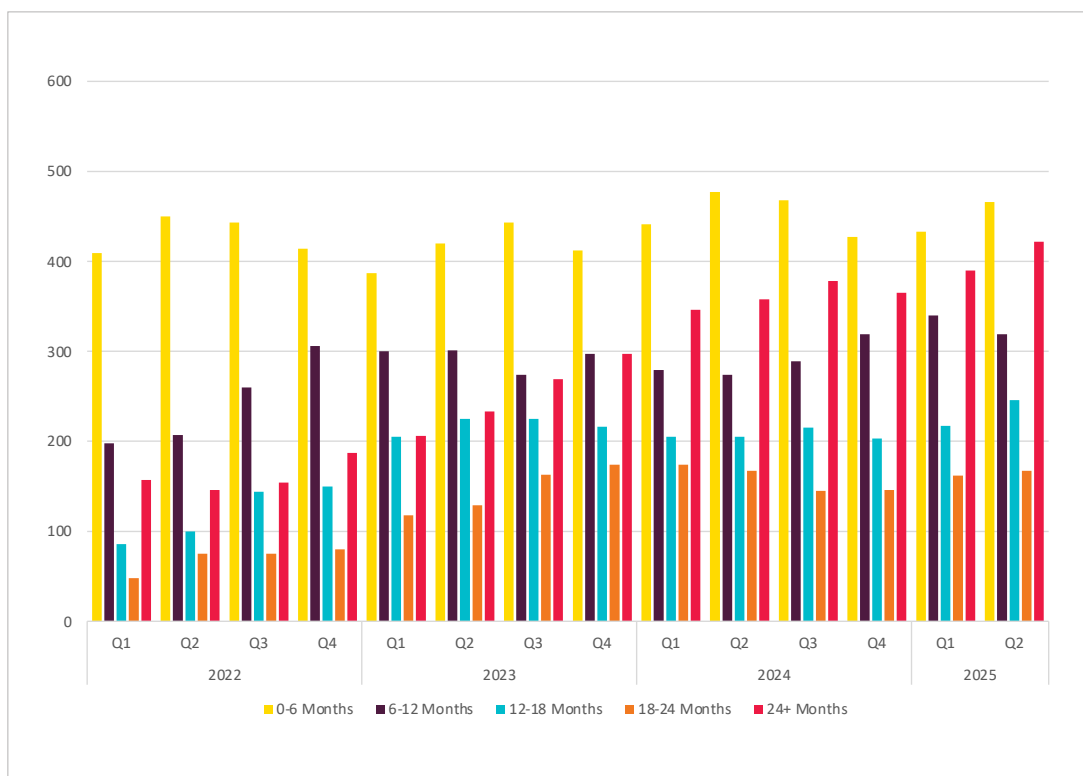
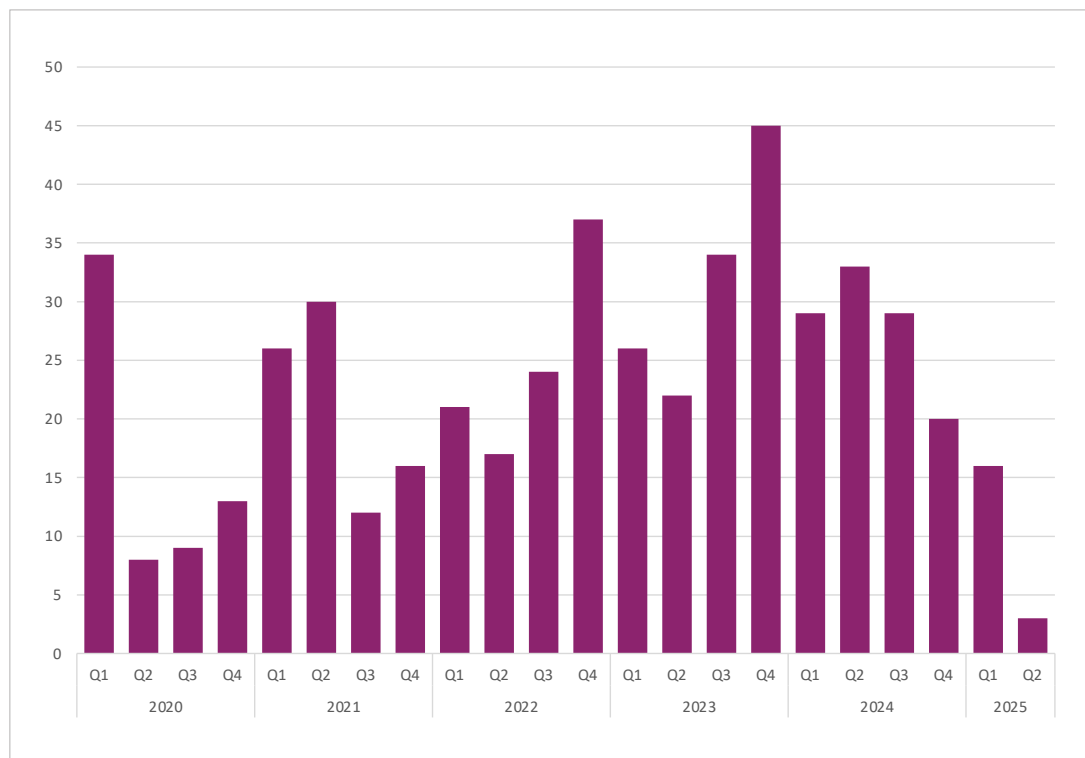


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in Dublin, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in Dublin since 2020. 2025 has seen a significant reduction in the number of Housing First tenancies created, with only 3 tenancies created in Q2 2025 – a 93.3% reduction since its peak of 45 in Q4 2023. There was an average of 28 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, and so far in 2025 there are an average of 10 new tenancies per quarter. Since 2020 a total of 504 Housing First tenancies have been created in Dublin.

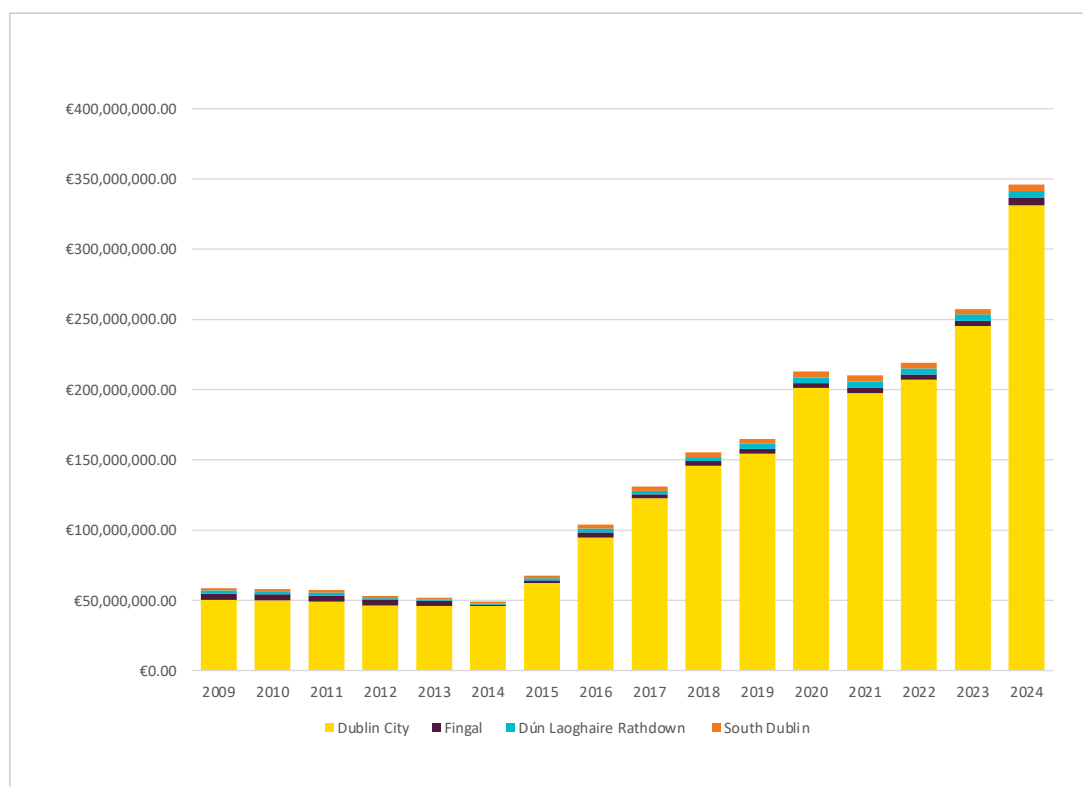


**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in Dublin, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**



## Expenditure on Homelessness Services in Dublin

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by the 4 Dublin local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness was €341.1m<sup>9</sup> in 2024 – the vast majority of this (96%) being in Dublin City Council. Dublin local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 62.6% increase since 2020 (€212.8m) and a 490.5% increase since 2009 (€58.6m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €1.9bn has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in Dublin.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the Dublin Region, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows *Section 10* expenditure on homelessness services in Dublin, that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under *Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988*. In 2024 €305.2m of this funding was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (88.4%) on emergency accommodation. €269.9m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 105.6% since 2020 (€130.5m) and 1100.1% since 2013 (€22.5m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 25.7% since 2020 and 91.2% since 2013.

<sup>9</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025)

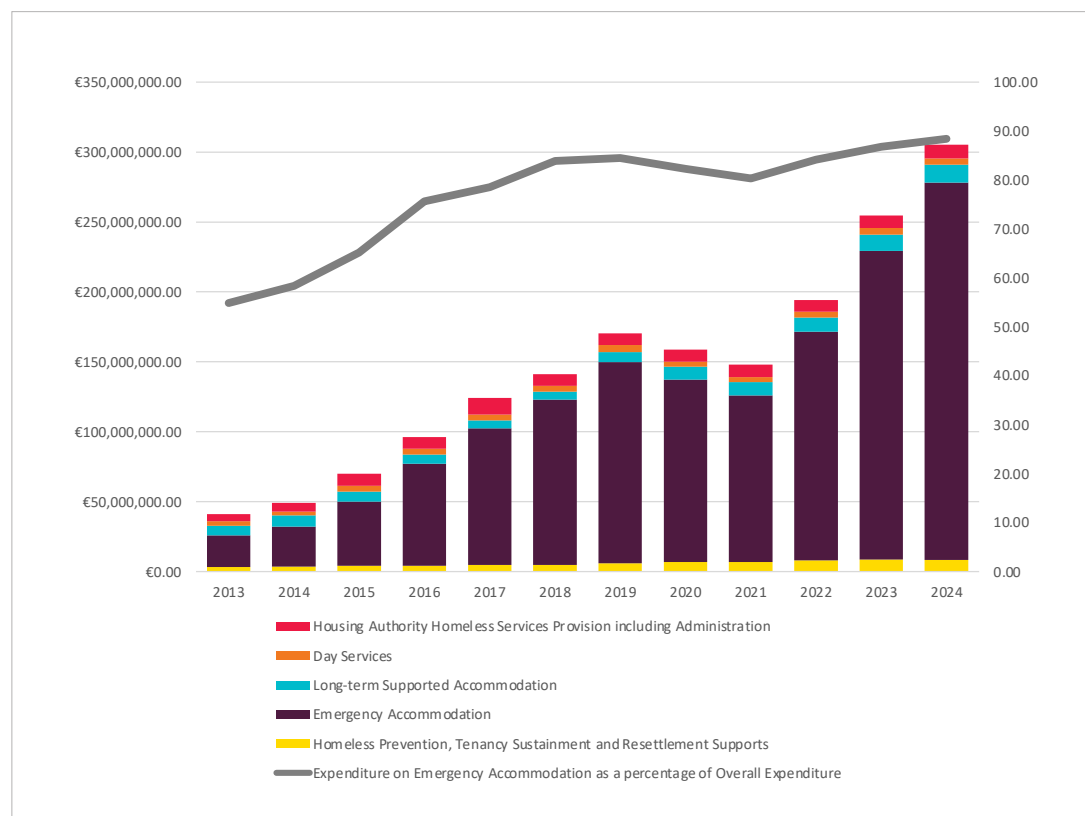


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homelessness Services in Dublin, 2013-2024

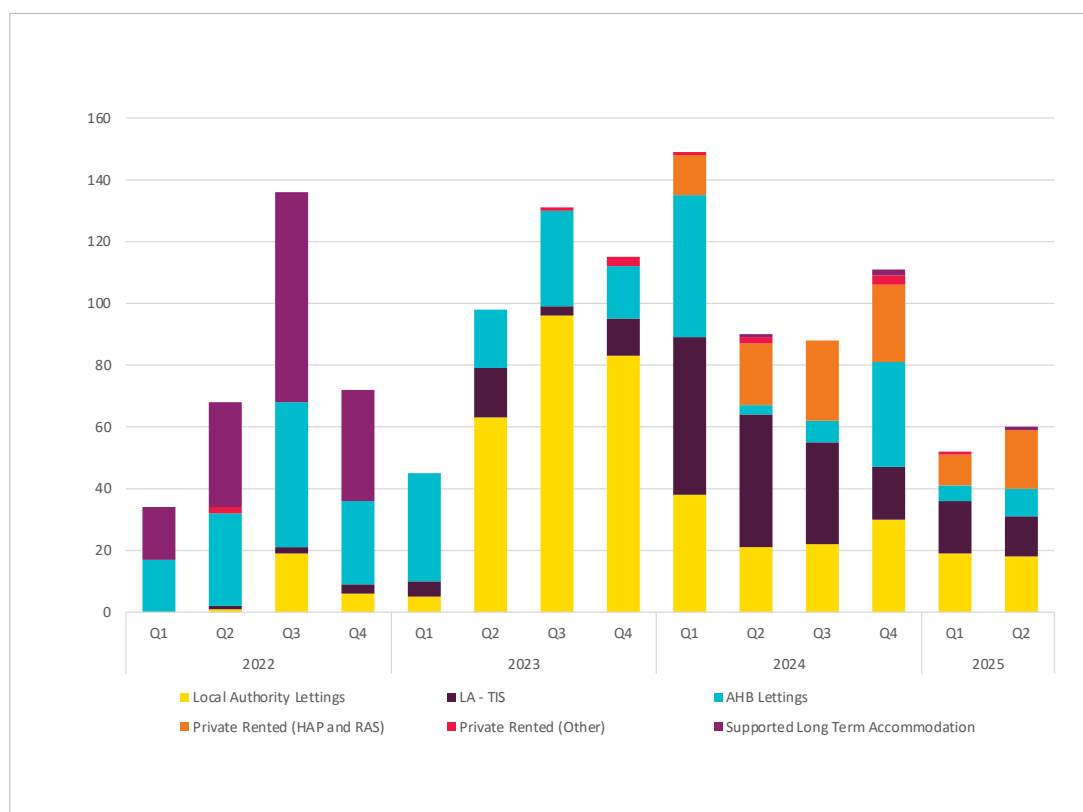
# Mid-East

## Kildare, Meath and Wicklow

Prevention .....	28
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	29
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	30
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	31
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	34
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	35
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	36
Emergency Accommodation providers.....	37
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	38
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	40
Housing First .....	42
Expenditure on Homeless services in the Mid-East .....	43

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the three Mid-East Local Authorities, but were provided with other housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of preventions per quarter in the first half of 2025 was 56 – a 49.1% reduction from 2024’s quarterly average of 110 and marking the lowest average number of preventions since the start of data collection in 2022. While there is a large amount of variance, in 2025 the majority of preventions have been from a relatively even split between Local Authority (LA) lettings, LA Tenant-in-Situ (TIS) and the Private Rented Sector (PRS). In Q2 2025, 31.7% (n=19) of preventions have been through the PRS, followed by LA Lettings (30%, n=18), LA TIS (21.7%, n=13), AHB Lettings (15%, n=9) and Supported Long Term Accommodation (1.7%, n=1).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the three Local Authorities in the Mid-East and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 124 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the Mid-East, compared to 80 per quarter in 2021 and 68 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 130 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

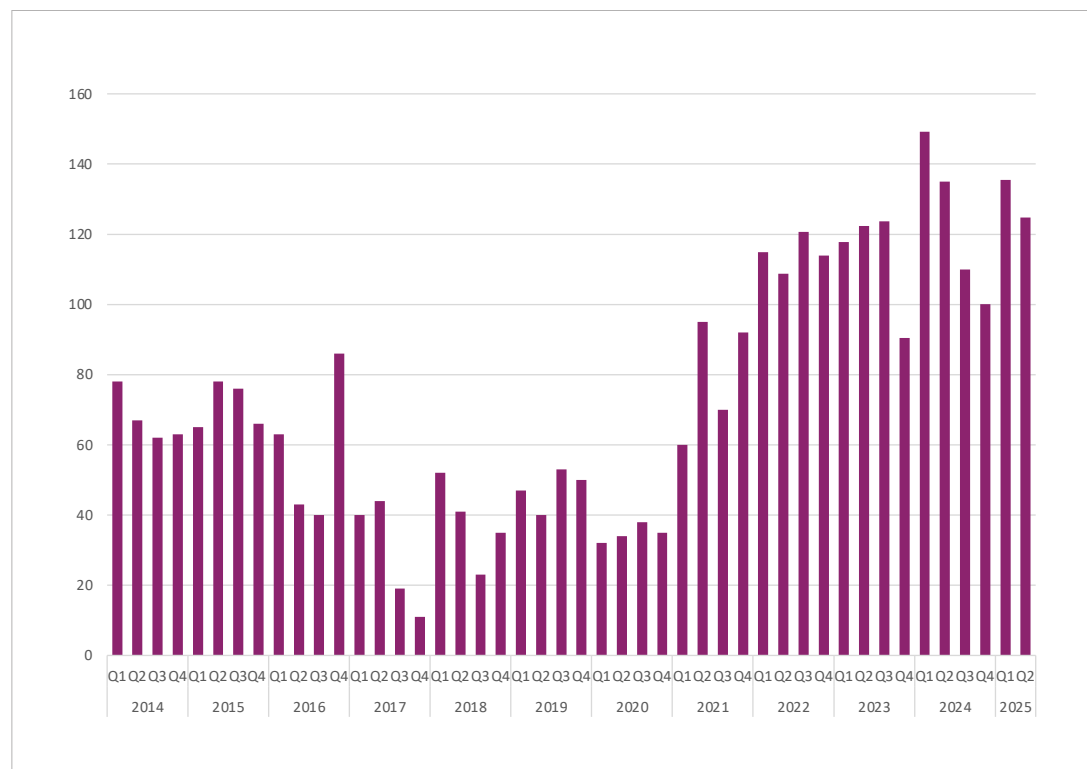
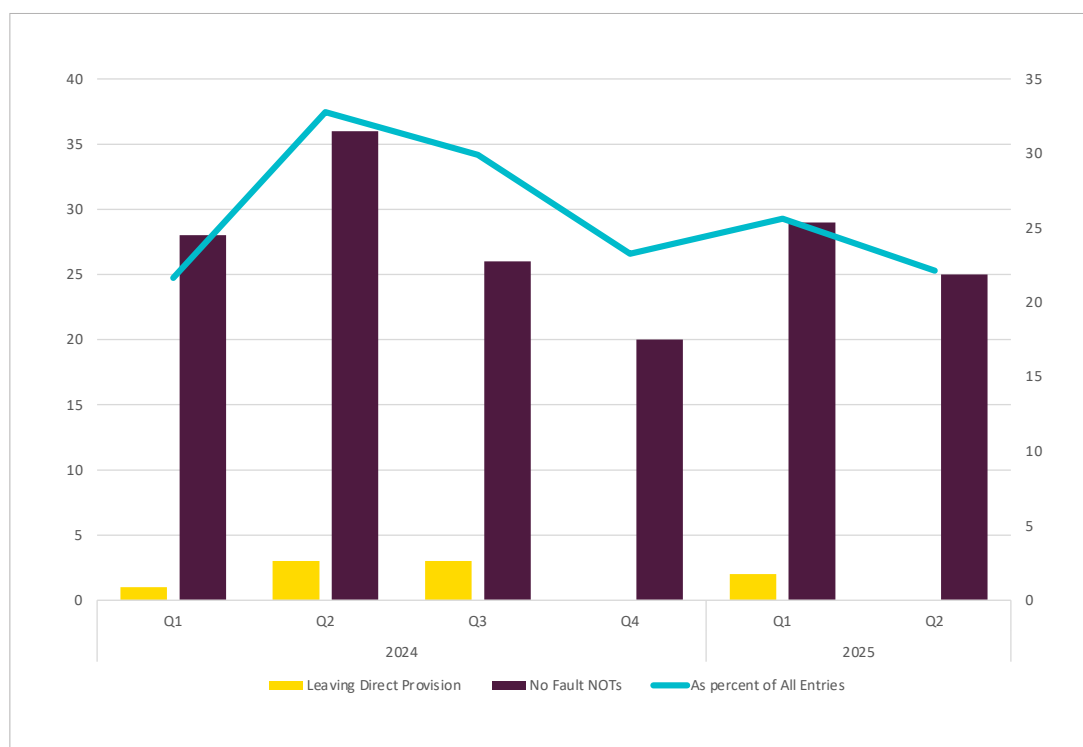


Figure 2: New Adult Presentation to Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 25 households stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the Mid-East, while no households stated it was due to Leaving Direct Provision.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the Mid-East, Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

While the number of people entering emergency accommodation because of Leaving Direct Provision is very low in the Mid-East (highest was 3 in Q3 2024), No-Fault NoTs consistently represent around 20-30% of households entering emergency accommodation in the Mid-East (highest point was 30.3% in Q2 2024).

<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

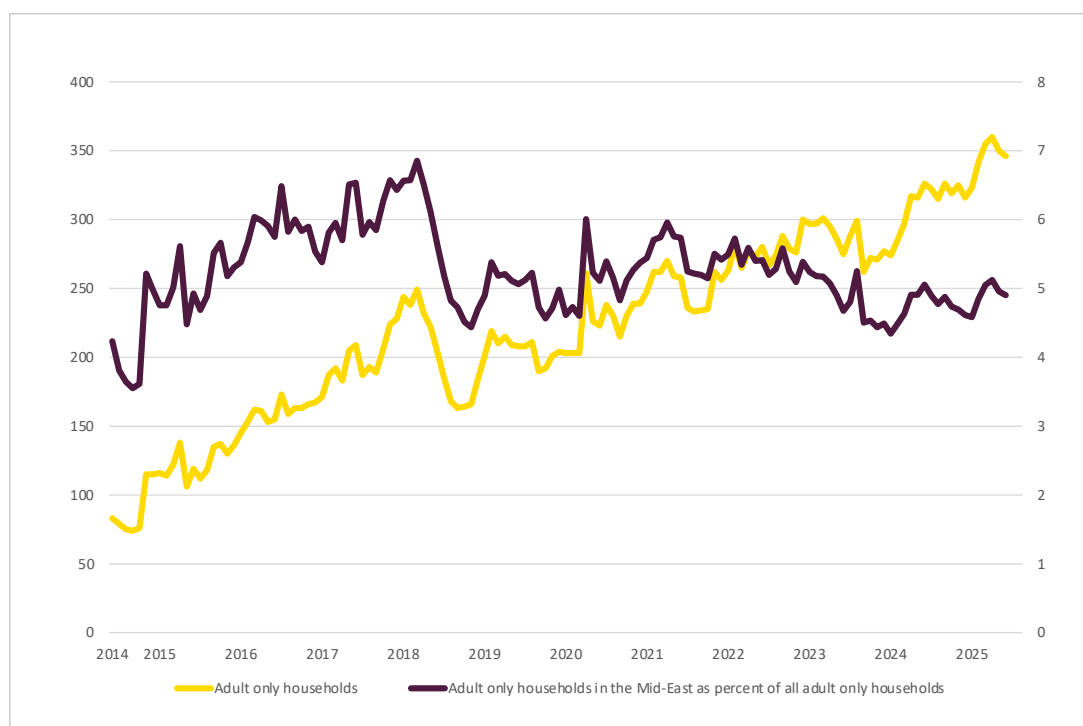
<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation has increased since 2014, although there have been multiple (brief) periods of decrease – most notably in 2018-2019. There has been a very small decrease since the peak in April 2025 (n=360).

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 34.1% since June 2021 (n=258) and by 316.9% since June 2014 (n=83). There were 346 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East in June 2025.

Adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East make up 4.9% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This is a slight decrease from 2021 (5.7%) but an increase from June 2014 (4.2%).

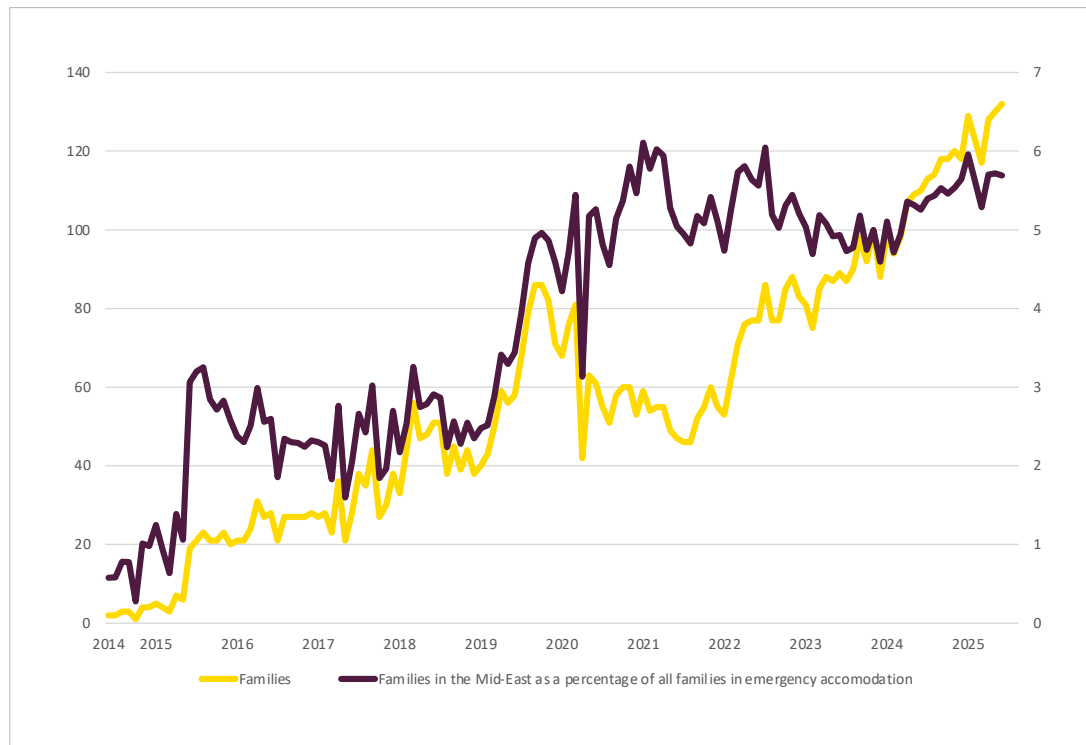


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East, as well as homeless families in the Mid-East as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The number of families in homeless services has risen since 2014, but experienced a decline and subsequent stagnation of figures 2020-2021 (with the decline starting prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the stagnation mostly occurring during the period when pandemic protection measures were in place<sup>5</sup>, before experiencing a relatively consistent increase since 2021).

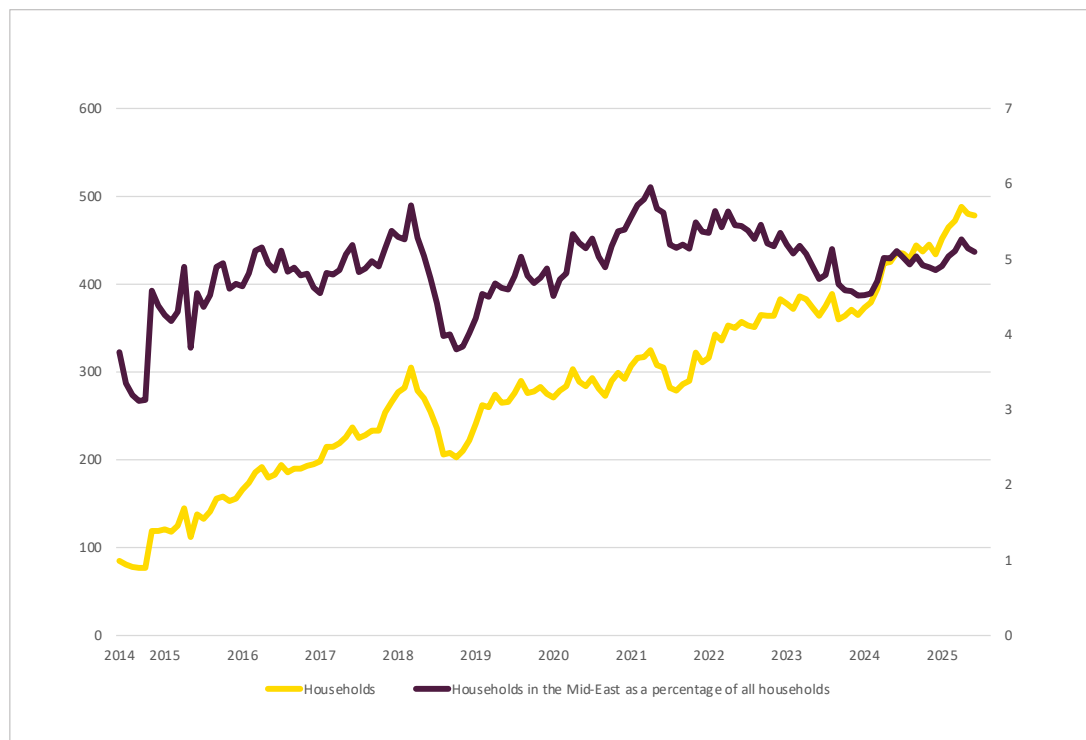
The number of families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 180.9% since June 2021 (n=47) and by 6500% since June 2014 (n=2). There were 132 families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East in June 2025.

<sup>5</sup> See the previous iteration of Focus on Homelessness: regional trends for further discussion.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East make up 5.7% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is a higher proportion than in June 2021 (0.6%) but a slightly lower proportion than in June 2014 (5.8%).



**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

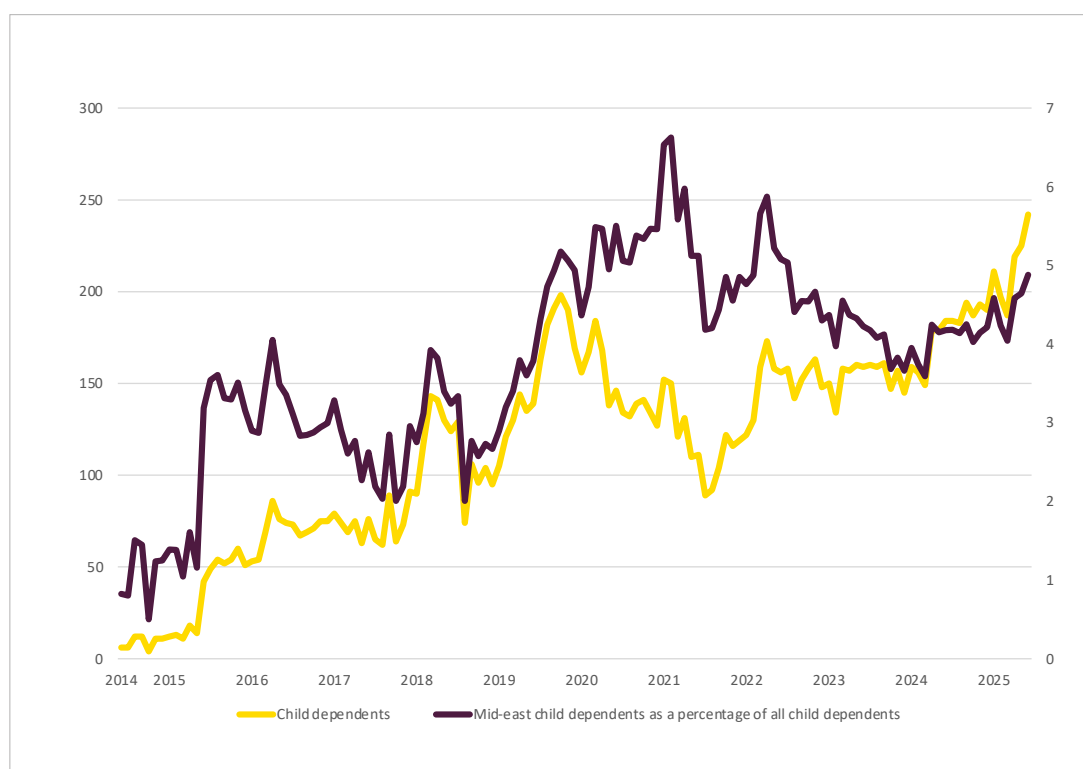


Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East, and the number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Household numbers experienced a small reduction 2020-2021 (largely due to the temporary reduction in families as noted above) but have seen increases since then.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 56.7% since June 2021 (n=305) and by 462.4% since June 2014 (n=85). There were 478 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East in June 2025.

Households in the Mid-East make up 5.1% of the total households in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is a slight decrease from June 2021 (5.6%) but an increase from June 2014 (3.8%).

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East and the number of child dependents in the Mid-East as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with decreases occurring 2020-2022 and subsequent increases since then.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 118% since June 2021 (n=111) and 3933.3% since June 2014 (n=6). There were 242 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East in June 2025.

Child dependents in the Mid-East make up 4.9% of child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. This is a slight decrease from June 2021 (5.1%) but an increase since June 2014 (0.8%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. 25-44 year olds make up the largest proportion of adults in emergency accommodation in the mid-east at 49% in June 2025, a slight decrease from June 2021 (50.9%). While the number of adults aged 25-44 has increased consistently since 2024, other age categories have experienced decreases in their numbers – most notably those aged 18-24.

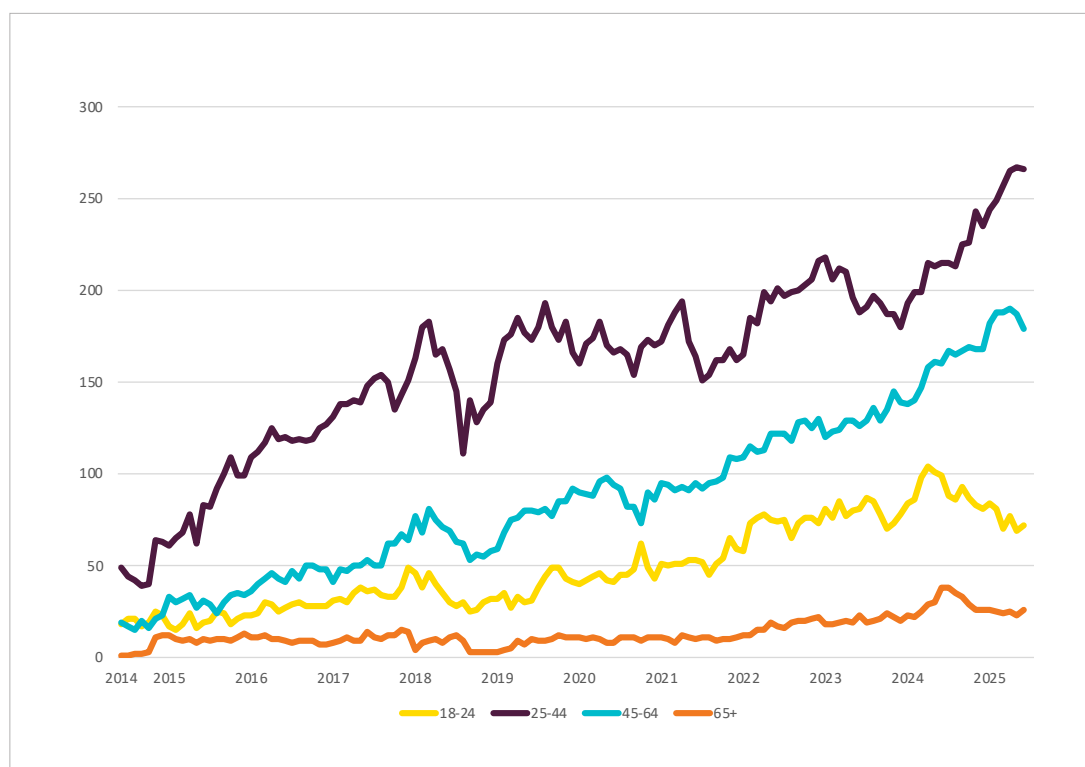


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 72 in June 2025 – an increase of 35.8% since June 2021 (n=53) and 300% since June 2014 (n=18).

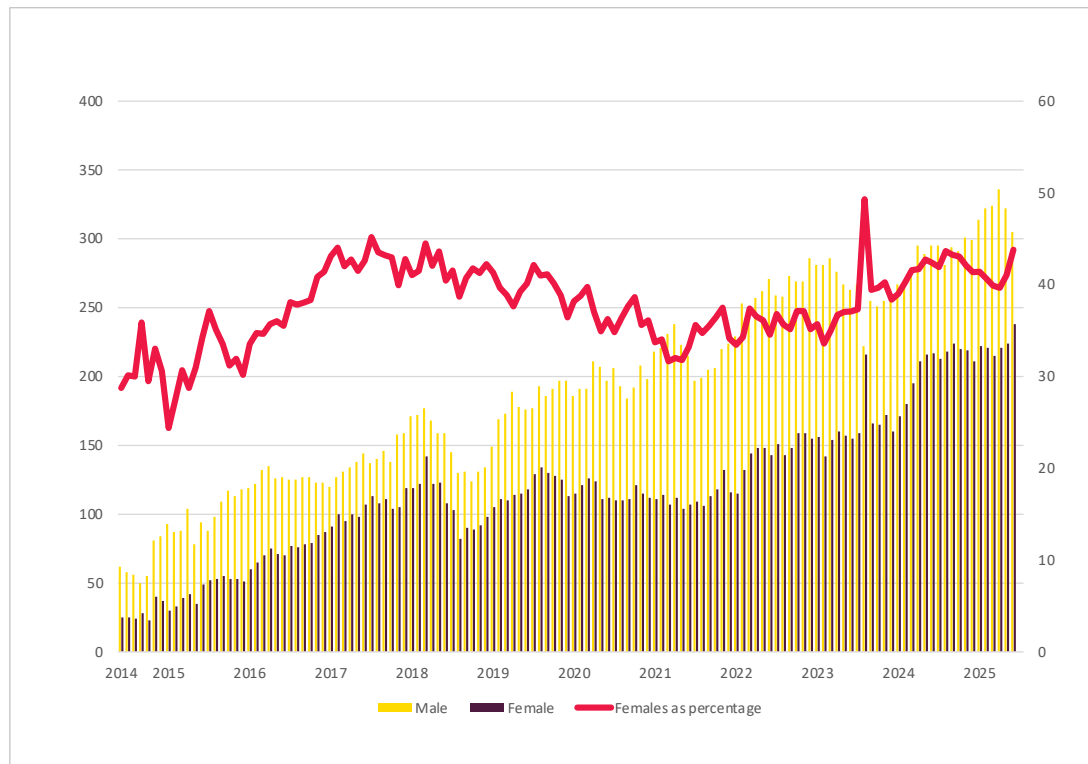
The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 266 in June 2025 – an increase of 62.2% since June 2021 (n=164) and 442.9% since June 2014 (n=49).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 179 in June 2025 – an increase of 88.4% since June 2021 (n=95) and 842.1% since June 2014 (n=19).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 26 in June 2025 – an increase of 160% since June 2021 (n=10) and 2500% since June 2014 (n=1).

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. As of June 2025, there were 305 men and 238 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 56:44. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East was higher in June 2025 (43.8%) than in June 2021 (33.2%) and June 2014 (28.7%).



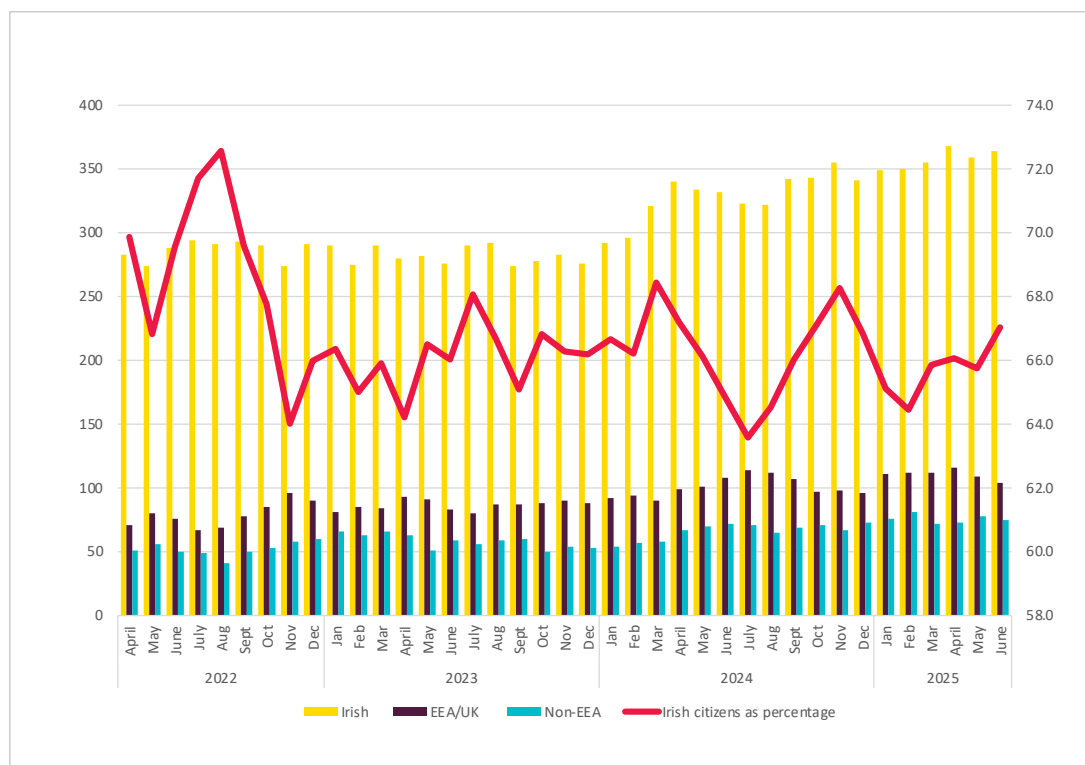
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the Mid-East, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 41.9% since June 2021 (n=215) and 391.9% since June 2014 (n=62). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has increased by 122.4% since June 2021 (n=107) and 852% since June 2014 (n=25).

### Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>6</sup>. In June 2025 there were 364 Irish citizens (67%), 104 UK/EEA citizens (19.2%) and 75 non-EEA citizens (13.8%) in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East.

Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 51 in April 2022 to 75 in June 2025 – a 47.1% increase in 3 years.

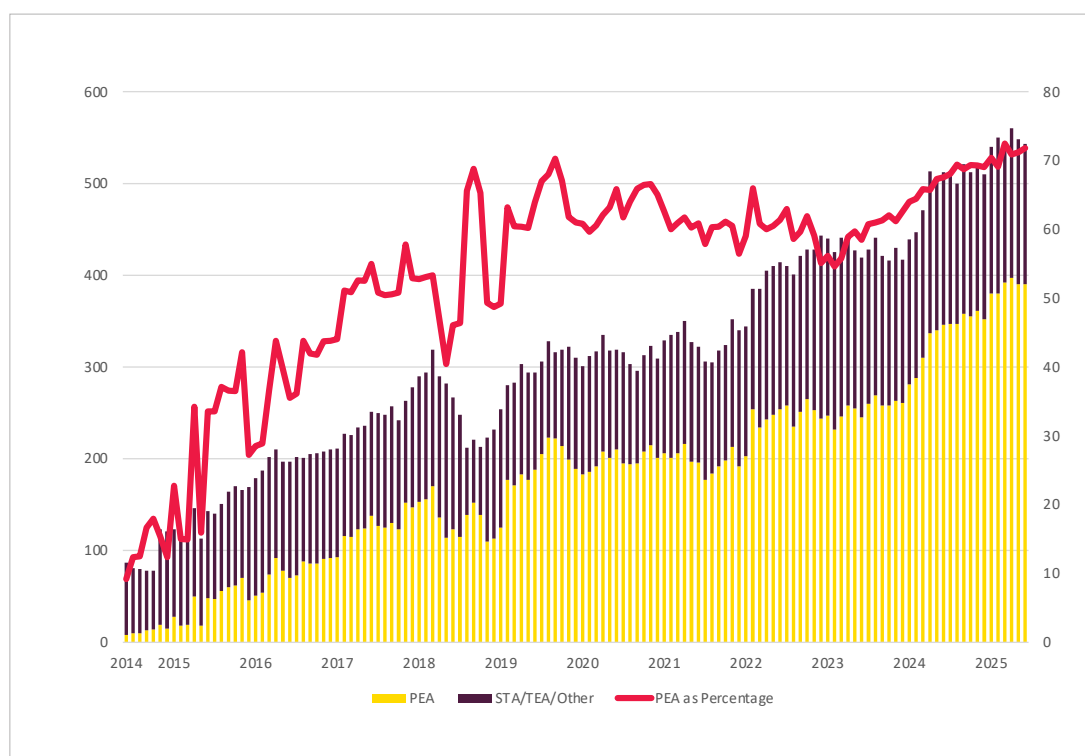


**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the Mid-East, April 2022-June 2025**

<sup>6</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the Mid-East. There are three types<sup>7</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since 2019 PEA has made up the majority of emergency accommodation in the Mid-East and is consistently increasing its proportion. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 71.8% (n=390) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the Mid-East, compared to 60.9% in June 2021 (n=196) and 9.2% in June 2014 (n=8). PEA accommodation beds in the Mid-East have increased by 99% since June 2021 and 4775% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 21.4% since June 2021 (n=126) and 93.7% since June 2014 (n=79).

<sup>7</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-East in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

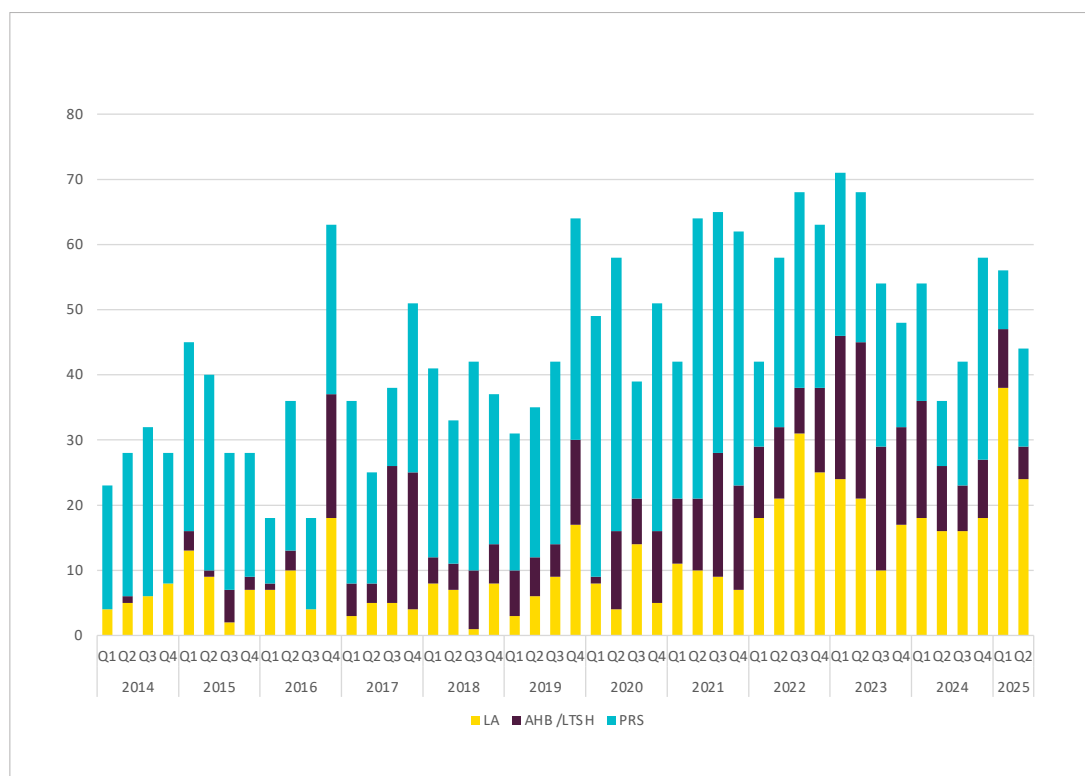


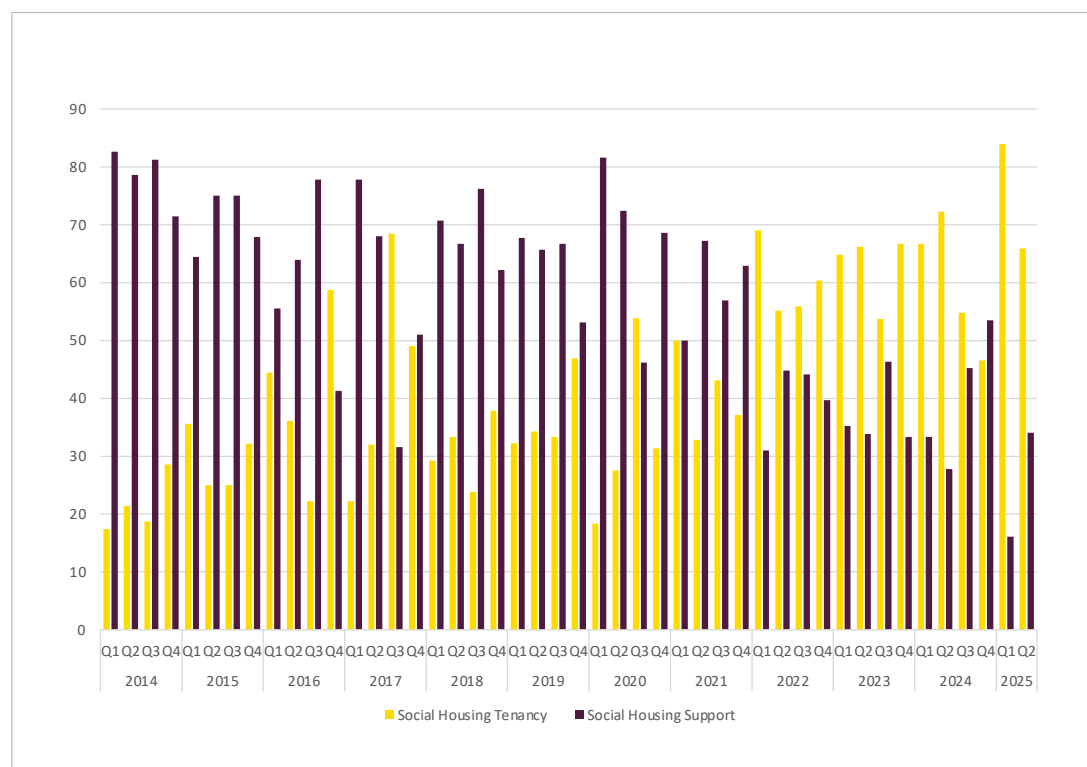
Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the Mid-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 24 households (54.5%) exited into LA housing, 5 (11.4%) into AHB/LTSA and 15 (34.1%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly since 2014, and that pattern has continued between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 67.2% (n=43) of exits were into the PRS, which fell to 34.1% in 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 889 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-East: 35.2% to LAs (n=313), 24.2% to AHB/LTSA (n=215) and 40.6% into the PRS (n=361). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 2,054 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-East: 26% to LAs (n=534), 19.8% to AHB/LTSA (n=406) and 54.2% to the PRS (n=1114). Compared to the last iteration of this paper, exits are more evenly spread between the three categories.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 66:34 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is essentially a reversal in the proportion of both Social Housing Tenancy and Support compared to Q2 2021, which had a 33:67 ratio of tenancies to support.

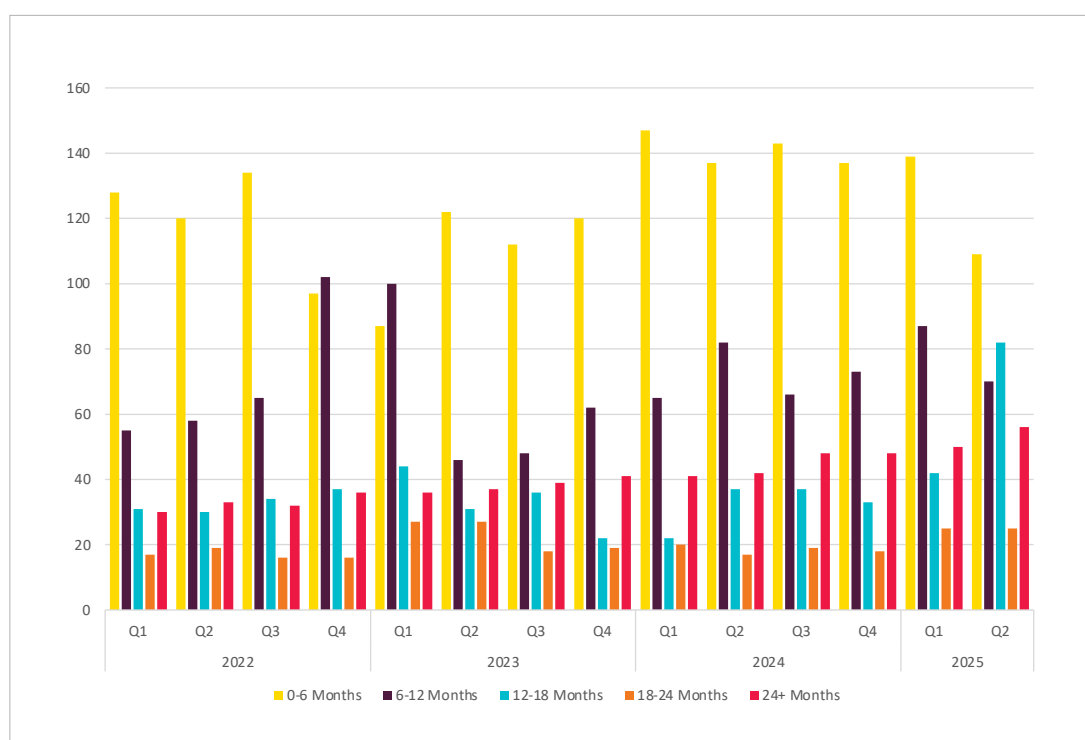


**Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the Mid-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025**

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>8</sup>. In Q2 2025 31.9% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=109); 20.5% for 6-12 months (n=70); 24% for 12-18 months (n=82); 7.3% for 18-24 months (n=25) and 16.4% for 24+ months (n=56). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 49% (n=128) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 47.7% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=163). In Q1 2022 this was 29.9% (n=78).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. In Q2 2025 34.4% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=45); 18.3% for 6-12 months (n=24); 30.5% for 12-18 months (n=40); 8.4% for 18-24 months (n=11) and 8.4% for 24+ months (n=11). There is a much lower proportion of families staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (59.5%, n=44).

In Q2 2025, 47.3% (n=62) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 20.3% (n=15).

<sup>8</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.



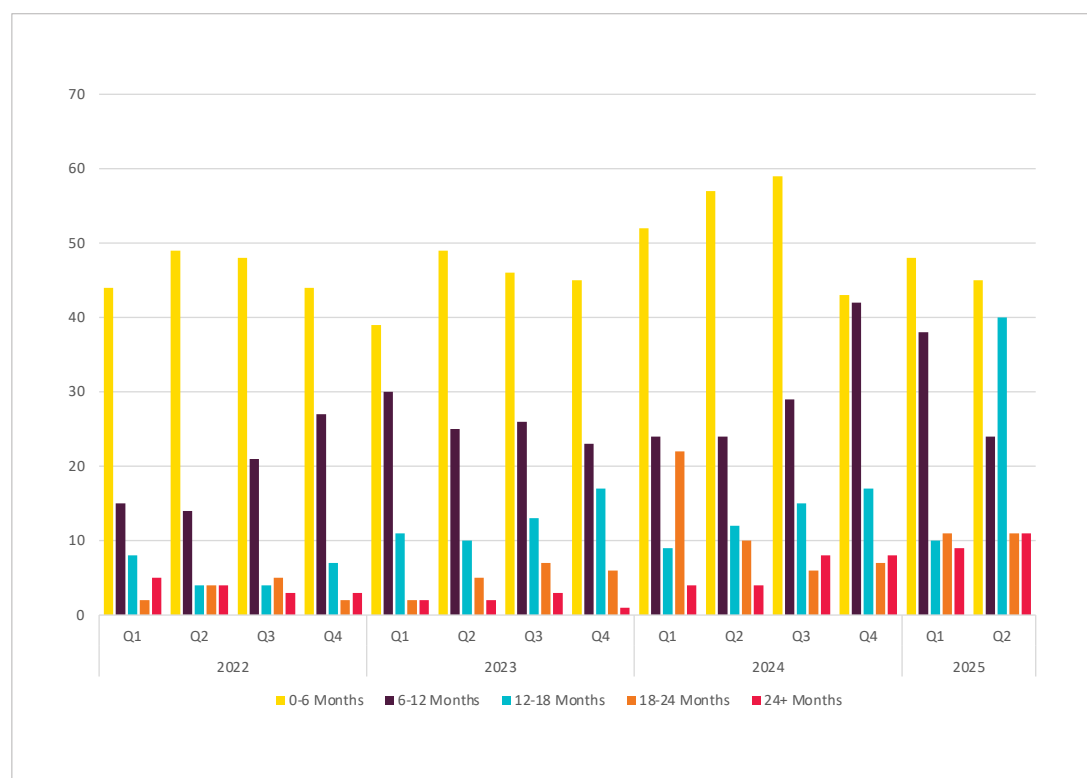
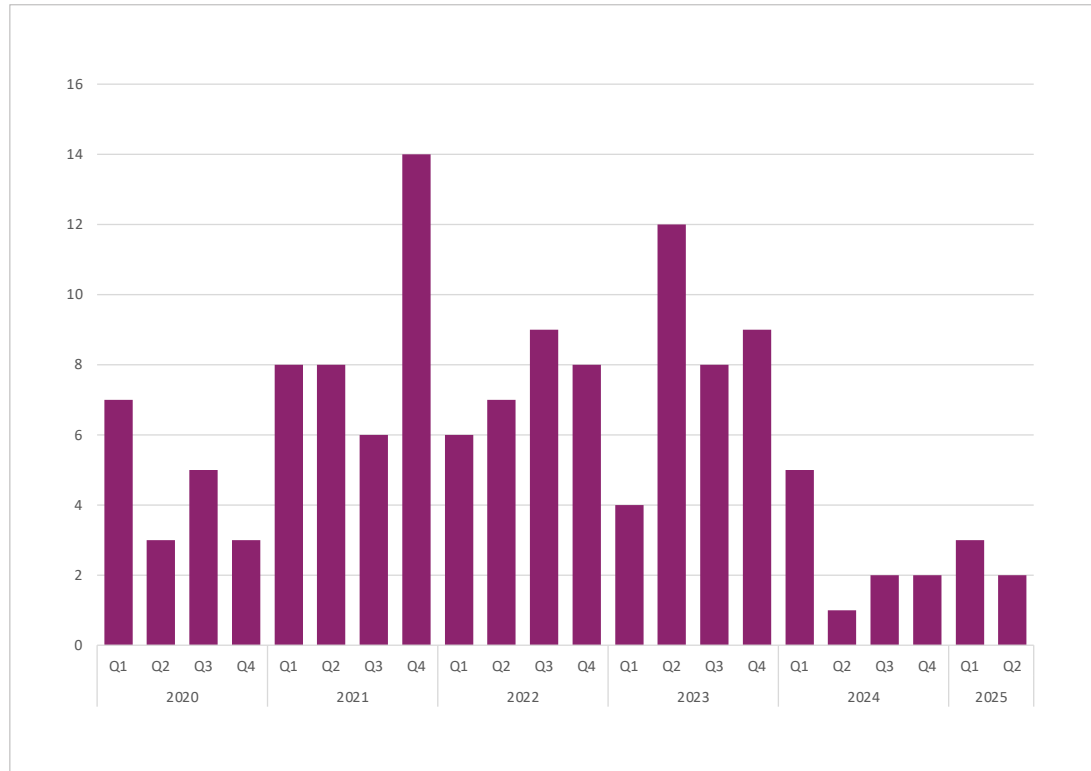


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

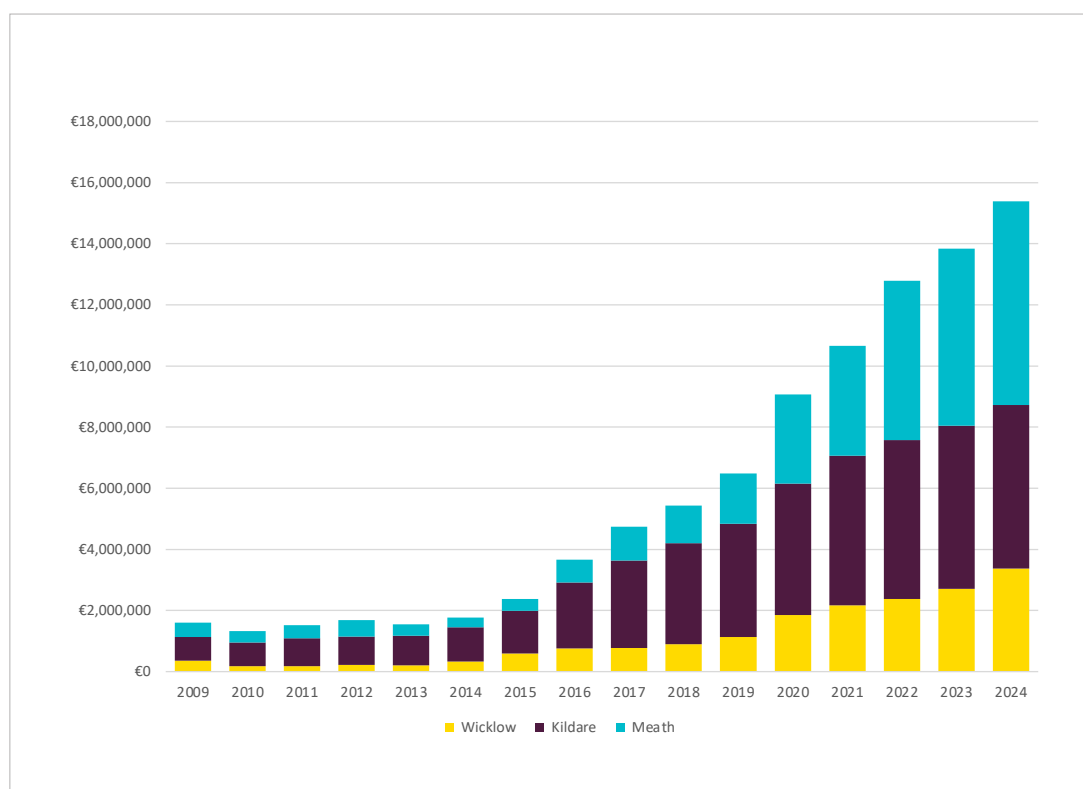
Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the Mid-East since 2020. 2 tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This was an 85.7% decrease from its highest point of 14 tenancies in Q4 2021. There was an average of 3 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, which is the same as the average per quarter so far in 2025. Since 2020 a total of 132 Housing First tenancies have been created in the Mid-East.



**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the Mid-East, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**

## Expenditure on Homeless services in the Mid-East

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-East was €15.4m<sup>9</sup> in 2024 – the largest proportion of this (43.3%) being in Meath County Council. Mid-East’s local authorities’ annual expenditure on homelessness has seen 69.5% increase since 2020 (€9.1m) and a 856% increase since 2009 (€1.6m).



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the Mid-East, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the Mid-East – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €16.1m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (84.6%) on emergency accommodation. €13.6m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 71.7% since 2020 (€7.9m) and 4236.4% since 2013 (€0.3m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increase by 81.1% since 2020 (€1.4m) and 663.5% since 2013 (€0.3m).

<sup>9</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

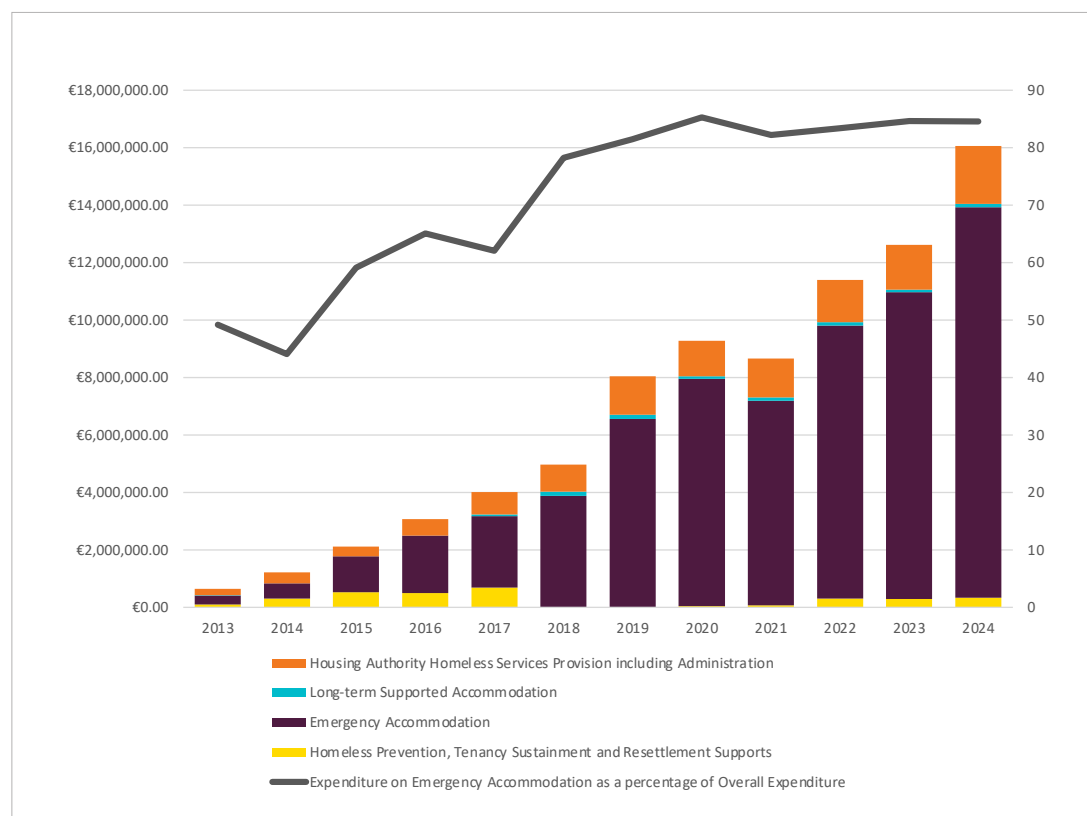


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the Mid-East, 2013-2024

# Midlands

Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath

Prevention .....	46
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	47
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	48
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	49
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	52
Gender and Emergency Accommodation.....	53
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	54
Emergency Accommodation providers.....	55
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	56
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	58
Housing First .....	60
Expenditure on Homeless services in the Midlands .....	61

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the four Midlands Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in the first half of 2025 was 30 – a 43.4% decrease from 2024's quarterly average of 53 but still higher than the number of preventions in 2022. While there is a lot of variance, the largest number of preventions have generally been through Local Authority (LA) lettings and AHB Lettings. In Q2 2025, 38.2% (n=13) of preventions came from LA Lettings, followed by AHB lettings (29.4%, n=10), the Private Rented Sector (PRS) (23.5%, n=8) and Supported Long Term Accommodation (8.8%, n=3).

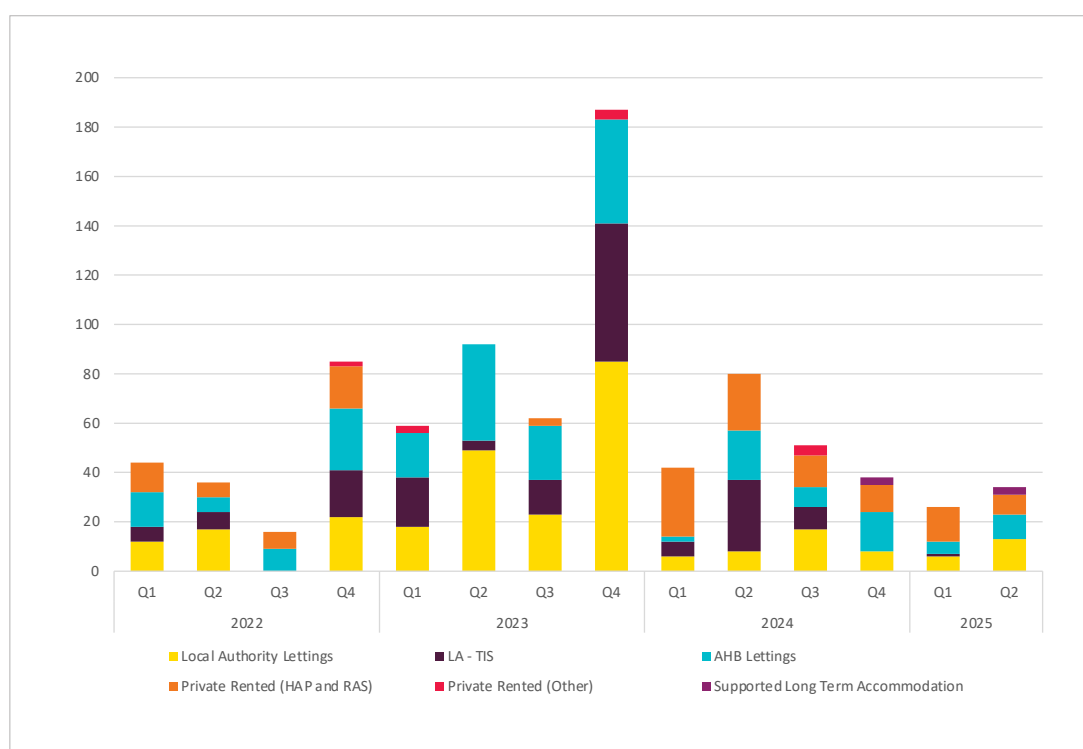


Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the four Local Authorities in the Midlands and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 51 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the Midlands, compared to 37 per quarter in 2021 and 48 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 31 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

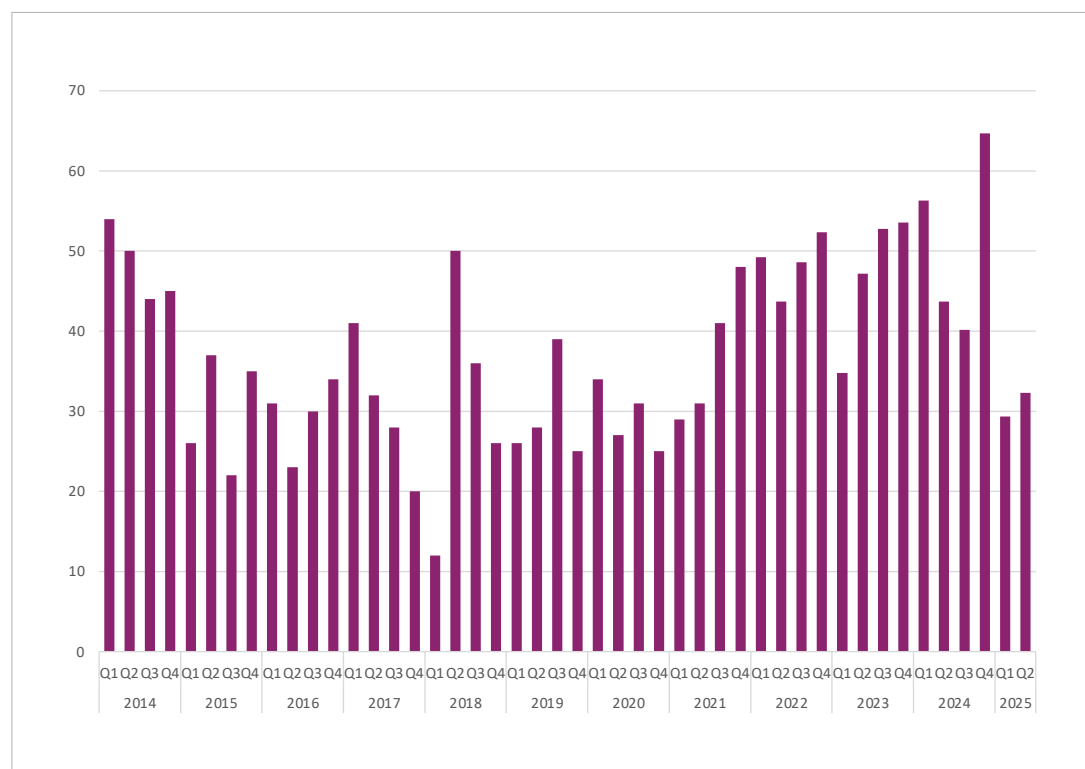
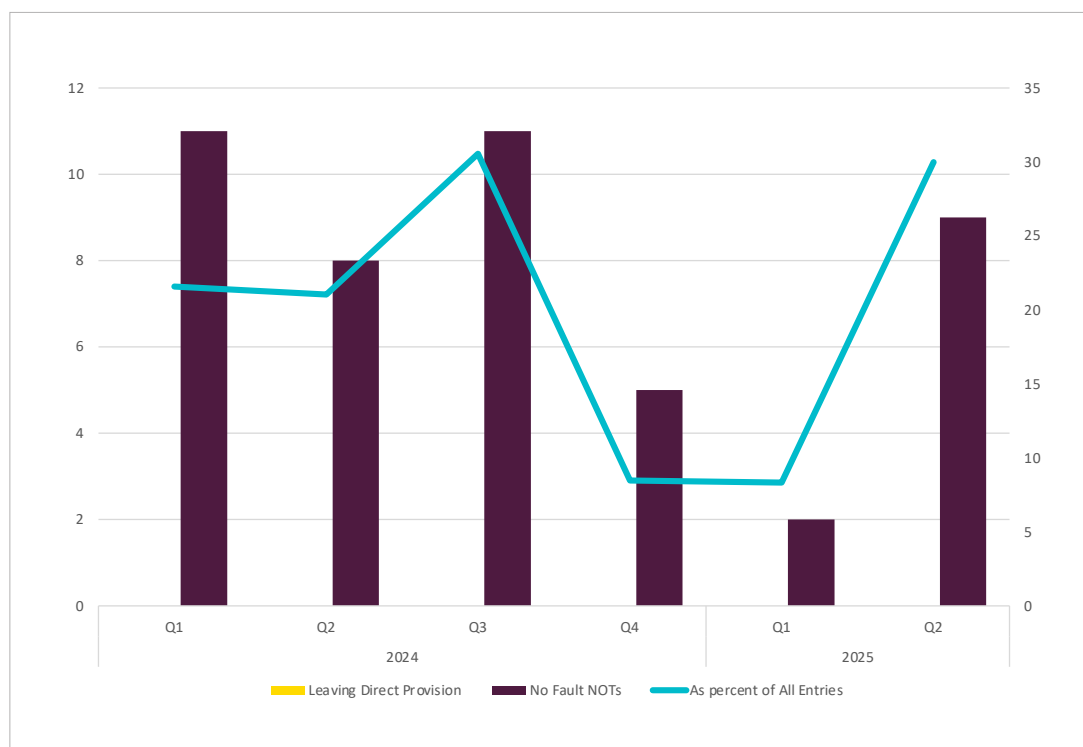


Figure 2: New Adult Presentations to Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 9 households (30%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the Midlands. There have been no households entering emergency accommodation as a result of Leaving Direct Provision in the Midlands since Q1 2024.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the Midlands Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

There is a high amount of variance in the proportion that No-Fault NoTs represent of those entering emergency accommodation in the Midlands – with the lowest proportion being 8.3% (n=2) in Q1 2025 and the highest being 30.6% (n=11) in Q3 2024.

<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

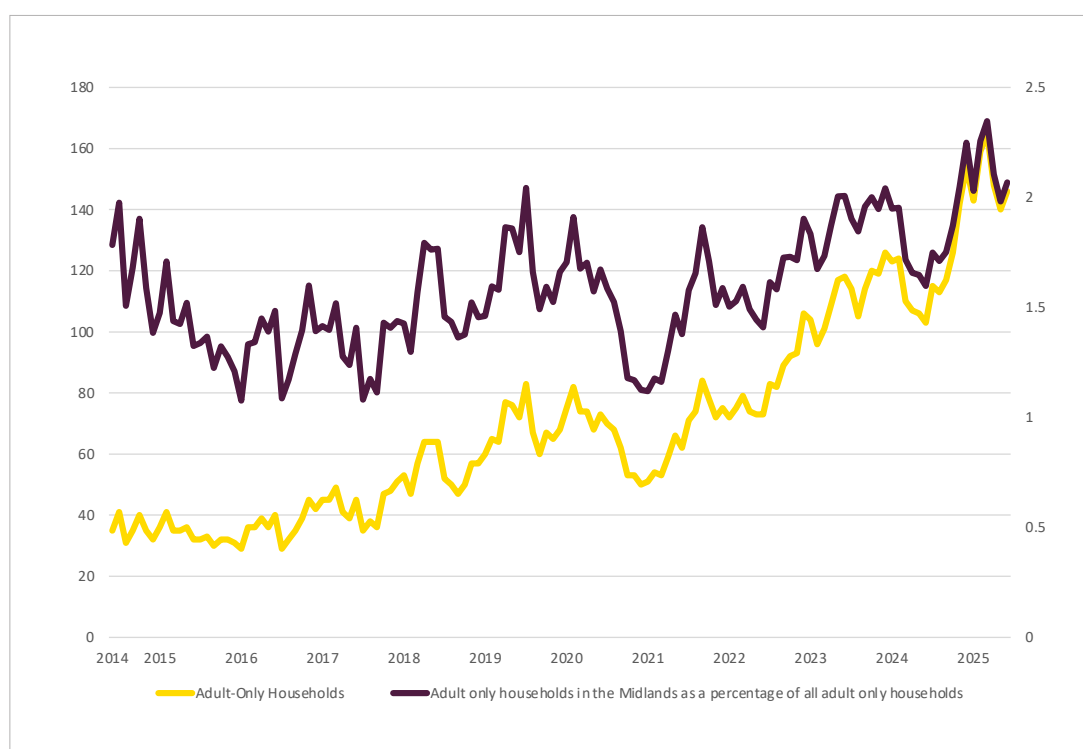


## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. While there have been small decreases at times (particularly 2020-2021) the of adult-homelessness in the Midlands has largely increased since 2018.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 135.5% since June 2021 (n=62) and 317.1% since June 2014 (n=35). There were 146 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

Adult-only households in the Midlands make up 2.1% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has increased slightly since June 2021 (1.4%) and June 2014 (1.8%).



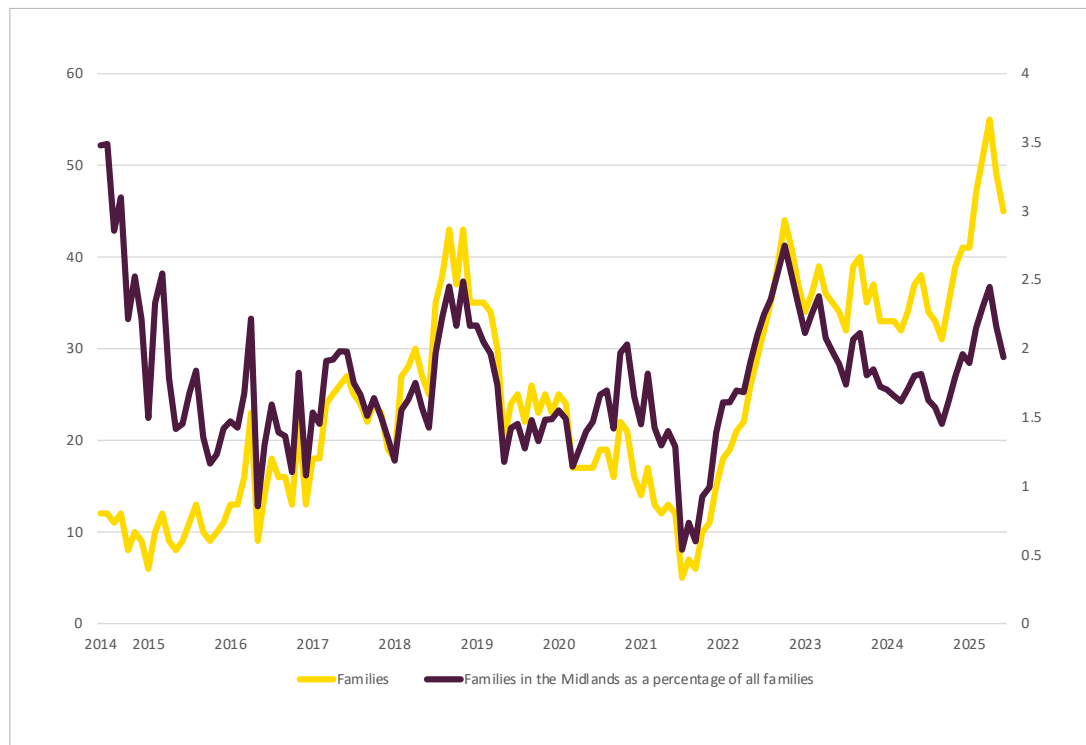
**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands, as well as homeless families in the Midlands as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Family homelessness reduced significantly 2019-2022 (with the decline starting prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and continuing during the period when pandemic protection measures were in place<sup>5</sup>, before experiencing a sharp increase.

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 275% since June 2021 and June 2014 (n=12<sup>6</sup>). In June 2025 there were 45 families in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

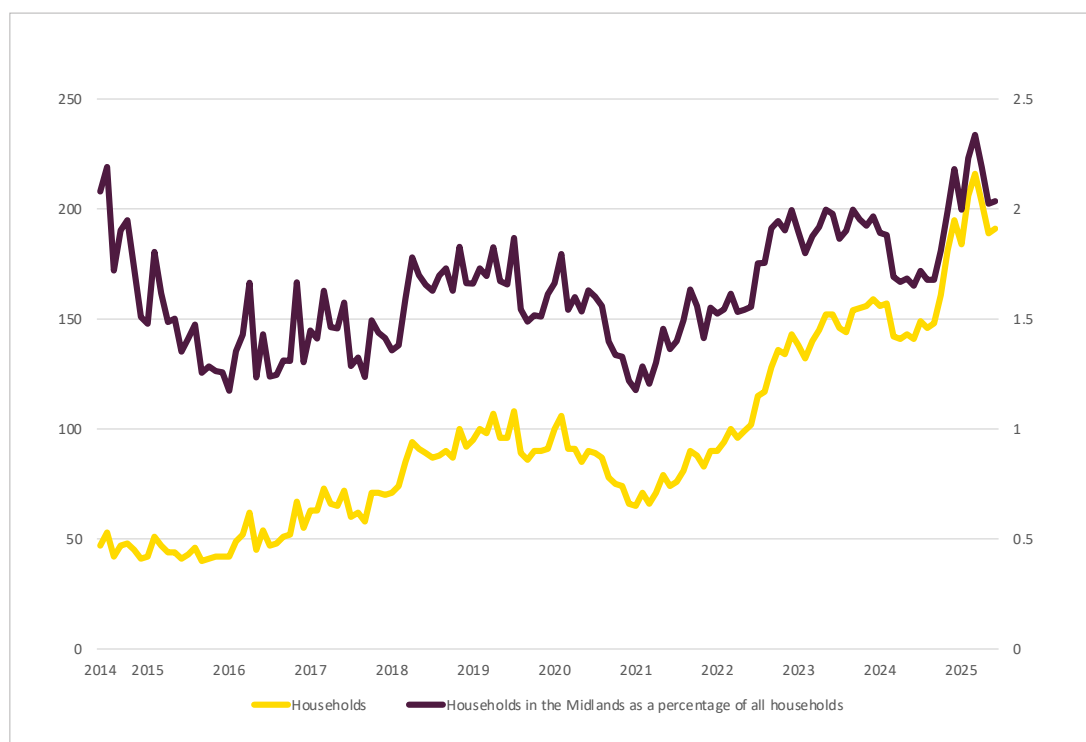
<sup>5</sup> See the previous iteration of Focus on Homelessness: regional trends for further discussion.

<sup>6</sup> There were 12 families in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in both June 2014 and June 2021.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands and as a Percentage of Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the midlands make up 1.9% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is higher than the percentage in June 2021 (1.3%) but lower than in June 2014 (3.5%).

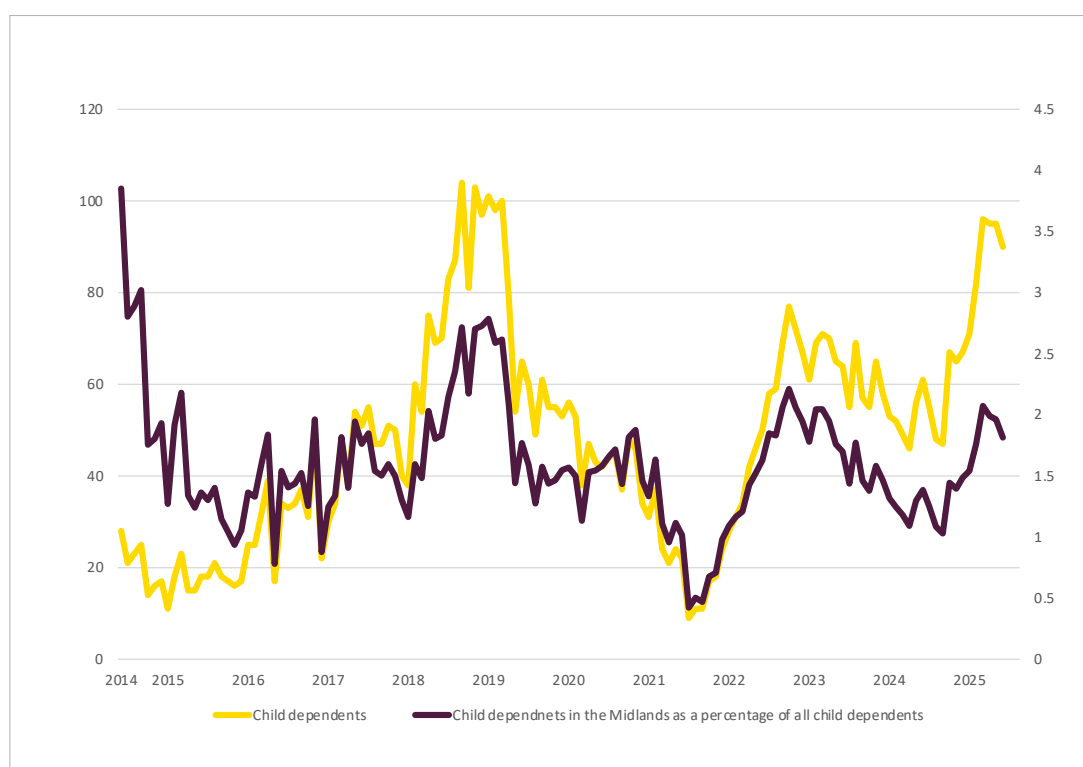


**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands, and the number of households in the Midlands as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. Household numbers experienced a small reduction 2019-2021 (largely due to the decrease in family homelessness) but have increased since then.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 158.1% since June 2021 (n=74) and 306.4% since June 2014 (n=47). There were 191 households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in June 2025.

Households in the Midlands represented 2% of all households in emergency accommodation nationally in June 2025. This is a slight increase from June 2021 (1.4%) and slight decrease from June 2014 (2.1%).



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Midlands, and the number of child dependents in the Midlands as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with a large decrease occurring 2019-2021. While the number of child dependents has increased 2021-2025, it has not surpassed the peak in September 2018 (n=104).

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 309.1% since June 2021 (n=22) and 221.4% since June 2014 (n=28). There were 90 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in June 2025.

Child dependents in the Midlands represented 1.8% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally in June 2025 – an increase from 2021 (1%) and decrease from June 2014 (3.9%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the Midlands at 50.7% in June 2025, a slight decrease from June 2021 (54.7%). The 65+ remains the smallest age category, with a slight increase from 1.3% in June 2021 to 2.5% in June 2025.

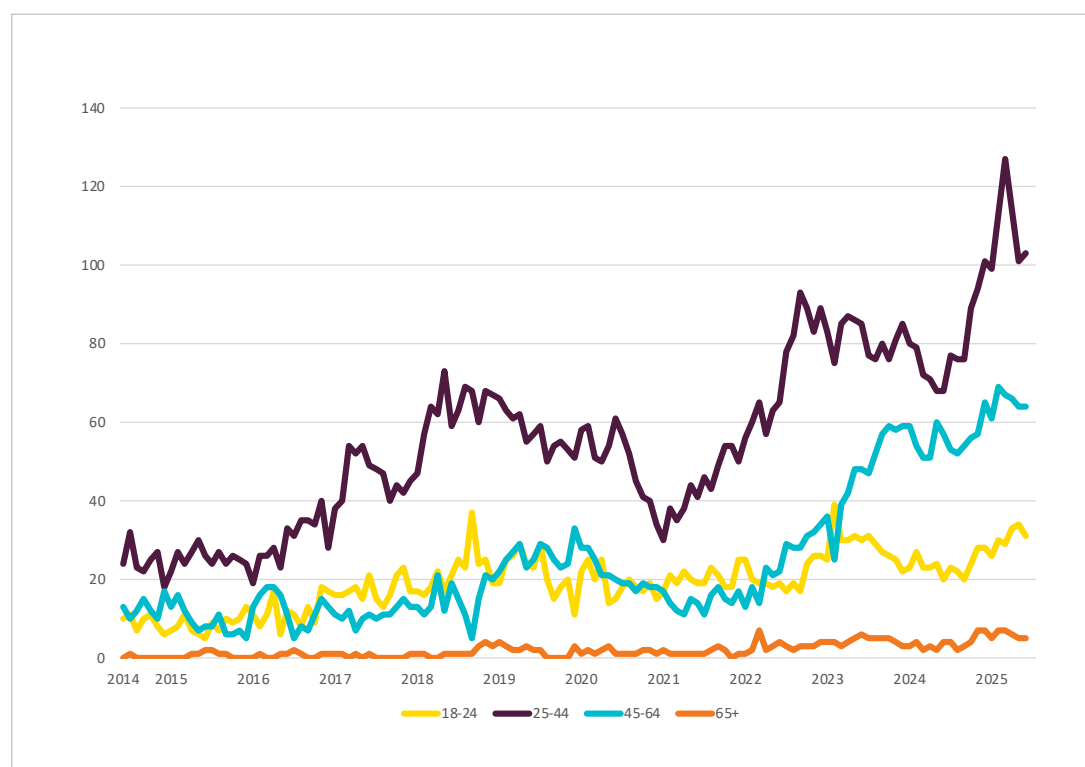


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 31 in June 2025 – an increase of 63.2% since June 2021 (n=19) and 210% since June 2014 (n=10).

The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 103 in June 2025 – an increase of 151.2% since June 2021 (n=41) and 329.2% since June 2014 (n=24).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 64 in June 2025 – an increase of 357.1% since June 2021 (n=14) and 392.3% since June 2014 (n=13).

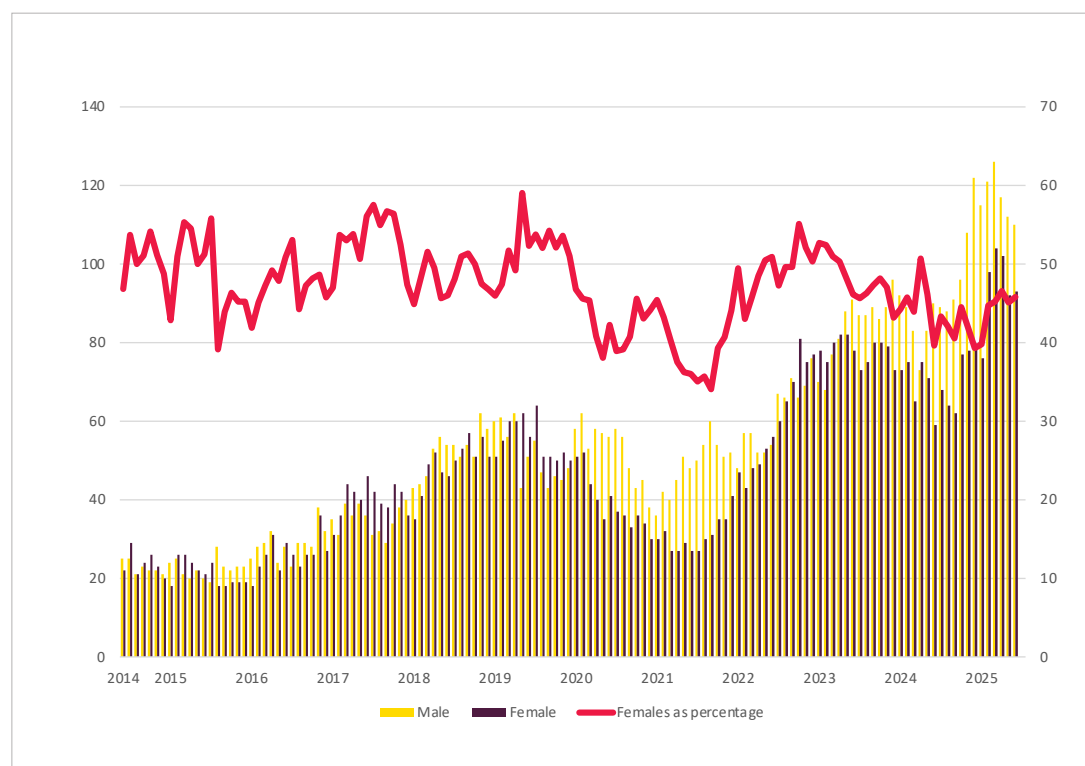
The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 5 in June 2025 – an increase of 400% since June 2021 and July 2014<sup>7</sup> (n=1<sup>8</sup>).

<sup>7</sup> There were no adults aged 65+ in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in June 2025, so July 2014 is used as the first reference point.

<sup>8</sup> There was one adult aged 65+ in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in both June 2021 and July 2014.

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. As of June 2025, there were 110 men and 93 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 54:46. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the Midlands was higher in June 2025 (45.8%) than in June 2021 (36%) and slightly lower than in June 2014 (46.8%).



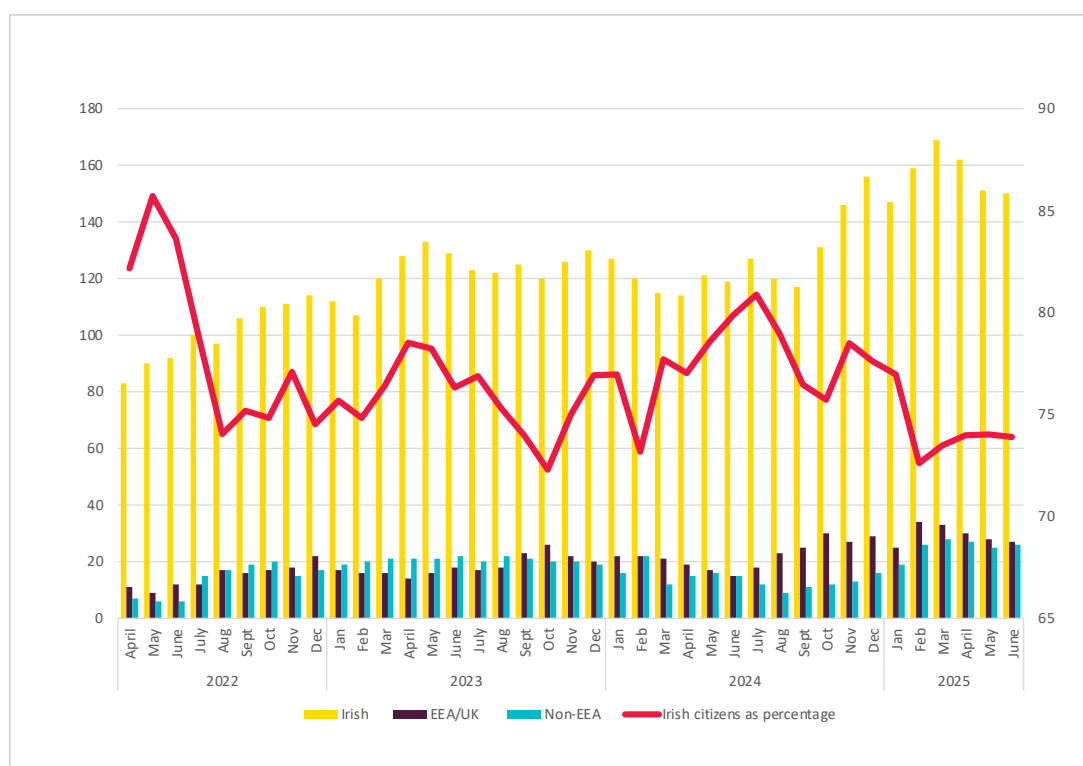
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the Midlands, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 129.2% since June 2021 (n=48) and 340% since June 2014 (n=25). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has increased by 244.4% since June 2021 (n=27) and 322.7% since June 2014 (n=22).

### Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>9</sup>. In June 2025 there were 150 Irish citizens (73.9%), 27 UK/EEA citizens (13.3%) and 26 non-EEA citizens (12.8%) in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 7 in April 2022 to 26 in June 2025 – a 271.4% increase in 3 years.



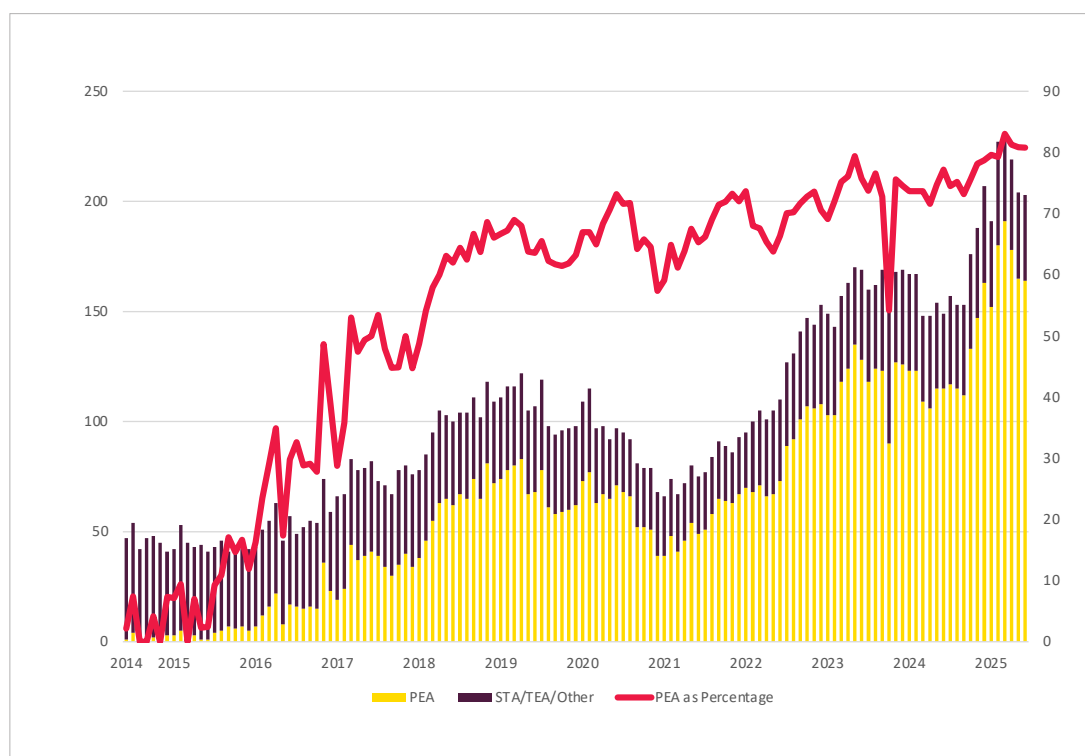
**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the Midlands, April 2022-June 2025**

The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults, falling from 82.2% in April 2022 to 73.9% in June 2025.

<sup>9</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the Midlands. There are three types<sup>10</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since 2018 PEA has made up the majority of emergency accommodation in the Midlands and is consistently increasing its proportion. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 80.8% (164) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the Midlands, compared to 65.3% in June 2021 (n=49) and 2.1% in June 2014 (n=1). PEA accommodation beds in the Midlands have increased by 234.7% since June 2021 and 16300% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 50% since June 2021 (n=26) and decreased by 15.2% since June 2014 (n=46).

<sup>10</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Midlands in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

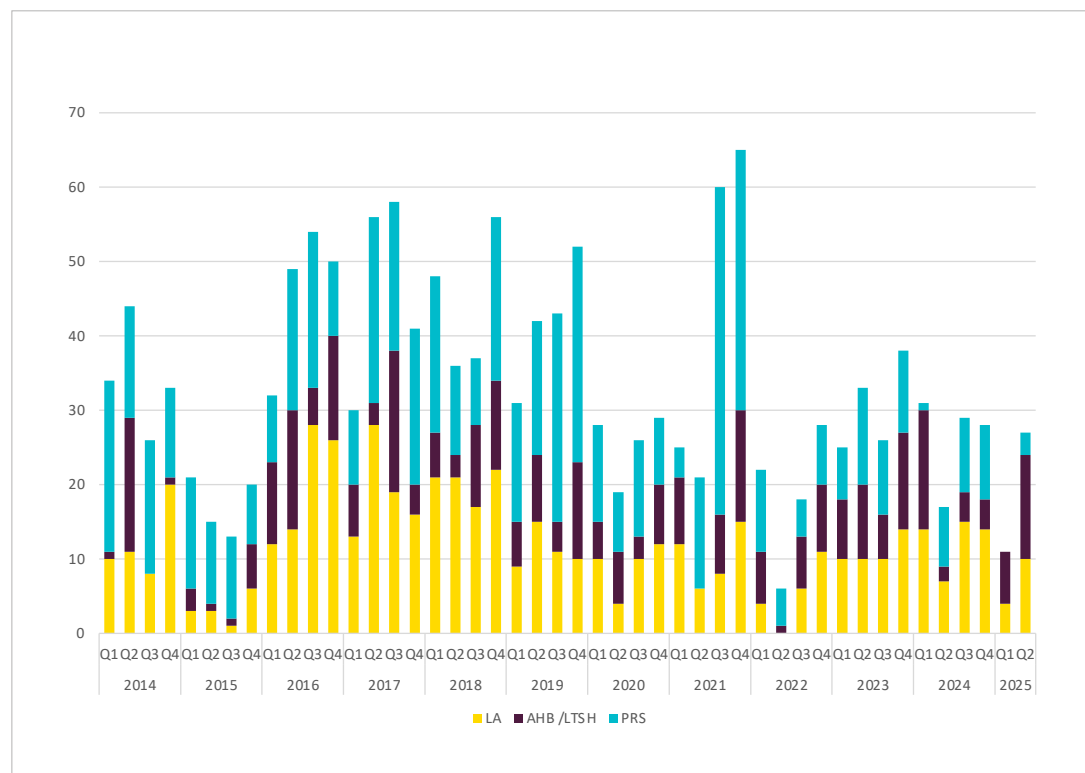


Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the Midlands, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 10 households (37%) exited into LA housing, 14 (51.9%) into AHB/LTSA and 3 (11.1%) into the PRS. The proportion of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 71.4% (n=15) of exits were into the PRS, which fell to 11.1% in 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 464 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Midlands: 32.8% to LAs (n=152), 28.2% to AHB/LTSA (n=131) and 39% to the PRS (n=181). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 1,533 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Midlands: 35.9% to LAs (n=550), 22% to AHB/LTSA (n=337) and 42.1% to the PRS (n=646). Compared to the last iteration of this paper, there is a more even split of exits into the three different categories.



Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was an 89:11 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 29:71 ratio of tenancies to support.

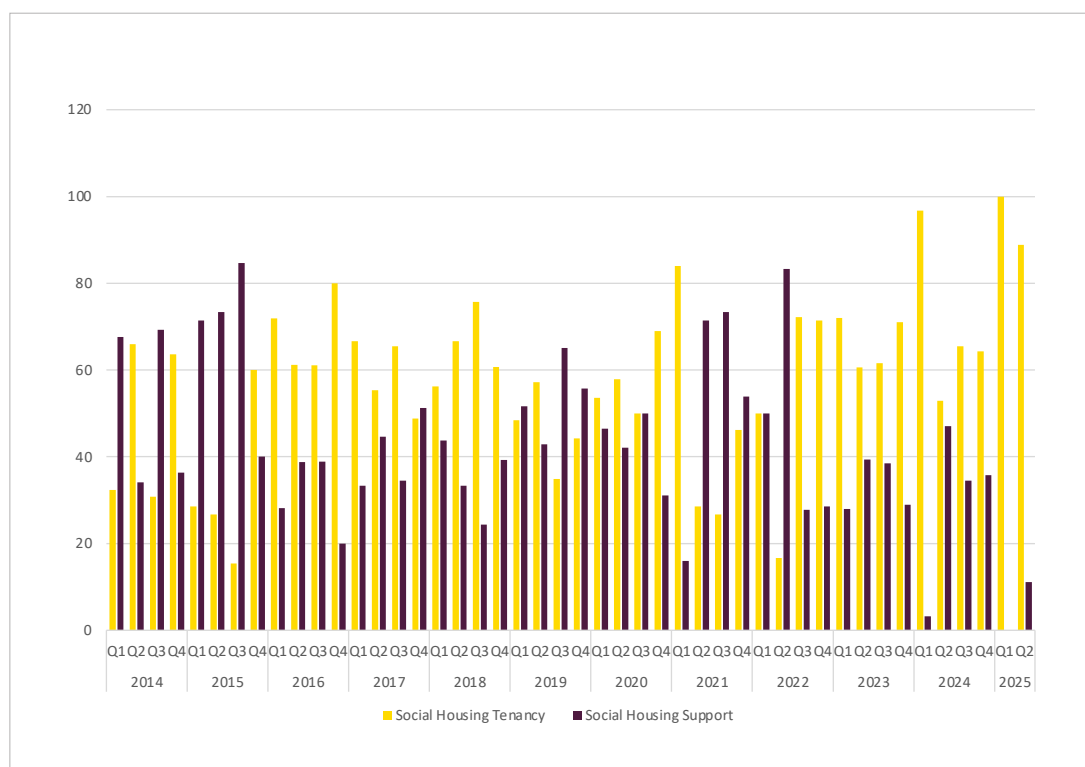
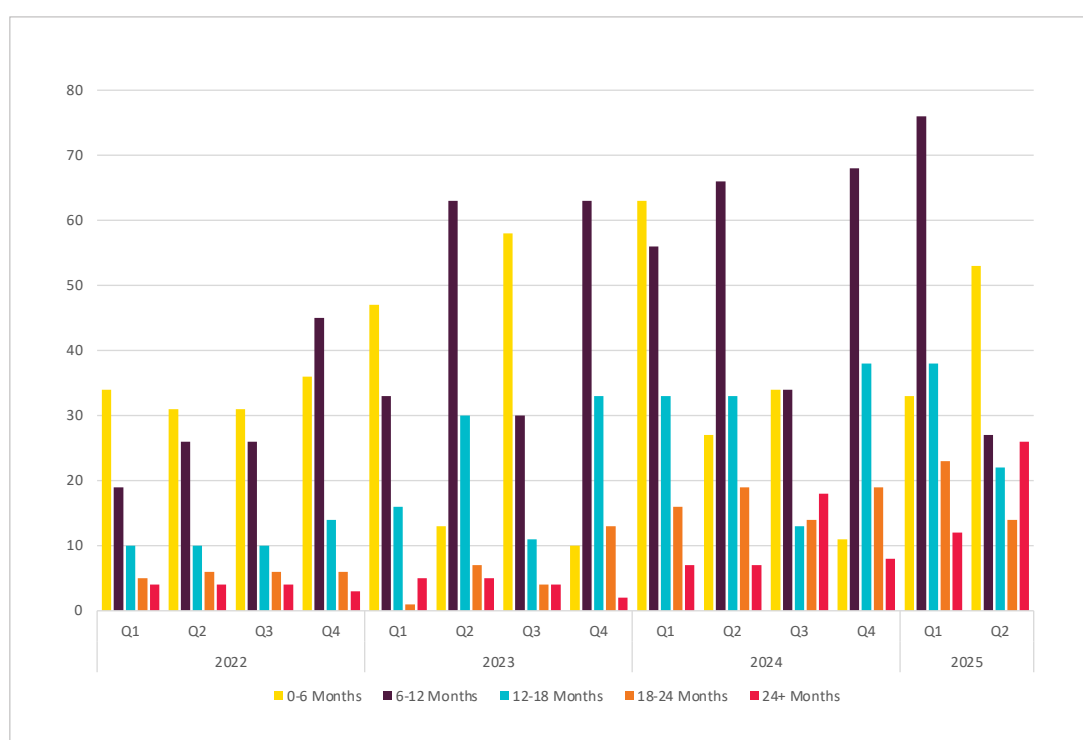


Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the Midlands, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>11</sup>. In Q2 2025 37.3% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=53); 19% for 6-12 months (n=27); 15.5% for 12-18 months (n=22); 9.9% for 18-24 months (n=14) and 18.3% for 24+ months (n=26). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 47.2% (n=34) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months. The proportion of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation has also increased from 5.6% in Q1 2022 to 18.4% in Q2 2025.

In Q2 2025 43.7% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=62). In Q1 2022 this was 26.4% (n=19).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. In Q2 2025 34.1% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=15); 38.6% for 6-12 months (n=17); 18.2% for 12-18 months (n=8); 4.6% for 18-24 months (n=2) and 4.6% for 24+ months (n=2). There is much lower proportion of families staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (75%, n=18). Between Q1 2022 and Q1 2023 there were no families staying in emergency accommodation for both 18-24 months and 24+ months, compared to Q2 2025 where these durations make up 9.1% of the families.

In Q2 2025, 27.3% (n=12) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 4.2% (n=1).

<sup>11</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

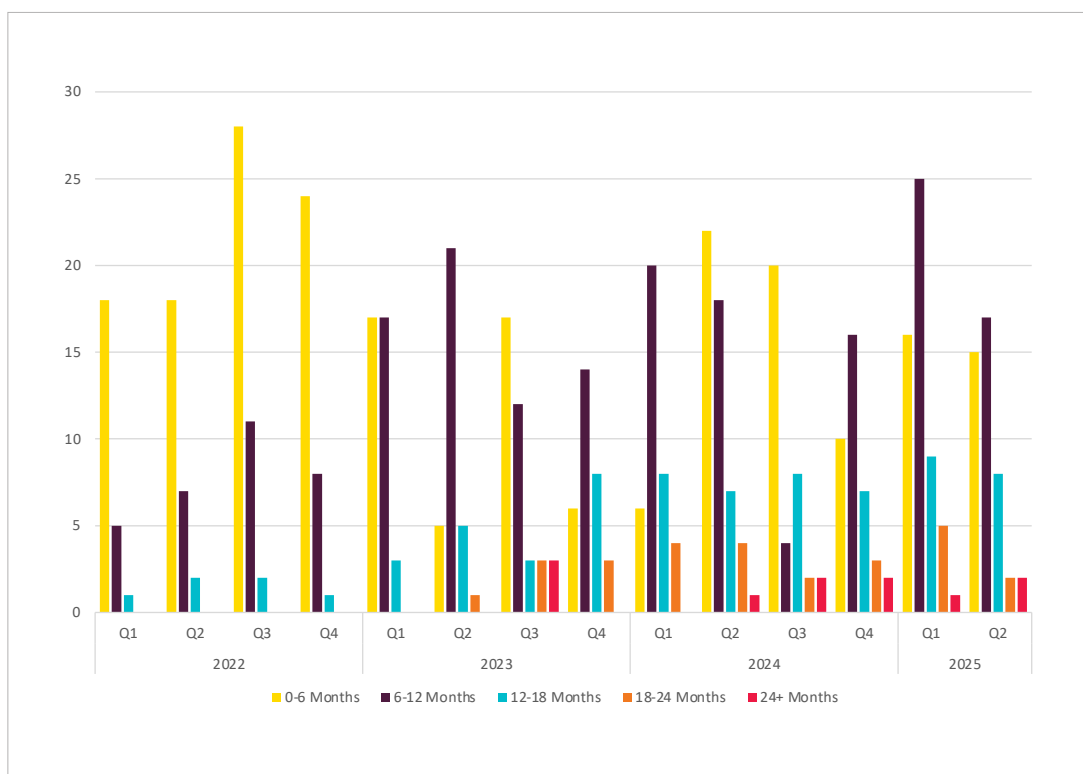


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Midlands, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the Midlands since 2020. 3 new tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This is a 62.5% decrease from its highest point of 8 new tenancies in Q1 2022. There was an average of 3 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, compared to 4 per quarter in the first half of 2025. Since 2020 a total of 65 Housing First tenancies have been created in the Midlands.

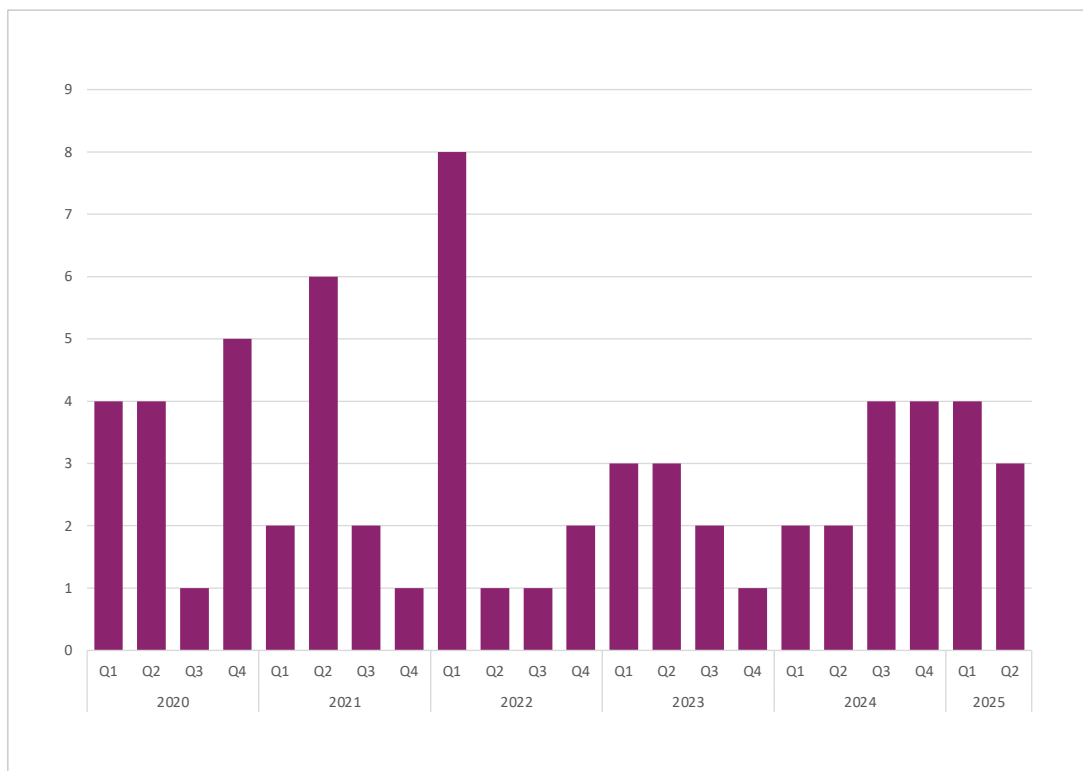
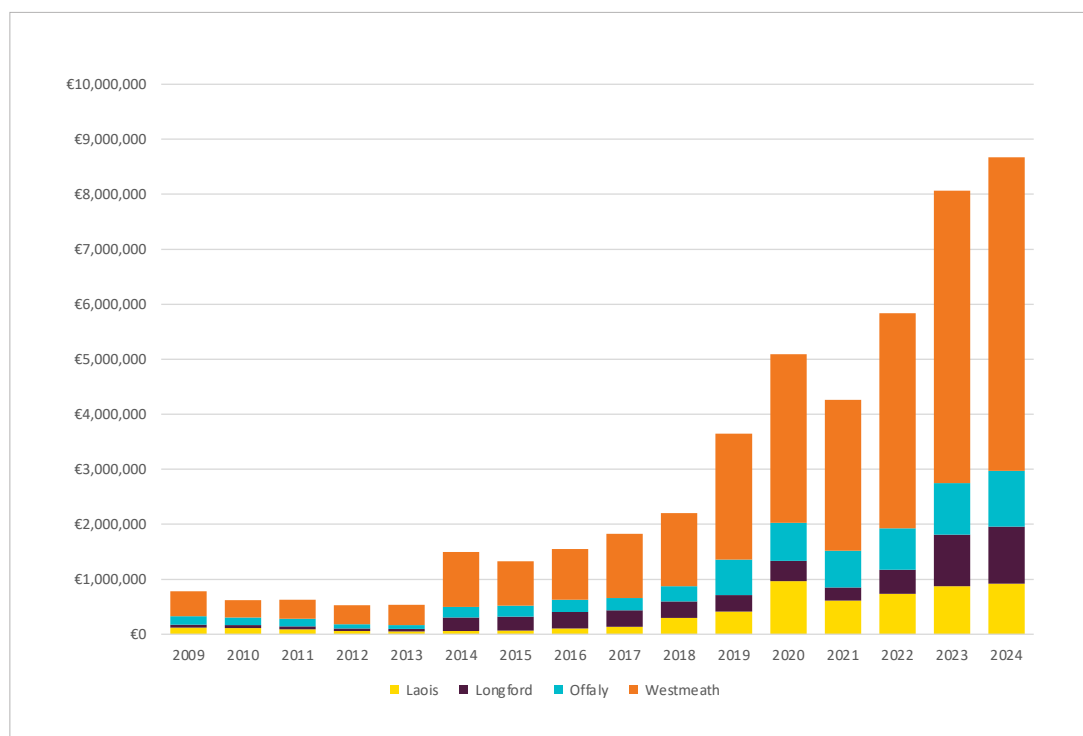


Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the Midlands, Q1 2020-Q2 2025

## Expenditure on Homeless services in the Midlands

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Midlands was €8.7m<sup>12</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (65.8%) being in Westmeath County Council. Midlands local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 70.2% increase since 2020 (€5.1m) and a 1005.8% increase since 2009 (€0.8m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €42.5m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the Midlands.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the Midlands, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the Midlands – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €6.7m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (84.6%) on emergency accommodation. €5.7m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 205.8% since 2020 (€2.2m) and 1084.1% since 2013 (€0.5m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 68.1% since 2020 (€0.6m) and by 435.4% since 2013 (€0.2m).

12 See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

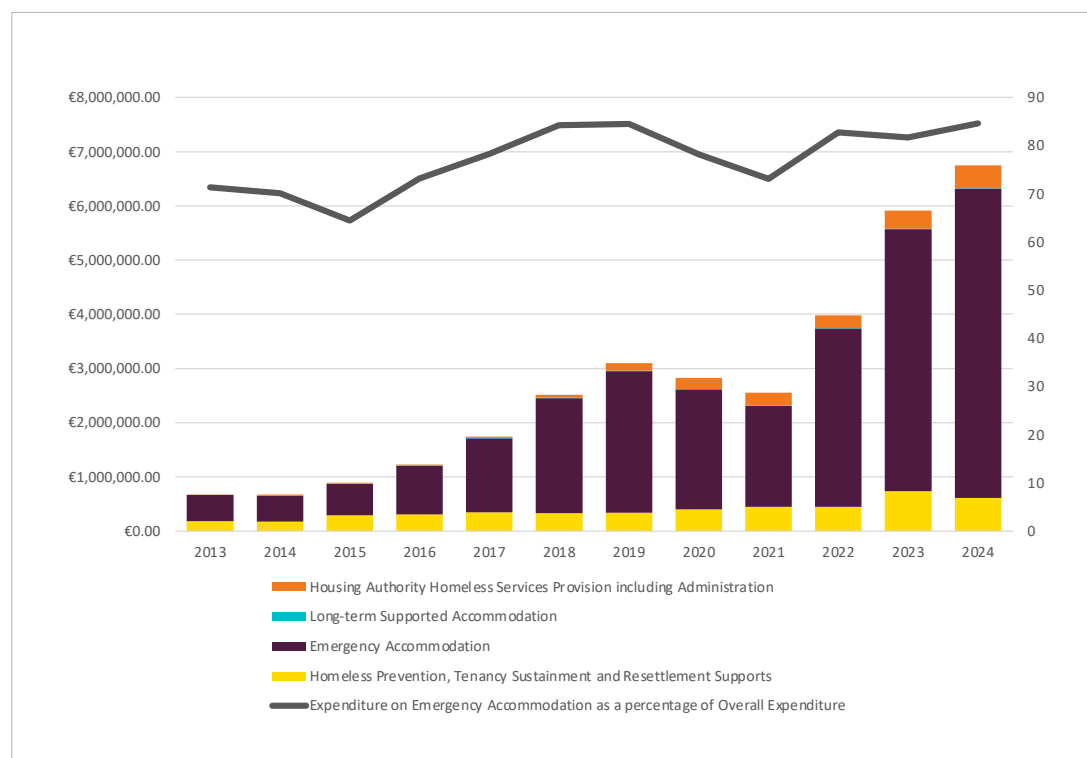


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the Midlands, 2013-2024

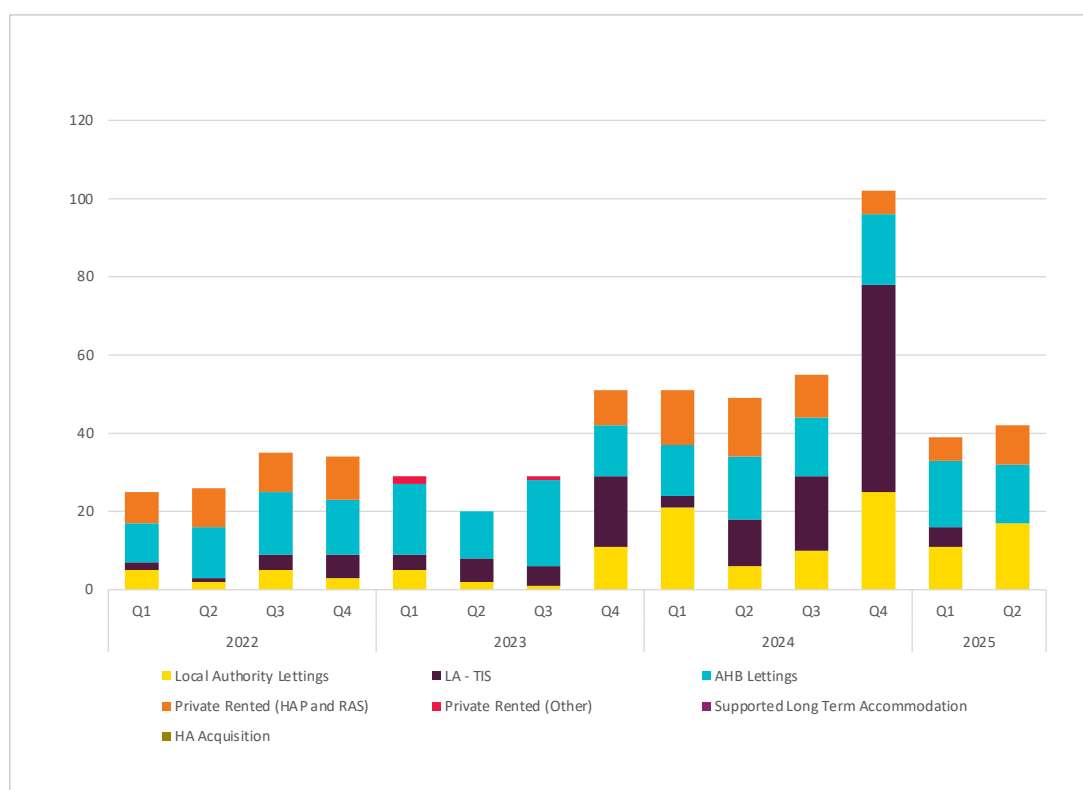
# Mid-West

## Clare and Limerick

Prevention .....	64
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	65
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	66
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	67
Age profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	70
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	71
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	72
Emergency Accommodation providers.....	73
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	74
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	76
Housing First .....	78
Expenditure on Homeless services in the Mid-West.....	79

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the two Mid-West Local Authorities, but were provided with other housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in 2025 so far, was 41 – a 35.9% reduction from 2024's quarterly average of 64 but an increase from 2022 and 2023. While there is variance, the largest number of preventions have generally been through Approved Housing Body (AHB) lettings and Local Authority (LA) lettings. In Q2 2025, 40.5% (n=17) of preventions came from LA lettings, followed by AHB lettings (35.7%, n=15) and the Private Rented Sector (PRS) (23.8%, n=10).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.



## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the two Local Authorities in the Mid-West and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 149 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the Mid-West, compared to 74 per quarter in 2021 and 135 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 148 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

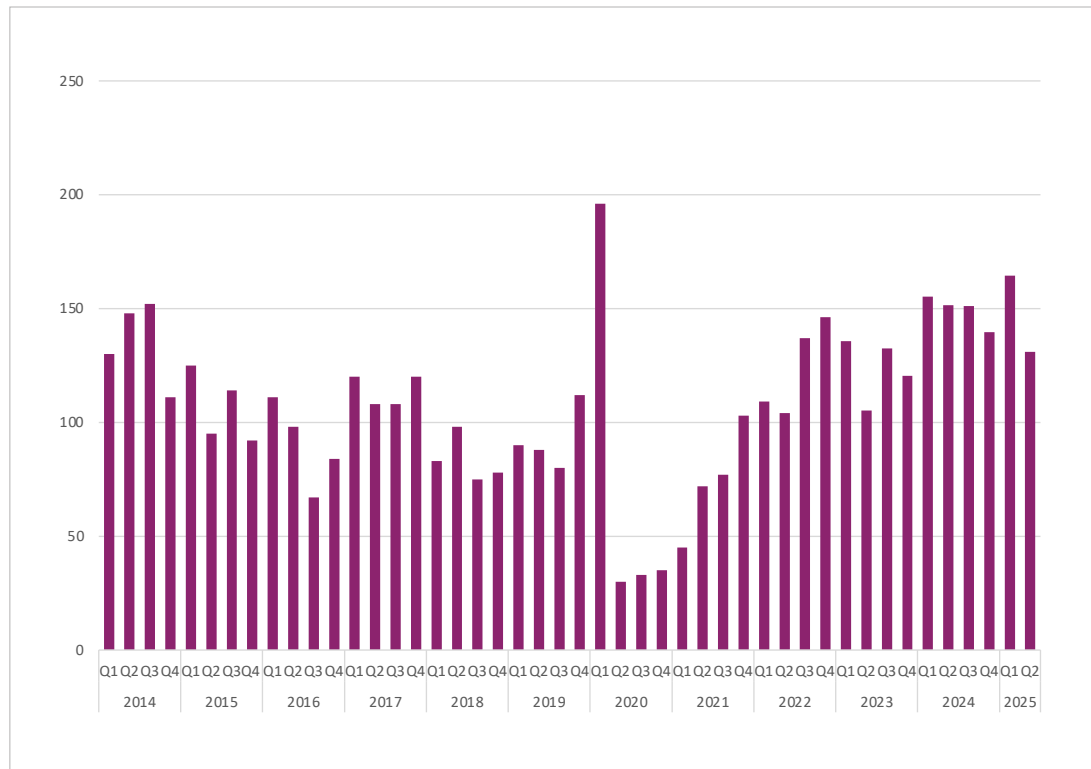
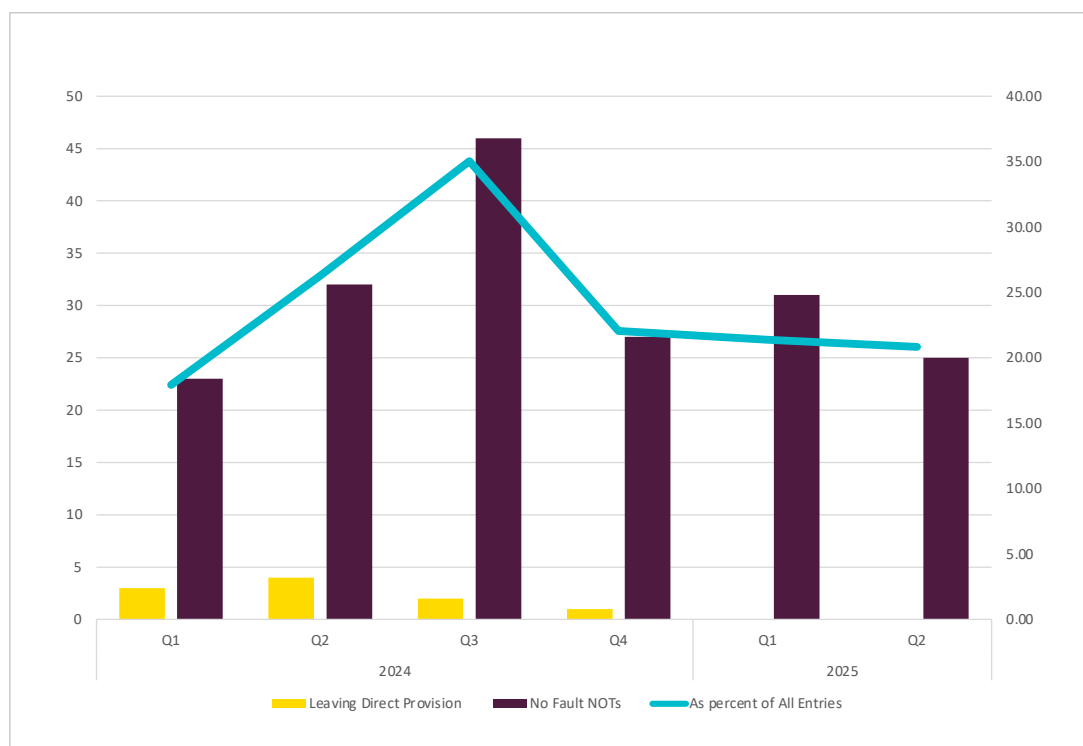


Figure 2: New Adult Presentation to Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two of the most frequent explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 25 households (20.8%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, while no households stated it was due to leaving Direct Provision.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the Mid-West Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

While the number of people entering emergency accommodation because of Direct Provision is extremely low in the Mid-West (highest was 4 households in Q2 2024), No-Fault NoTs consistently represent around a fifth of households entering emergency accommodation in the Mid-West (highest point was 35% in Q3 2024).

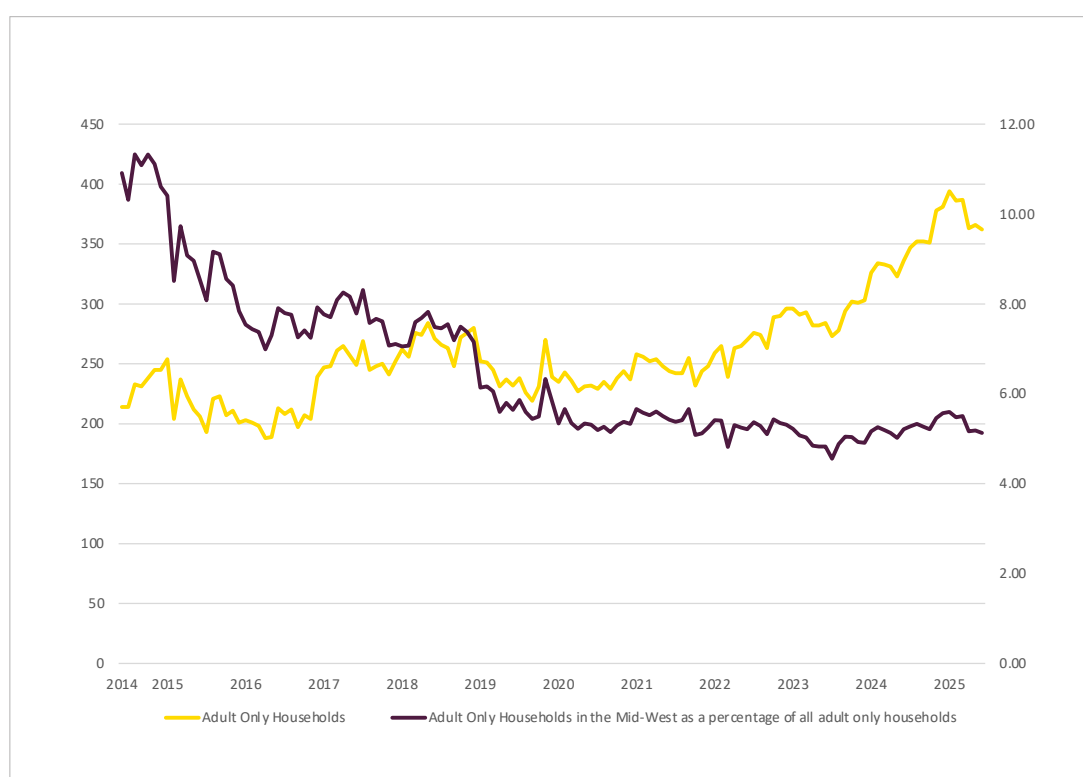
<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation have experienced periods of increase and decrease since 2014 but experienced a relatively steady period of increase in 2024. Since the beginning of 2025 the numbers have dropped slightly, from 394 in January 2025 to 362 in June 2025.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 48.3% since June 2021 (n=244) and 69% since June 2014 (n=214). There were 362 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West in June 2025.

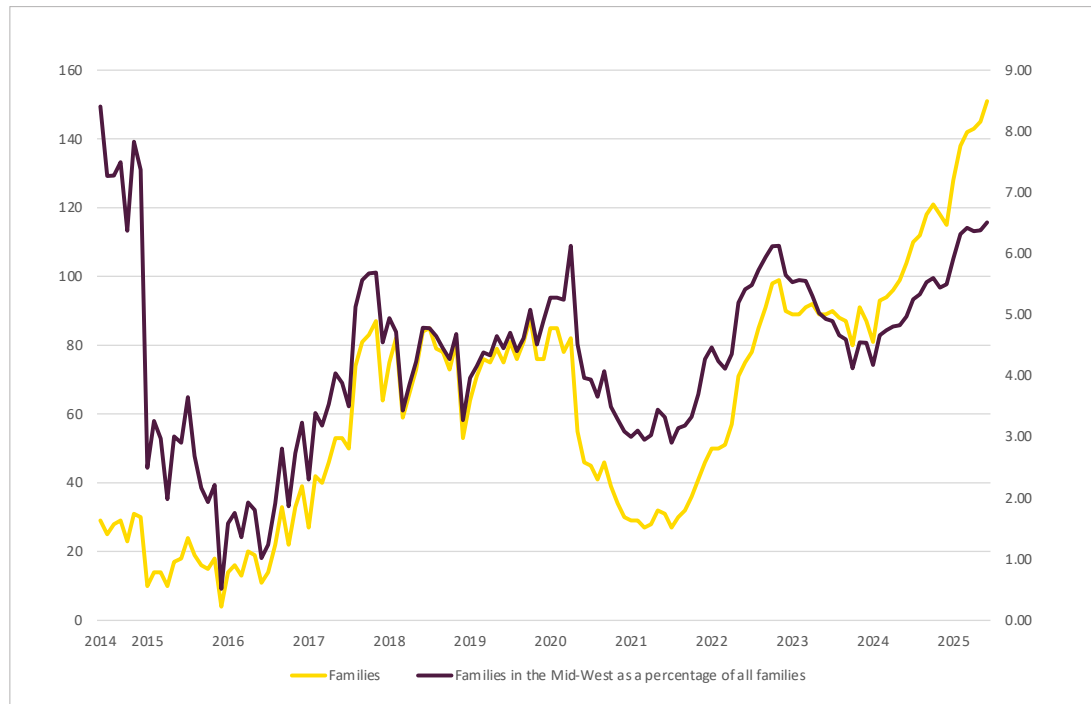


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Adult only households in the Mid-West make up 5.1% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has reduced slightly since June 2021 (5.4%) and June 2014 (10.9%) - indicating that adult-only homelessness is increasing more slowly in the Mid-West than in other parts of the country.

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, as well as homeless families in the Mid-West as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The number of families in homeless services has risen since 2014, although it experienced a temporary large reduction in 2020-2022 (with the decline starting prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating over the period when pandemic protection measures were in place<sup>5</sup>), before experiencing a significant rise after these protections ended.

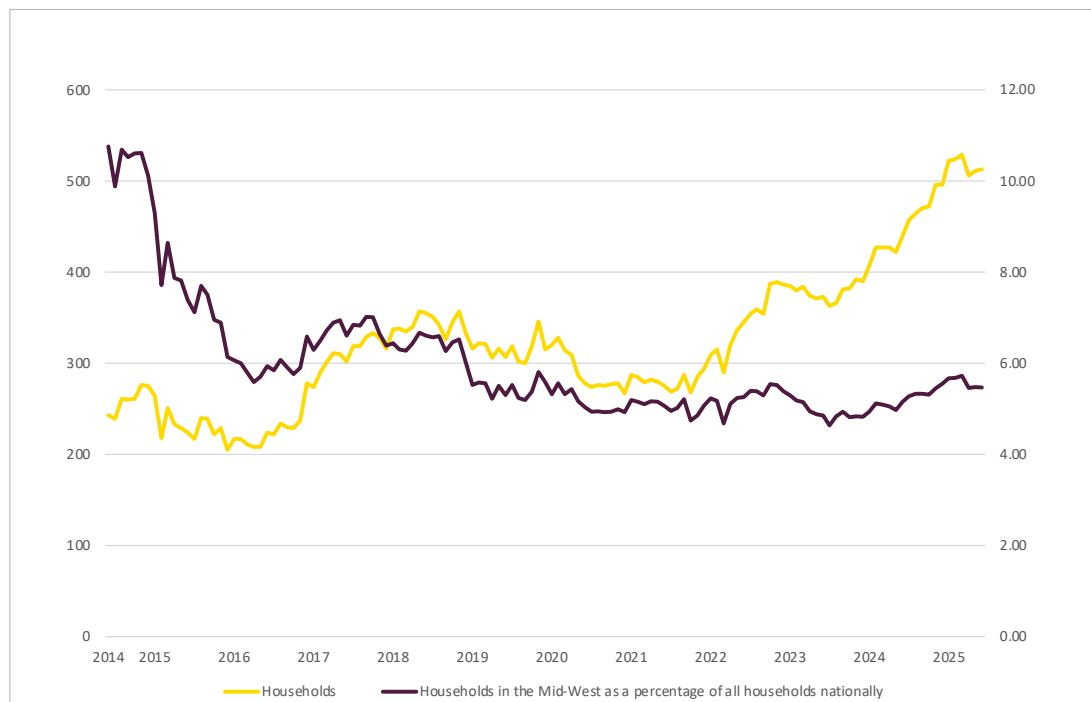
<sup>5</sup> See the previous iteration of Focus on Homelessness: regional trends for further discussion.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 387.1% since June 2021 (n=31) and 420.7% since June 2014 (n=29). In June 2025 there were 151 families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West.

Families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West make up 6.5% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is a higher proportion than in June 2021 (3.3%) but a lower proportion than June 2014 (8.4%).



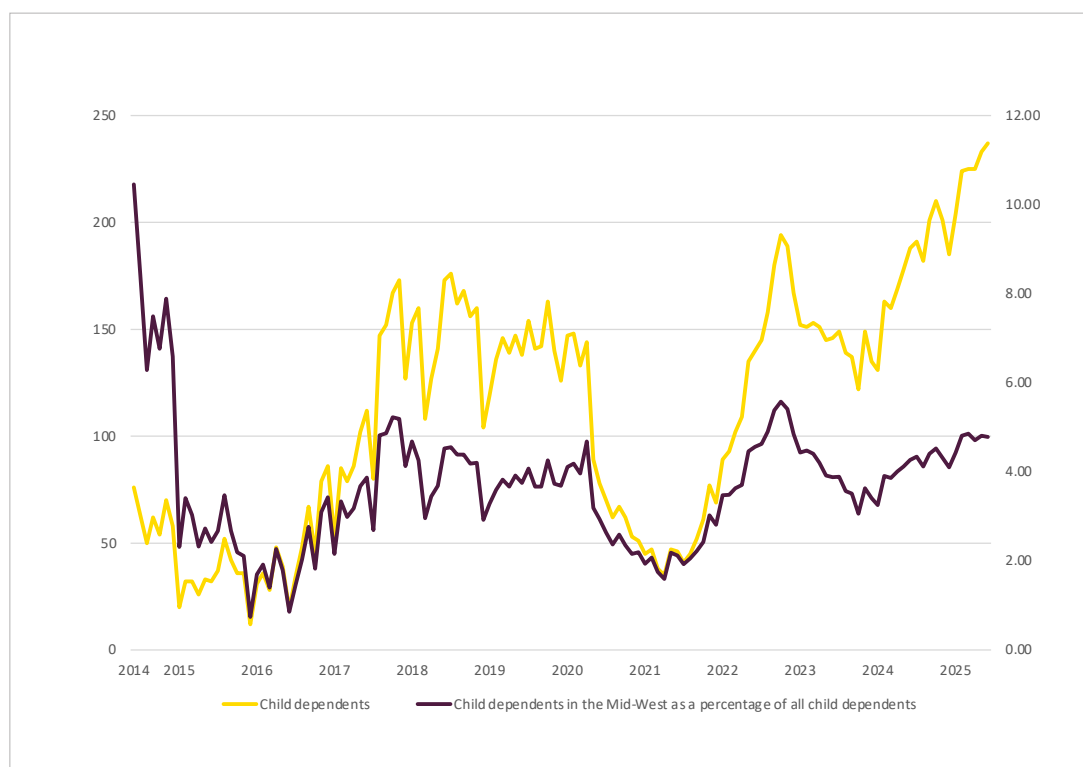
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West and as a Percentage of Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, and the number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Household numbers experienced a small reduction 2019-2021 (largely due to the temporary reduction in families as noted above) but have seen increases since then.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 86.5% since June 2021 (n=275) and 111.1% since June 2014 (n=243). There were 513 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West in June 2025

Households in the Mid-West make up 5.5% of the total households in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This a slight increase from June 2021 (5.1%) but a decrease from June 2014 (10.76%).

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West and the number of child dependents in the Mid-West as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation in Ireland. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with a large decrease occurring 2020-2021 and increases from 2022-2025.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 415.2% since June 2021 (n=46), and 211.8% since June 2014 (n=76). There were 237 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West in June 2025.

Child dependents in the Mid-West make up 4.8% of child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. This is an increase since June 2021 (2.1%), but a reduction since June 2014 (10.5%).

### Age profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of those in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West region. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, at 54.5% in June 2025 – a slight decrease from 60.9% in June 2021. The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight decrease from 1.8% in June 2021 to 1.4% in June 2025.

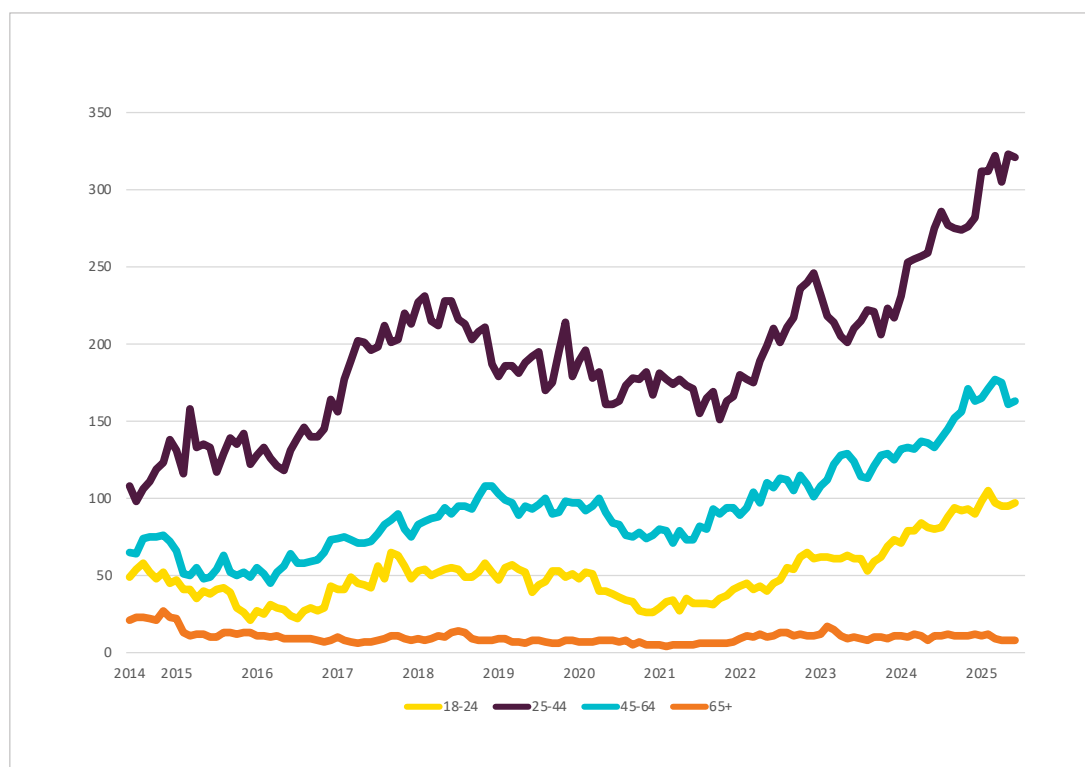


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 97 in June 2025 – an increase of 203.1% since June 2021 (n=32) and 98% since June 2014 (n=49).

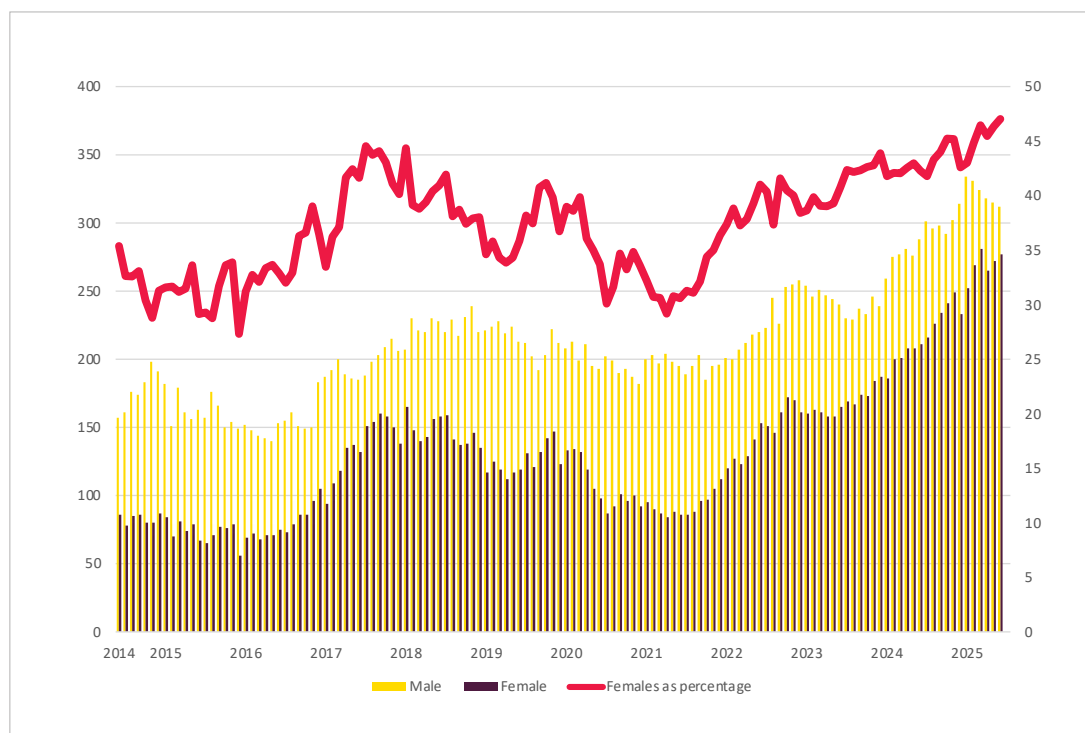
The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 321 in June 2025 – an increase of 87.7% since June 2021 (n=171) and 197.2% since June 2014 (n=108).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 163 in June 2025 – an increase of 123.3% since June 2021 (n=73) and 150.8% since June 2014 (n=65).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 8 in June 2025 – an increase of 60% since June 2021 (n=5) and a decrease of 61.9% since June 2014 (n=21).

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West. As of June 2025, there were 312 men and 277 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 53:47. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West was higher in June 2025 (47.3%) than in June 2021 (30.6%) and June 2014 (35.39%).



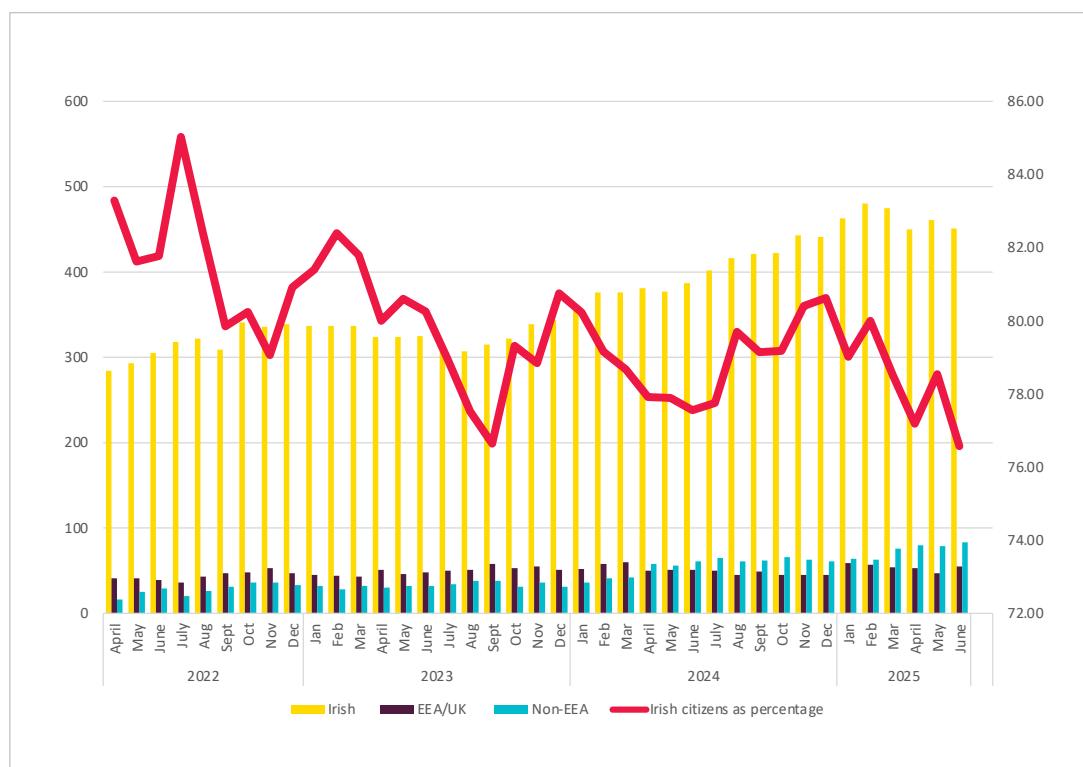
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the Mid-West, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 60% since June 2021 (n=195) and by 98.7% since June 2014 (n=157). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has increased by 262.8% since June 2021 and June 2014 (n=86<sup>6</sup>).

6 There were the same number of women (n=86) in emergency accommodation in both June 2014 and June 2021.

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>7</sup>. In June 2025 there were 451 Irish citizens (76.6%), 55 UK/EEA citizens (9.3%) and 83 non-EEA citizens (14.1%) in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West.



**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the Mid-West, April 2022-July 2025**

Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 16 in April 2022 to 83 in June 2025 – a 418.8% increase in 3 years.

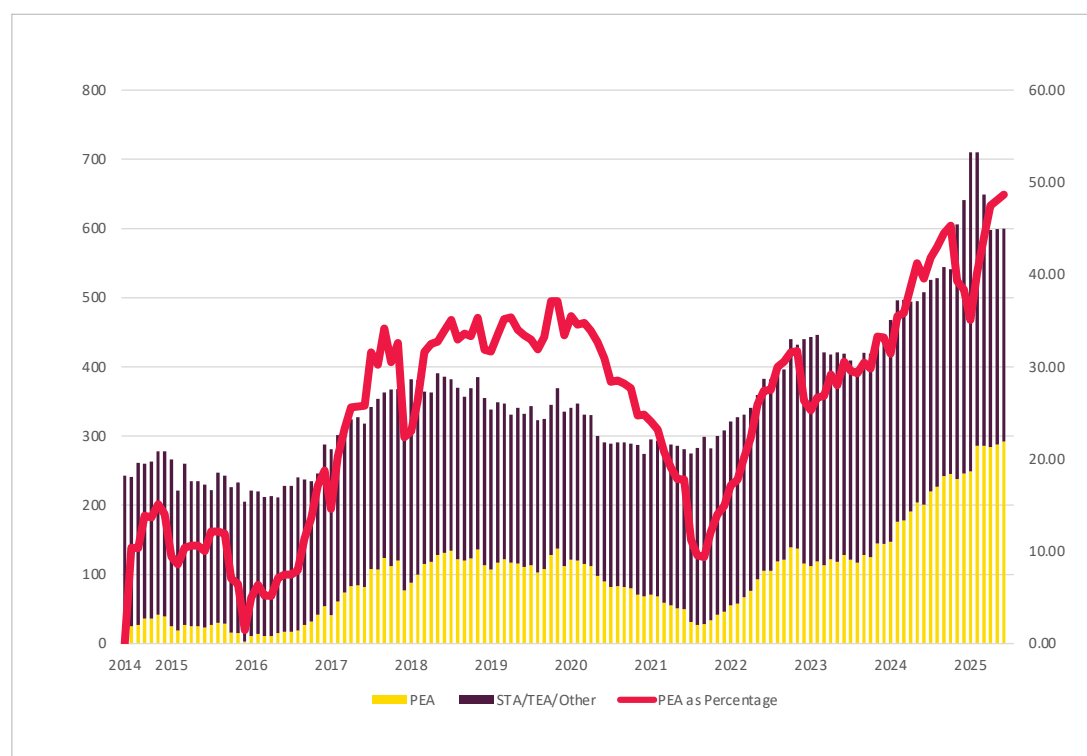
While the number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation has risen since 2022, they represent a declining proportion of the total number of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, falling from 83.3% in April 2022 to 76.6% in June 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.



## Emergency Accommodation providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the Mid-West. There are three types<sup>8</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation Type in the Mid-West, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that there is a large variance in the percentage of emergency accommodation that PEA makes up. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 48.7% (n=292) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the Mid-West, compared to 17.19% in June 2021 (n=50) and 10.37% in July 2014<sup>9</sup> (n=25). PEA accommodation beds in the Mid-West have increased by 484% since June 2021 and 1,068% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 33.3% since June 2021 (n=231) and by 26.7% since June 2014 (n=243).

<sup>8</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

<sup>9</sup> There was no PEA reported in the Mid-West in June 2014, so July 2014 is used as the first reference point.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-West in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

In Q2 2025 20 adults (23.3%) exited into LA housing, 58 (67.4%) into AHBs/LTSA housing and 8 (9.3%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 38.8% of exits were into the PRS (n=19), which fell to 9.3% in 2025.

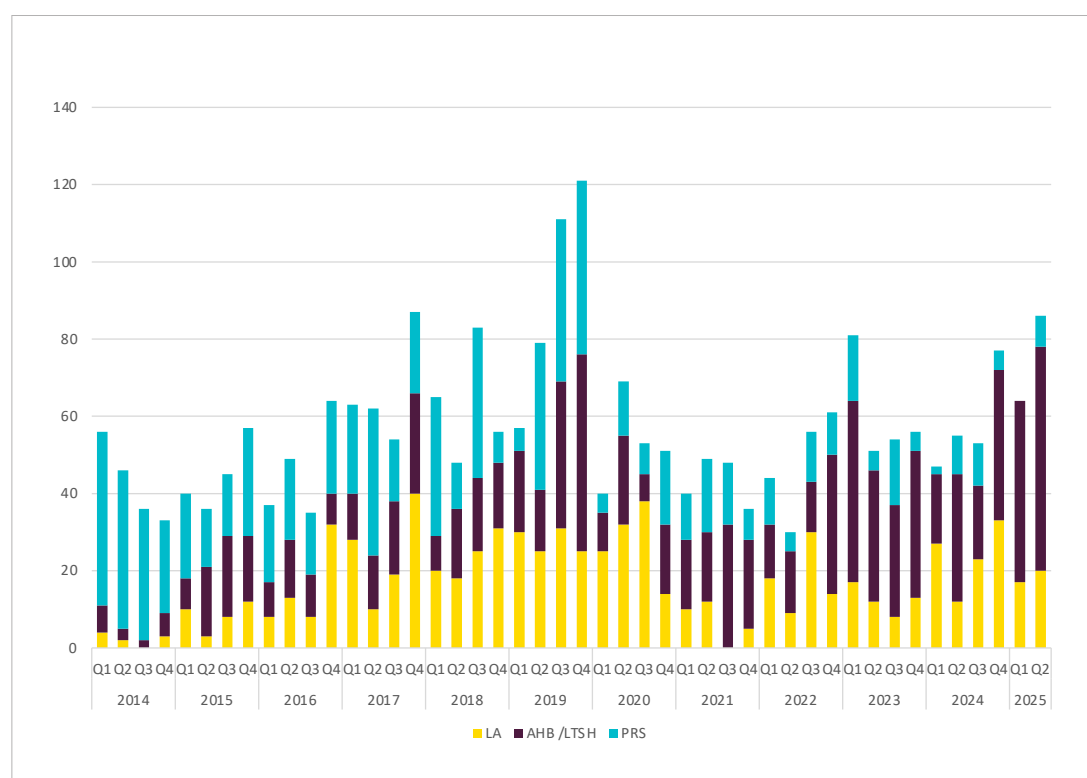
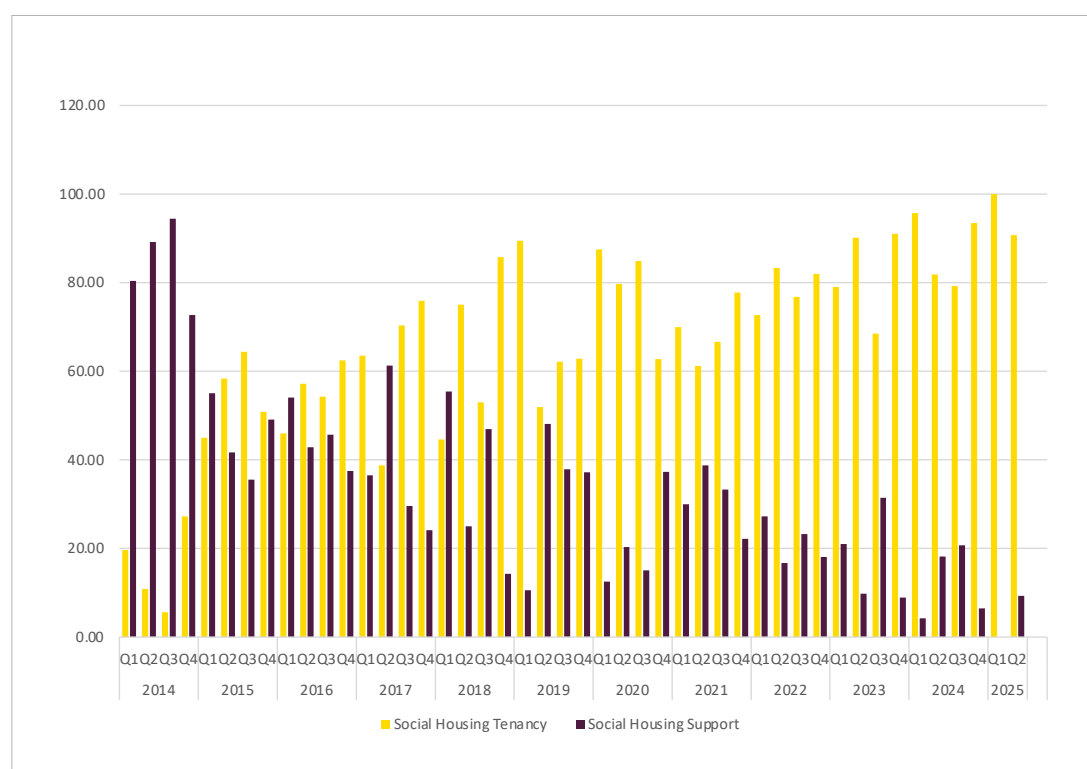


Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the Mid-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 899 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-West: 28.7% to LAs (n=258), 55.2% to AHB/LTSA (n=496) and 16.1% to the PRS (n=145). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 2,621 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-West: 30.9% to LAs (n=794), 37.2% to AHB/LTSA (n=975) and 32.5% to the PRS (n=852). Compared to the last iteration of this paper AHB/LTSA represent a much larger proportion of adult exits to housing, and are generally the largest category out of the three.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

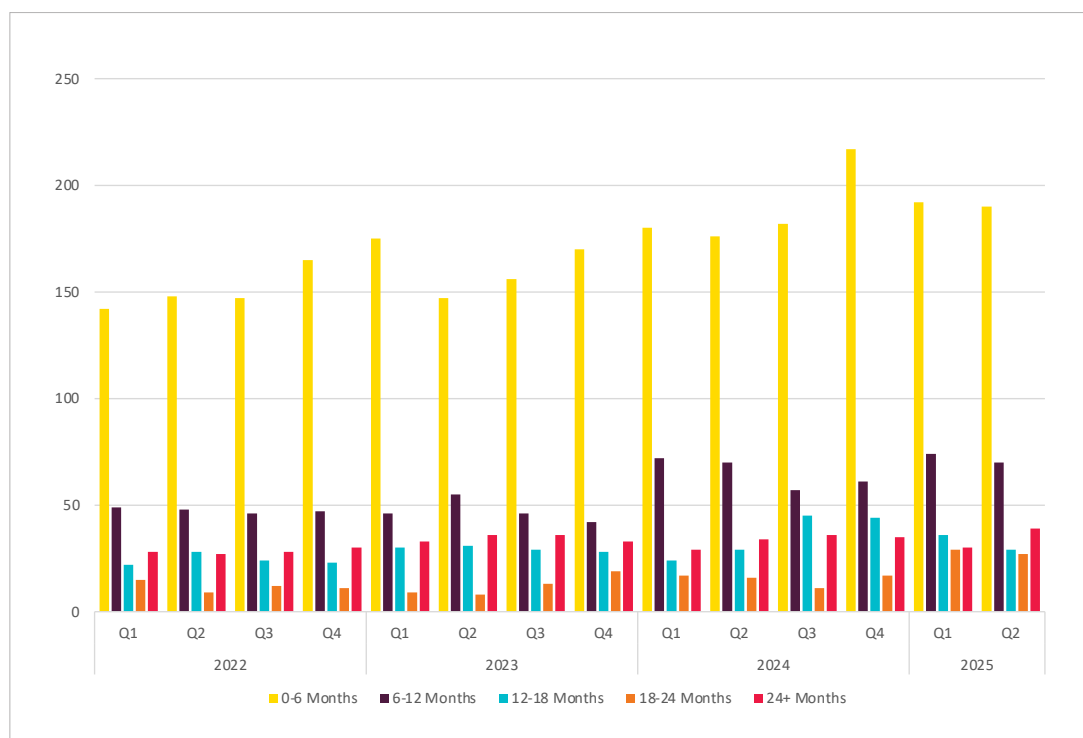
In Q2 2025 there was a 91:9 ratio of tenancies to support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing Support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 61:39 ratio of tenancies to support.



**Figure 13: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the Mid-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025**

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>10</sup>. While the number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation has increased since 2022, the average duration of stay has stayed largely the same. In Q2 2025 53.5% of households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=190); 19.7% for 6-12 months (n=70); 8.2% for 12-18 months (n=29); 7.6% for 18-24 months (n=27) and 11% for 24+ months (n=39).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West. In Q2 2025 44.4% (n=64) of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months, a large reduction from 75% (n=42) in Q1 2022. Families in emergency accommodation for 12-18 months have seen the biggest increase, from 3.6% (n=2) in Q1 2022 to 14% (n=21) in Q2 2025.

In Q2 2025, 29.2% (n=42) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 7.1% (n=4).

<sup>10</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months and 24+ months.

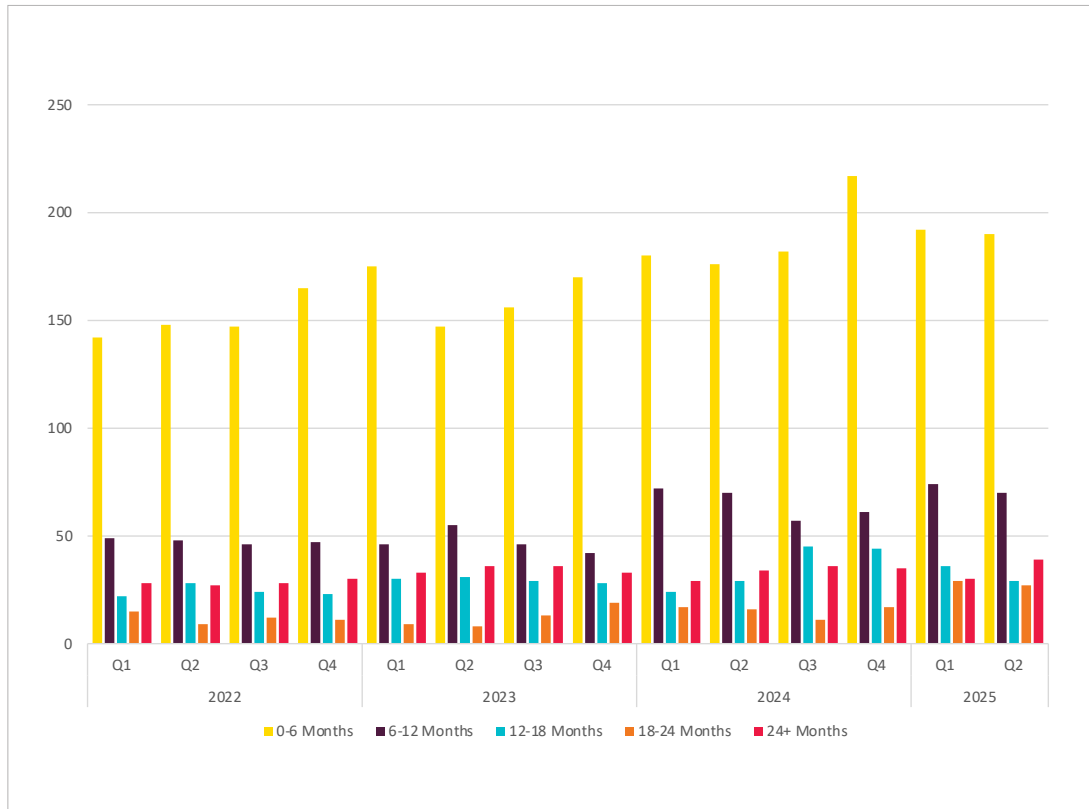
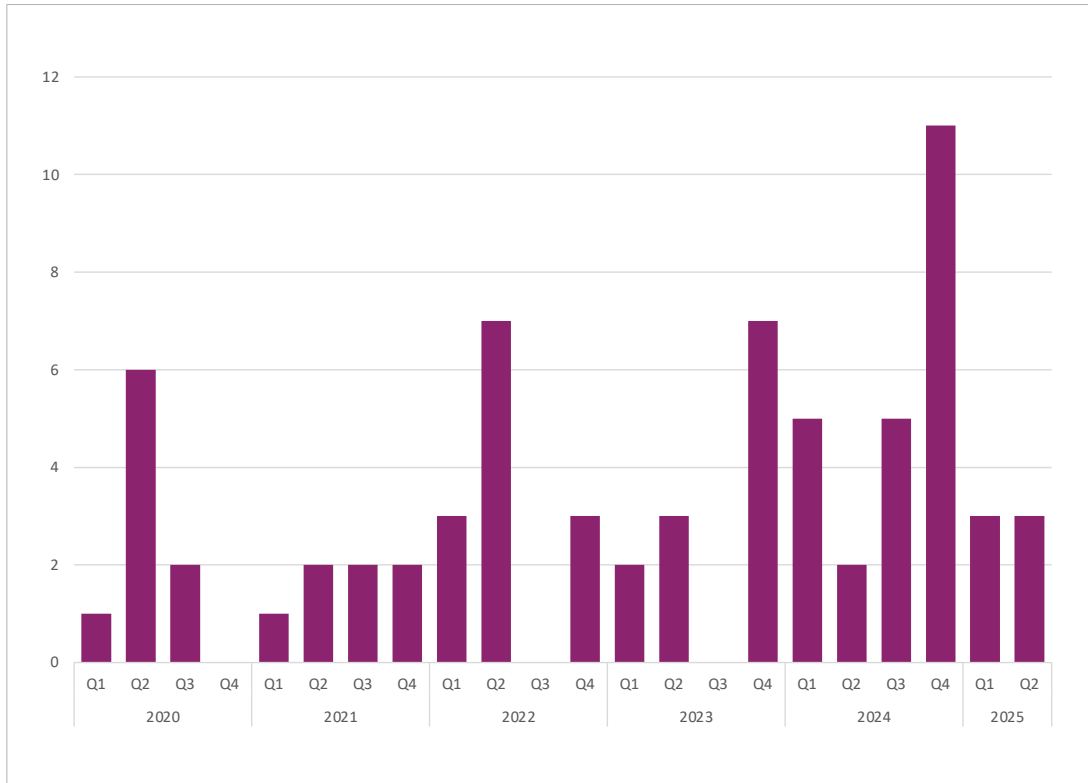


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the Mid-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

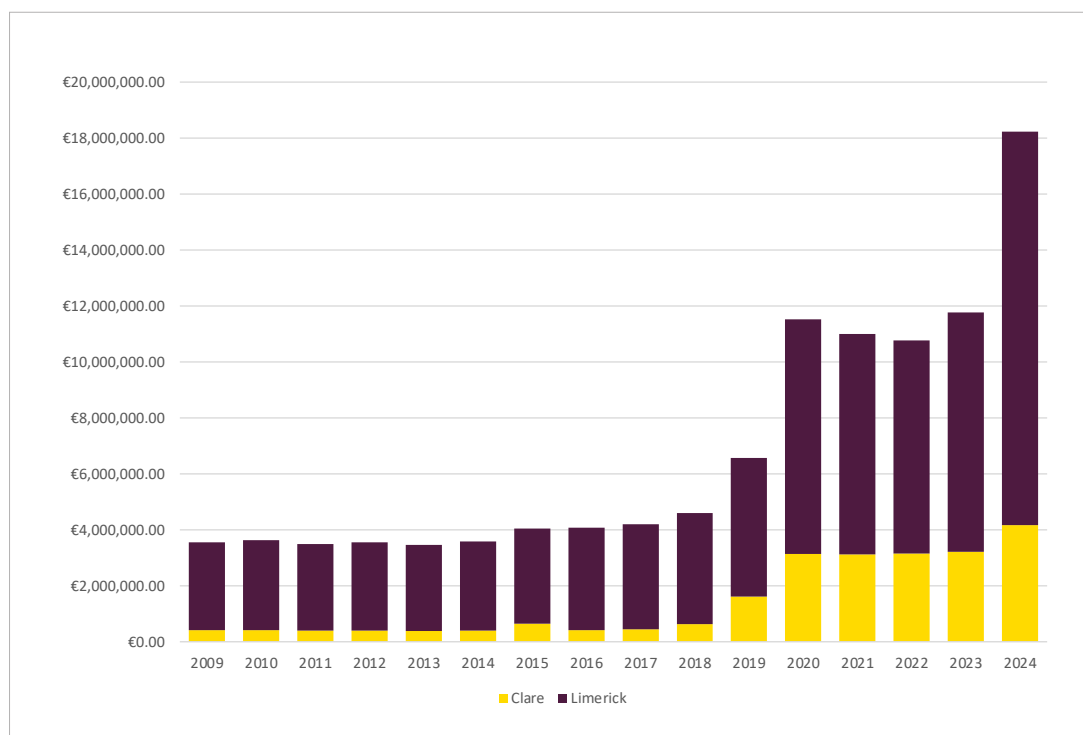
Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the Mid-West since 2020. 2025 has seen a reduction in the number of Housing First tenancies created compared to 2024. 3 tenancies were created in both Q1 and Q2 2025, a 72.7% decrease from its peak of 11 in Q4 2024. There was an average of 6 tenancies created per quarter in 2024, compared to 3 per quarter so far in 2025. Since 2020 a total of 70 Housing First tenancies have been created in the Mid-West.



**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the Mid-West, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**

### Expenditure on Homeless services in the Mid-West

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by the 2 Mid-West local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-West region was €18.2m<sup>11</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (77.1%) being in Limerick County Council. The Mid-West local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 58.1% increase since 2020 (€11.5m) and a 412.5% increase since 2009 (€3.6m).



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the Mid-West, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows *Section 10* expenditure on homelessness services in the Mid-West, that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under *Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988*. In 2024, this amounted to €17.2m, the vast majority of this (82.1%) on emergency accommodation. €14.1m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 89.7% since 2020 (€7.4m) and 499.3% since 2013 (€2.4m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 39.3% since 2020 and 190.5% since 2013.

<sup>11</sup> See Focus on Homelessness report on Public Expenditure of Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

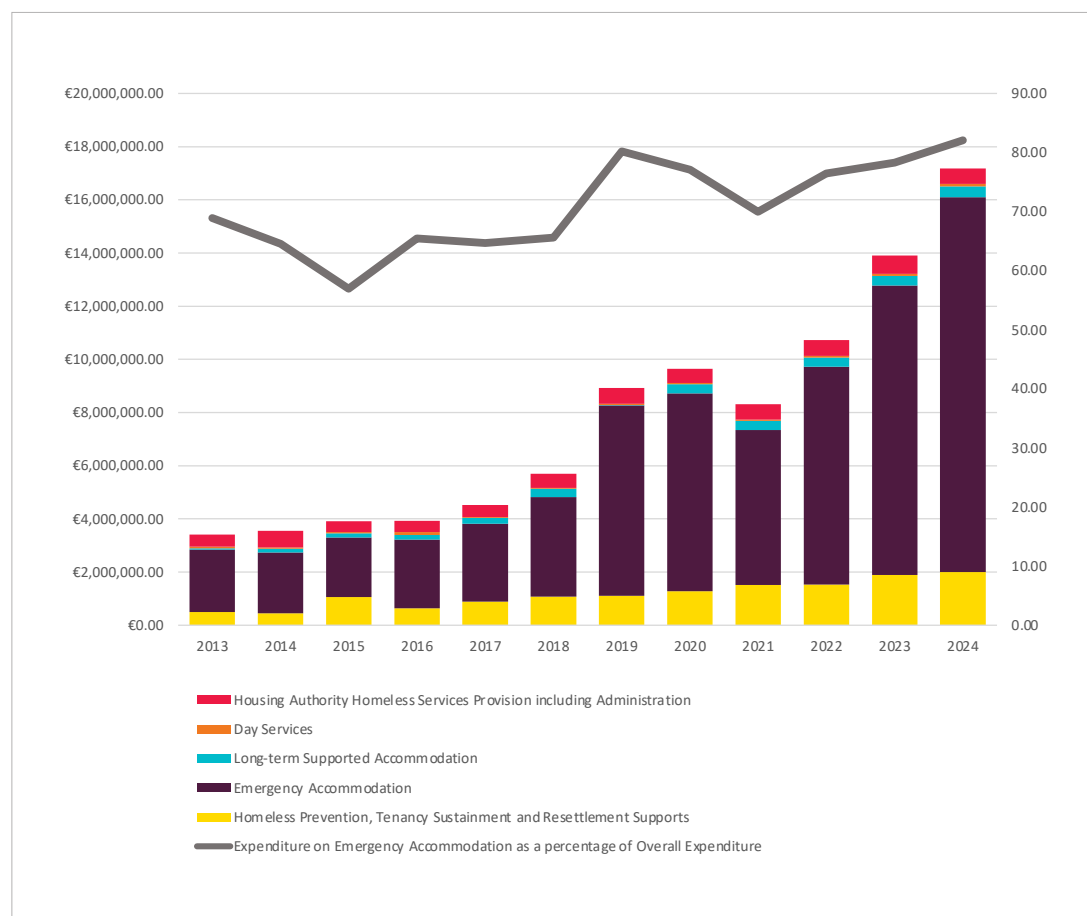


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the Mid-West, 2013-2024



# North-East

## Monaghan and Cavan

Prevention .....	82
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	83
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	84
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	85
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	88
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	89
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	90
Emergency Accommodation providers.....	91
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	92
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	94
Housing First .....	96
Expenditure on Homeless services in the North-East .....	97

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the three North-East Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of preventions per quarter in the first half of 2025 was 42 – a 16.7% increase from 2024's quarterly average of 36. While there is variance, since 2024 the majority of preventions have been from the Private Rented Sector (PRS). In Q2 2025, 75.9% (n=41) of preventions came from the PRS, followed by LA Tenant-in-Situ Schemes (14.8%, n=8), LA lettings (5.6%, n=3) and AHB Lettings (3.7%, n=2).

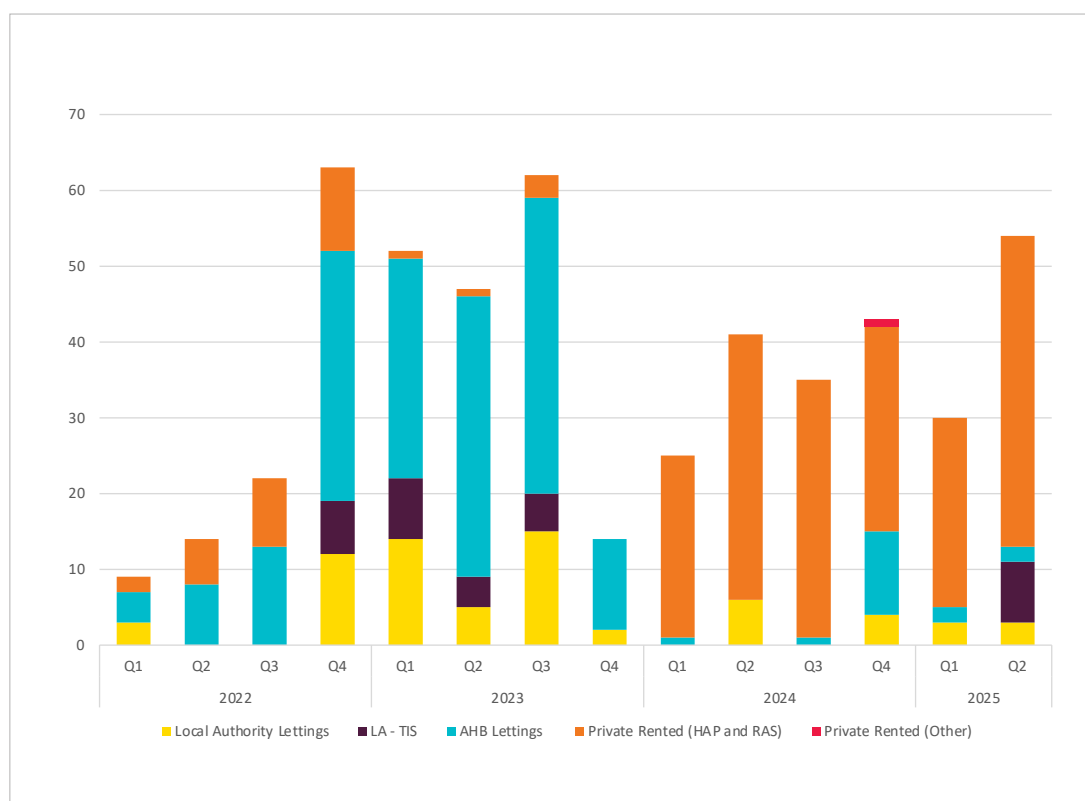


Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the Local Authorities in the North-East and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 69 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the North-East, compared to 155 per quarter in 2021 and 123 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 44 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

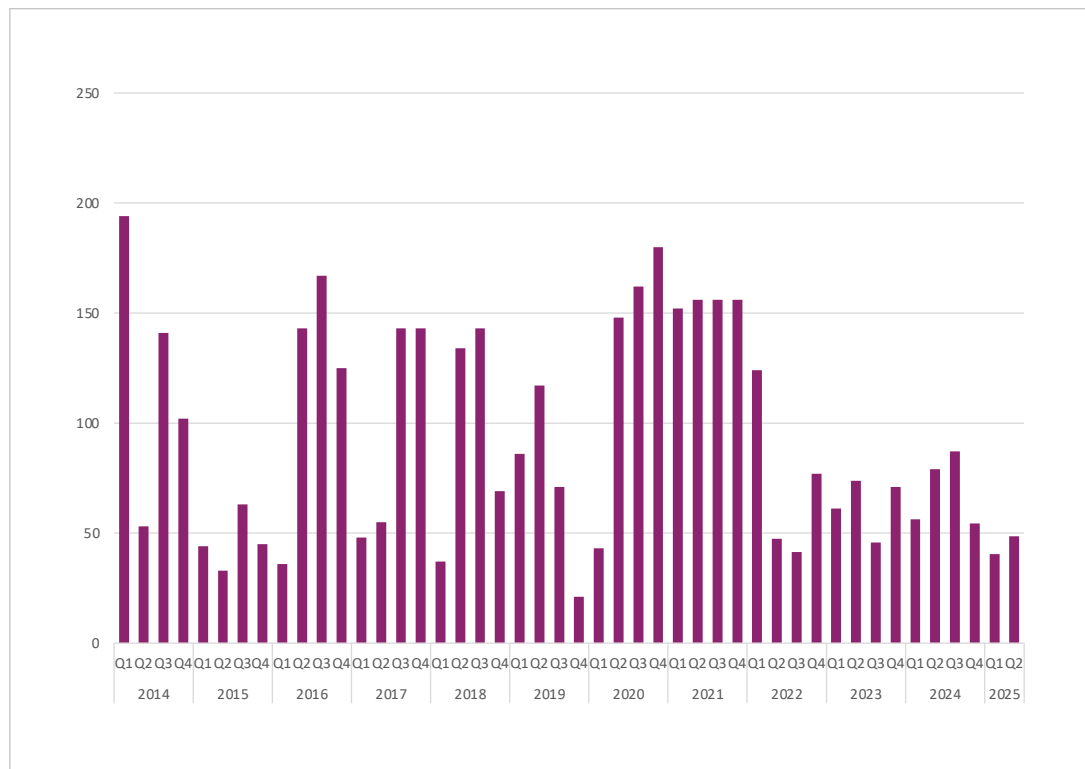
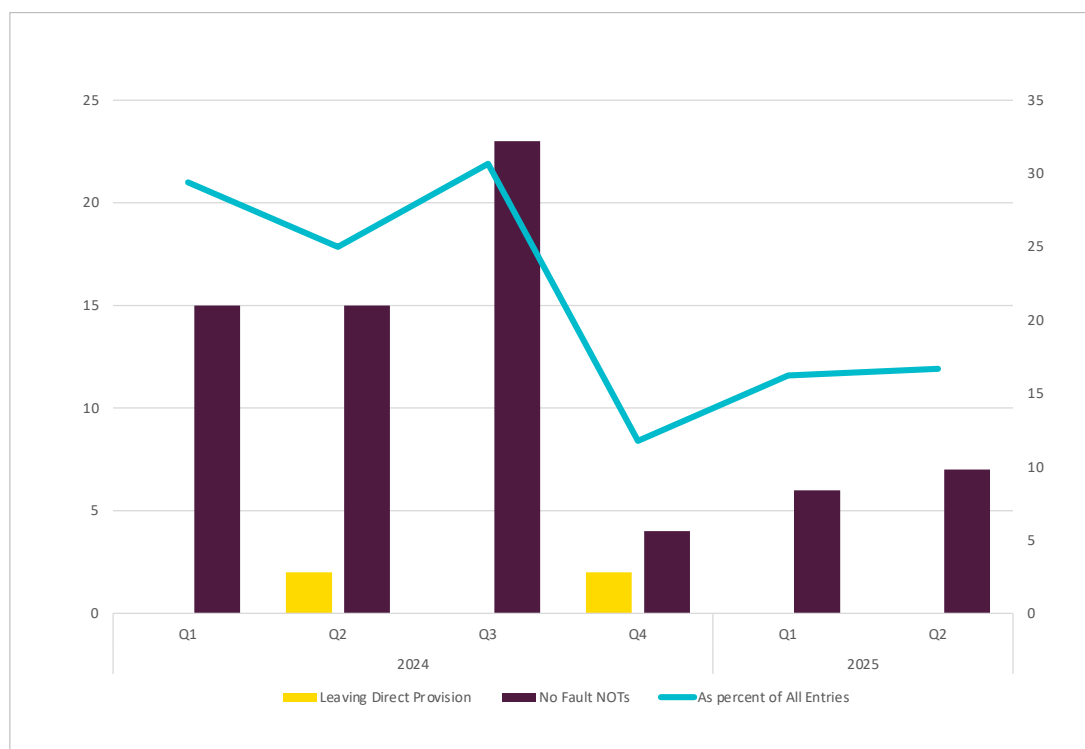


Figure 2: New Adult Presentations to Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 7 households (16.7%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the North-East, while no households stated Leaving Direct Provision as their reason.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the North-East, Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

While there is a very low amount of households entering emergency accommodation as a result of leaving Direct Provision, No Fault NoTs make up 10-30% of households entering emergency accommodation in the North-East.

<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

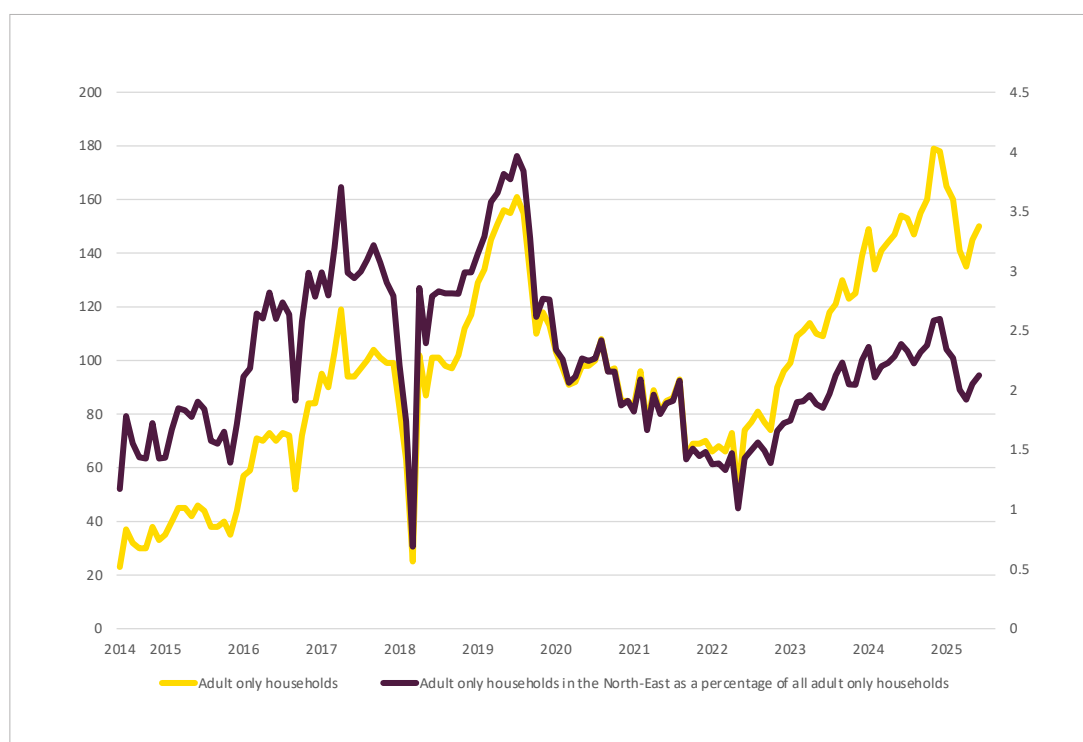
<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the North-East at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. Increases in adult-only homelessness are not entirely consistent but broadly have increased since 2014. Numbers experienced a decrease 2020-2022 and have seen large increases since – although lower now than its peak in late 2024.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 74.5% since June 2021 (n=85) and 552.2% since June 2014 (n=23). There were 150 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

Adult-only households in the North-East make up 2.1% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This is an increase from June 2021 (1.9%) and June 2014 (1.1%).

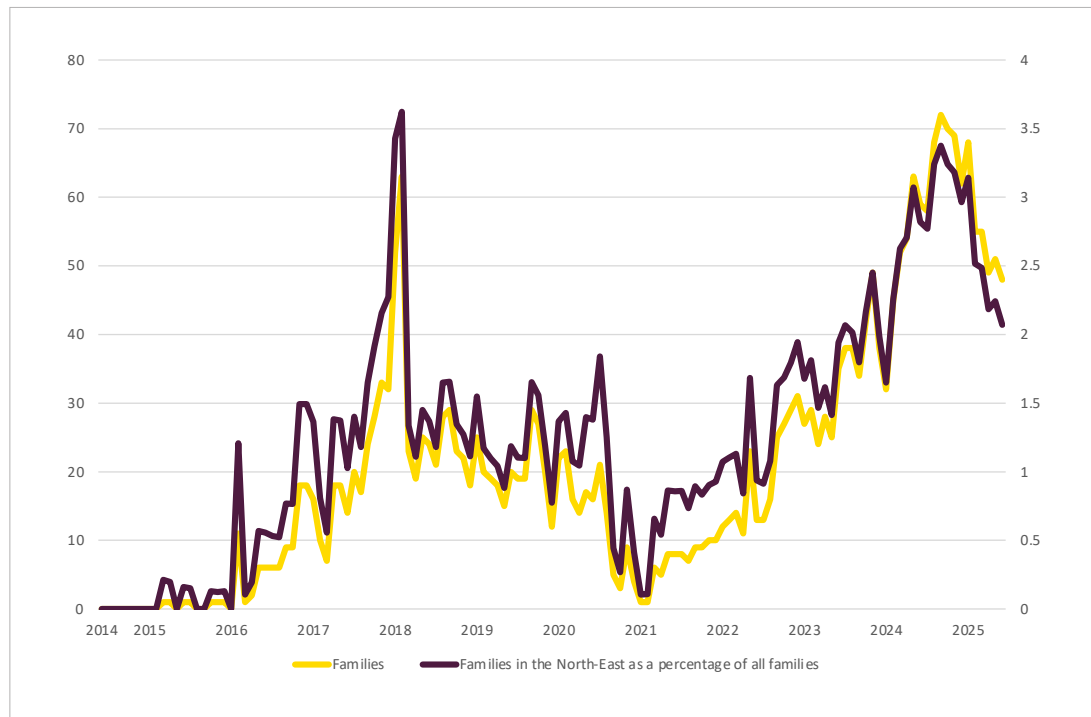


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the North-East, as well as homeless families in the North-East as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Family homelessness has experienced a steady decline since late 2024, following a consistent increase between 2021-2024.

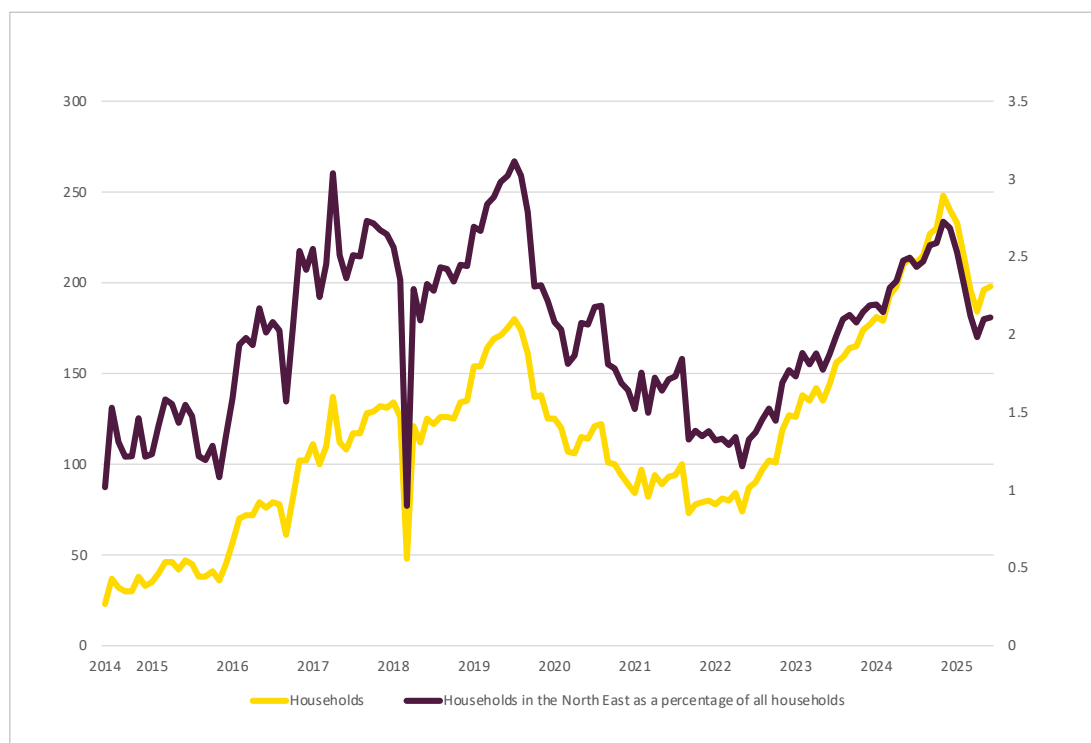
The number of families in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 500% since June 2021 (n=8) and 4700% since March 2015<sup>5</sup> (n=1). In June 2025 there were 48 families in emergency accommodation in the North-East.

<sup>5</sup> There were no families in emergency accommodation in the North-East from June 2014-February 2015, so March 2015 is used as the first reference point.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the North-East make up 2.1% of all the families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is higher than the percentage in June 2021 (0.9%) and in March 2015 (0.2%).



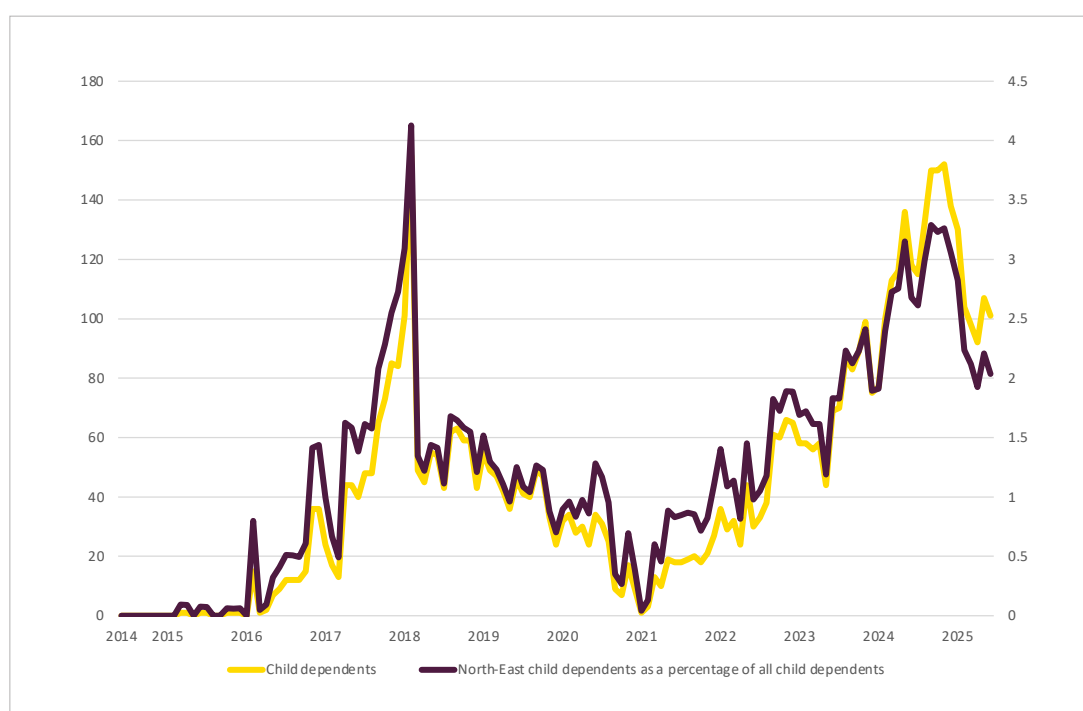
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the North-East, and the number of households in the North-East as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. Households experienced a reduction from 2019-2021, and are currently lower than their peak of 248 in November 2024.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 112.9% since June 2021 (n=93) and 760.9% since June 2014 (n=23). There were 198 households in emergency accommodation in the North-East in June 2025.

Households in the North-East represented 2.1% all households in emergency accommodation nationally. This is an increase in proportion compared to June 2021 (1.7%) and June 2014 (1%)

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in the North-East, and the number of child dependents in the North-East as a percentage all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with decreases occurring 2024-25 after a period of increase from 2021-2024.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 461.1% since June 2021 (n=18) and 10,000% since March 2015<sup>6</sup> (n=1). There were 101 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-East in June 2025.

Child dependents in the North-East represented 2% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally – an increase from June 2021 (0.8%) and March 2015 (0.1%).

<sup>6</sup> There were no child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-East from June 2014-February 2015, so March 2015 is used as the first reference point.

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the North-East. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-East at 56.8% in June 2025, a slight decrease from June 2021 (54.2%). While the 18-24 group and 65+ represented a similar proportion of the adult homeless population in the North-East, the 65+ group has remained the smallest age group since 2022, with a decrease from 10.4% in June 2021 to 3.2% in June 2025.

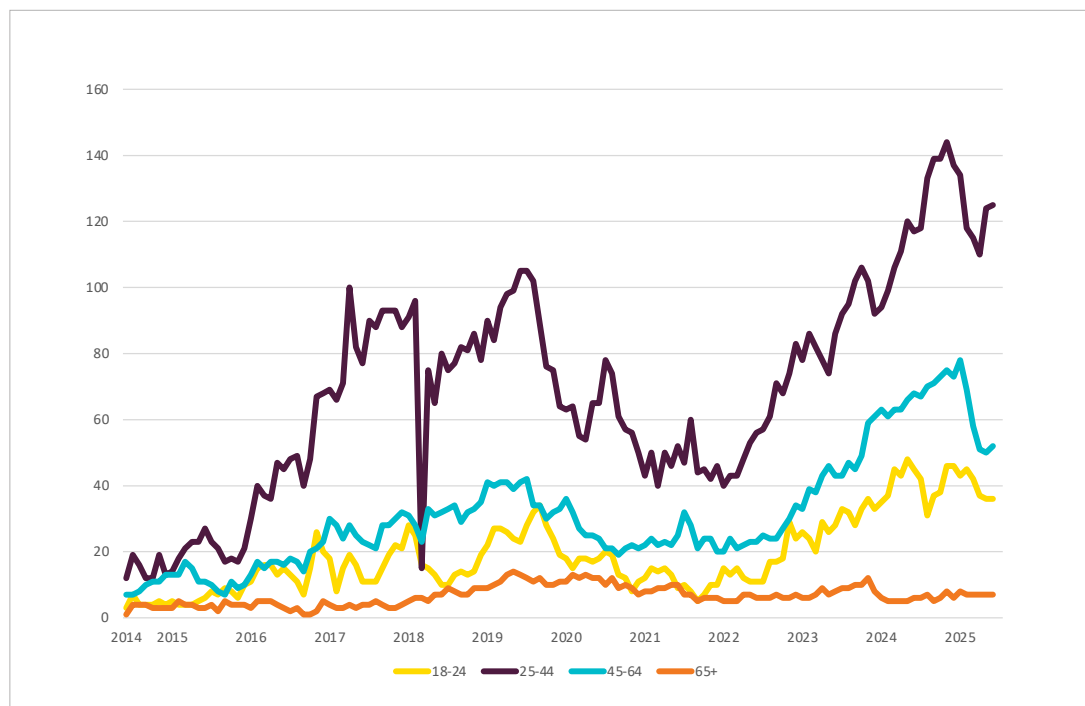


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 36 in June 2025 – an increase of 300% since June 2021 (n=9) and 1100% since June 2014 (n=3).

The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 125 in June 2025 – an increase of 140.4% since June 2021 (n=52) and 941.7% since June 2014 (n=12).

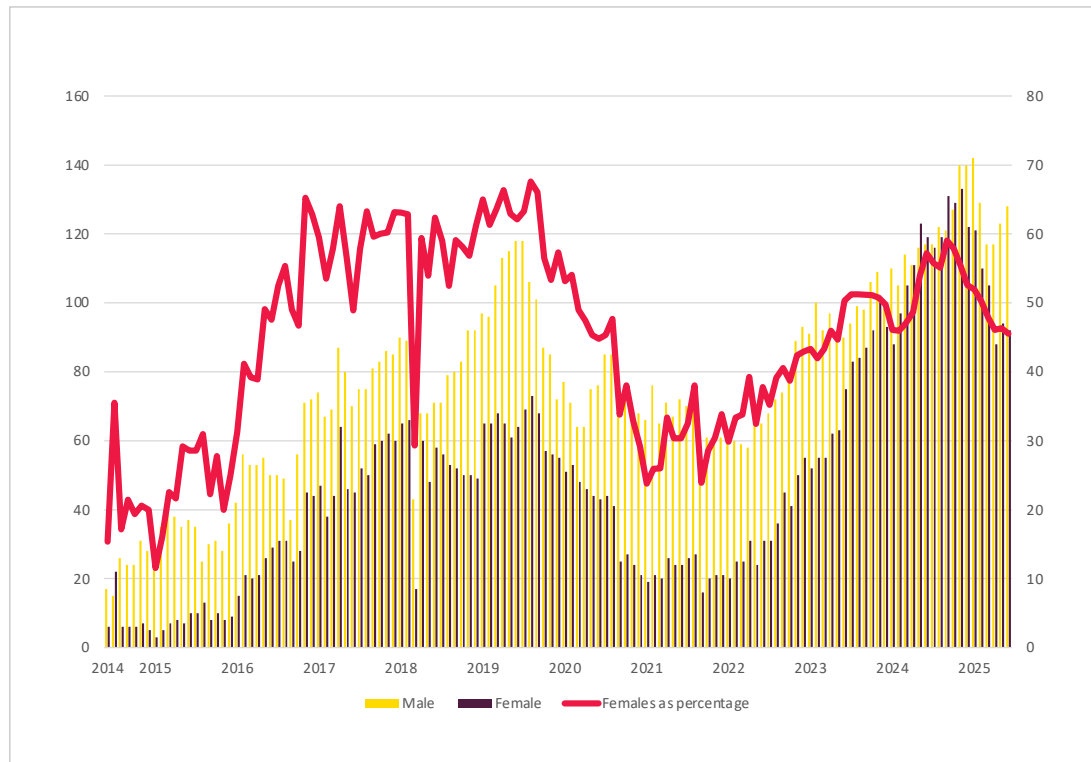
The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 52 in June 2025 – an increase of 108% since June 2021 (n=25) and 642.9% since June 2014 (n=7).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 7 in June 2025 – a decrease of 30% since June 2021 (n=10) and an increase of 600% since June 2014 (n=1).



## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the North-East. As of June 2025, there were 128 men and 92 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 58:42. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the North-East was higher in June 2025 (41.8%) than in June 2021 (30.4%) and June 2014 (15.4%).



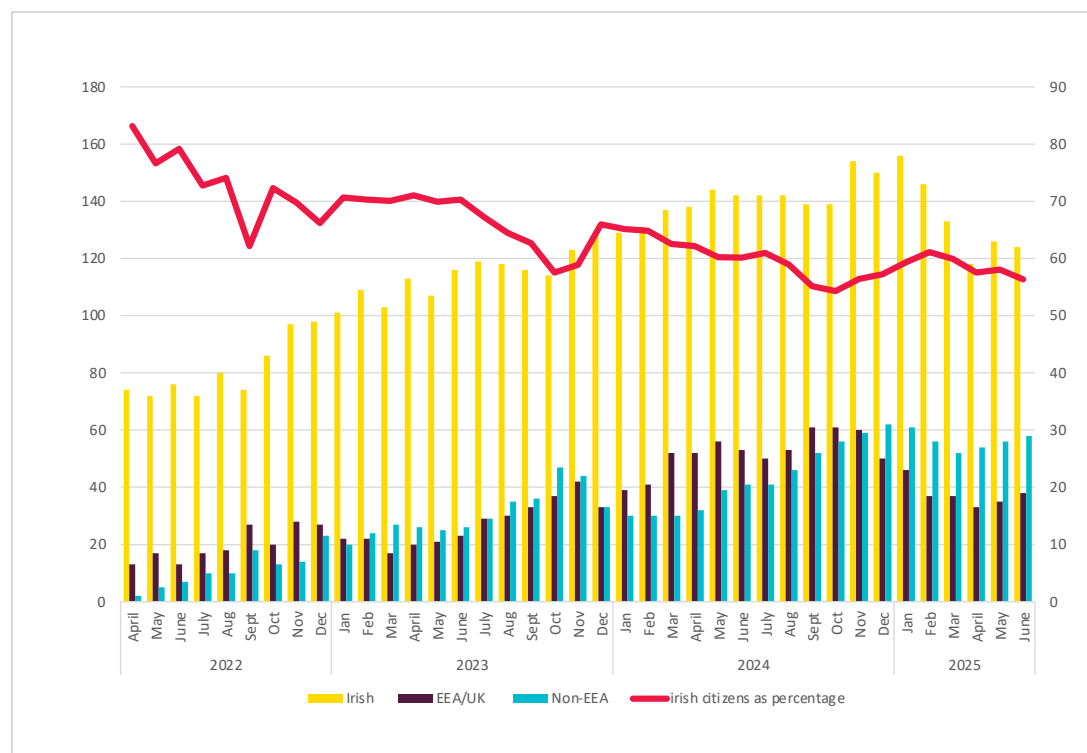
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the North-East, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 132.7% since June 2021 (n=55) and 287.9% since June 2014 (n=33). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the North-East has increased by 283.3% since June 2021 (n=24) and 1433.3% since June 2014 (n=6).

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>7</sup>. In June 2025 there were 124 Irish citizens (56.4%), 38 UK/EEA citizens (17.3%) and 58 non-EEA citizens (26.4%) in emergency accommodation in the North-East.

Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 2 in April 2022 to 58 in June 2025 – a 2800% increase in 3 years.



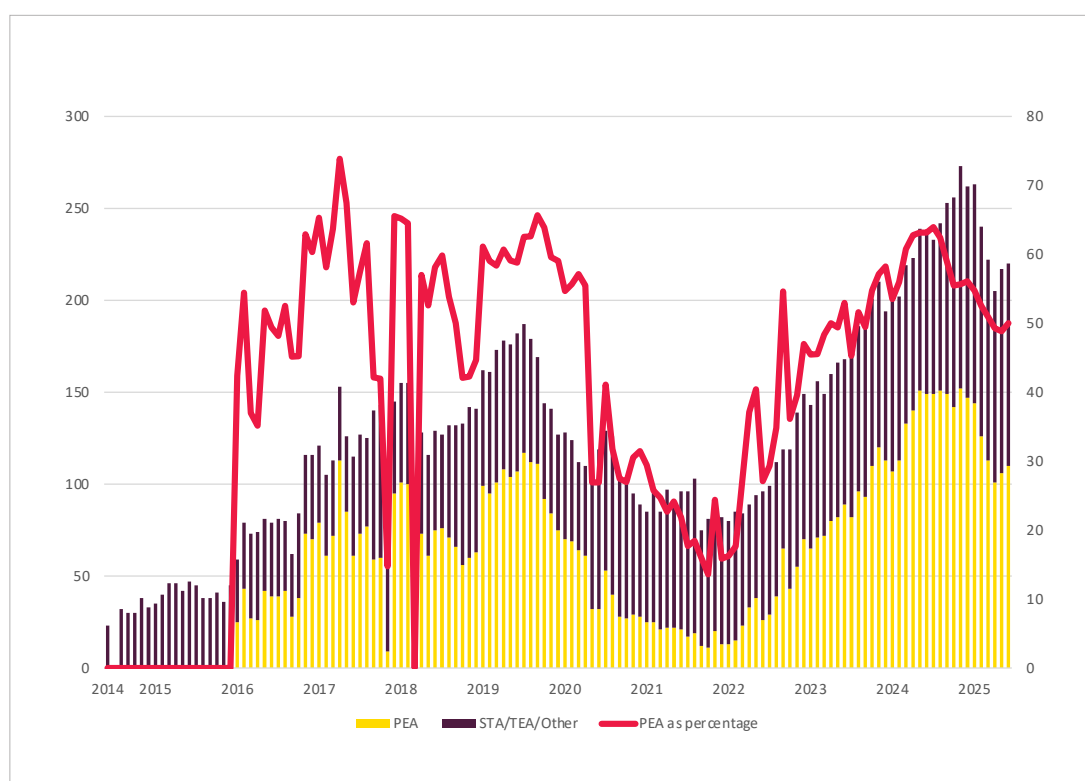
**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the North-East, April 2022-June 2025**

The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation in the North-East represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults, falling from 83.2% in April 2022 to 56.4% in June 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the North-East. There are three types<sup>8</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, 2014-2025**

Compared to other regions there is more variation in the largest provider, and while PEA has usually been the largest provider since 2023, the split between PEA and STA/TEA/Other is relatively even. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 50% (n=110) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the North-East, compared to 21.9% (n=21) in June 2021 and 42.4% (n=25) in January 2016<sup>9</sup>. PEA accommodation beds in the North-East have increased by 423.8% since June 2021 and 340% since June 2021. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 46.7% since June 2021 (n=75) and by 378.3% since June 2014 (n=23).

<sup>8</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

<sup>9</sup> There was no PEA in the North-East from June 2014-December 2015, so January 2016 is used as the first reference point.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the North-East in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

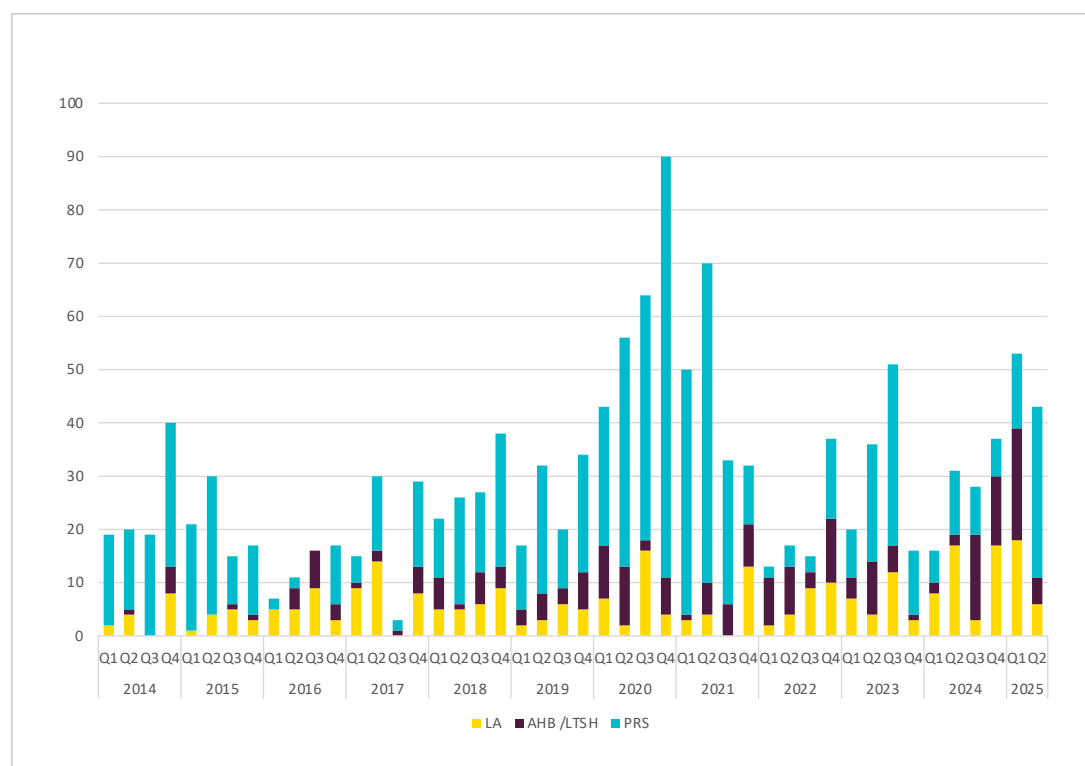


Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the North-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 6 households (14%) exited into LA housing, 5 (11.6%) into AHB/LTSA and 32 (74.4%) into the PRS. Unlike other regions the proportion of exits to housing is still largely into the PRS – although there is variance and the proportion has reduced.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 478 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-East: 27.8% to LAs (n=133), 26.4% to AHB/LTSA (n=126) and 45.8% to the PRS (n=219). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 1,376 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-East: 21.1% to LAs (n=290), 16.6% to AHB/LTSA (n=229) and 62.3% to the PRS (n=857). Compared to the last iteration of this paper, there is a larger proportion of exits into both LAs and AHB/LTSA.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) versus Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 26:74 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 14:86 ratio of tenancies to support.

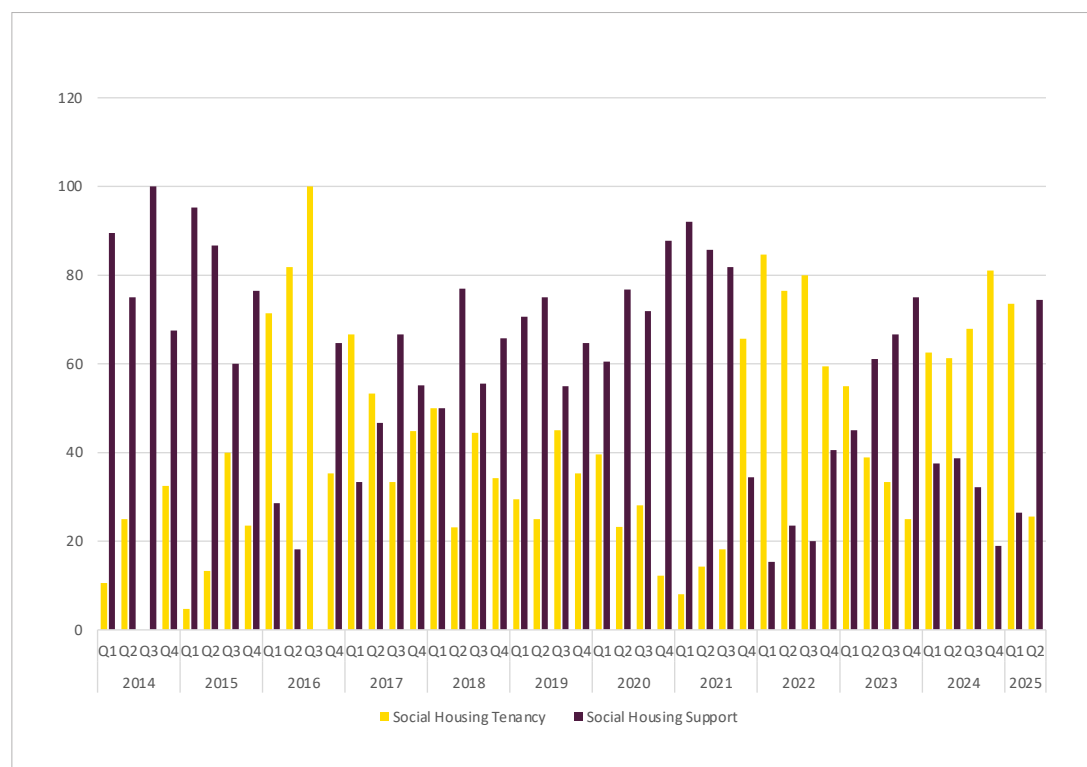
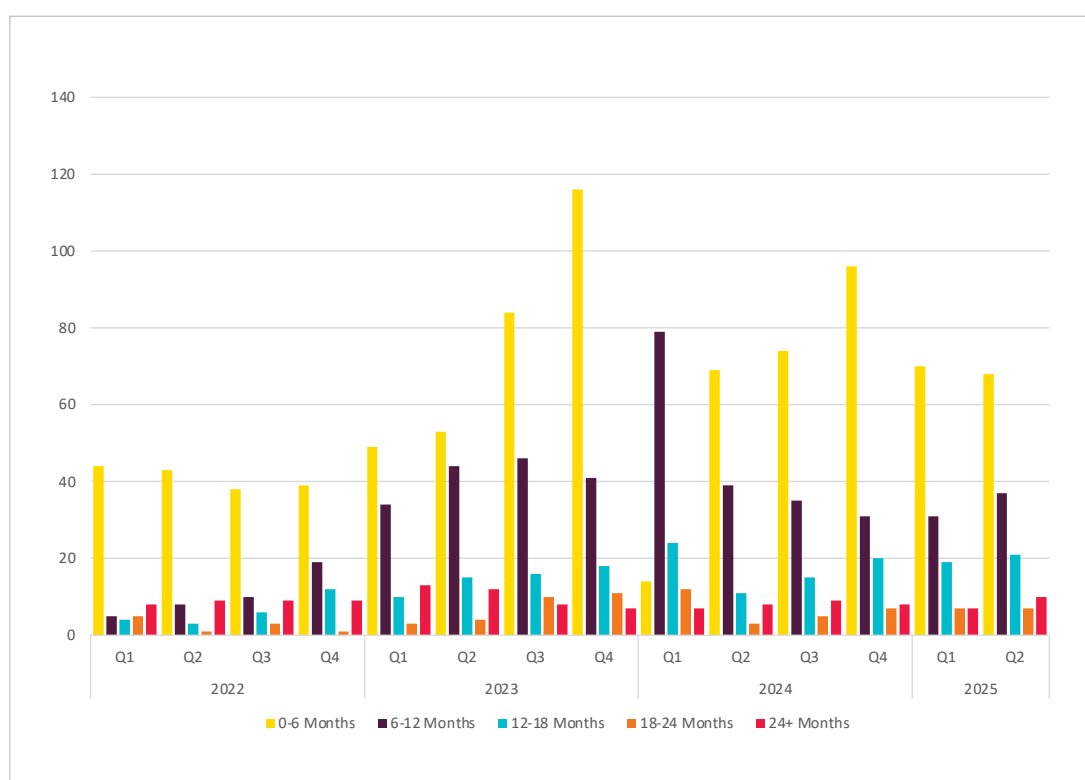


Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the North-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>10</sup>. In Q2 2025 47.6% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=68); 25.9% for 6-12 months (n=37); 14.7% for 12-18 months (n=21); 4.9% for 18-24 months (n=7) and 7% for 24+ months (n=10). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 66.7% (n=44) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 26.6% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=38). In Q1 2022 this was 25.8% (n=17).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the North-East. In Q2 2025 32.6% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=15); 30.4% for 6-12 months (n=14); 21.7% for 12-18 months (n=10); 8.7% for 18-24 months (n=4) and 6.5% for 24+ months (n=3). There is much lower proportion of families that are staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (71.4%, n=5). There were no families who stayed in emergency accommodation for 24+ months in 2022 in the North-East, which has now increased to 6.5% of families.

In Q2 2025, 37% (n=17) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 14.3% (n=1).

<sup>10</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

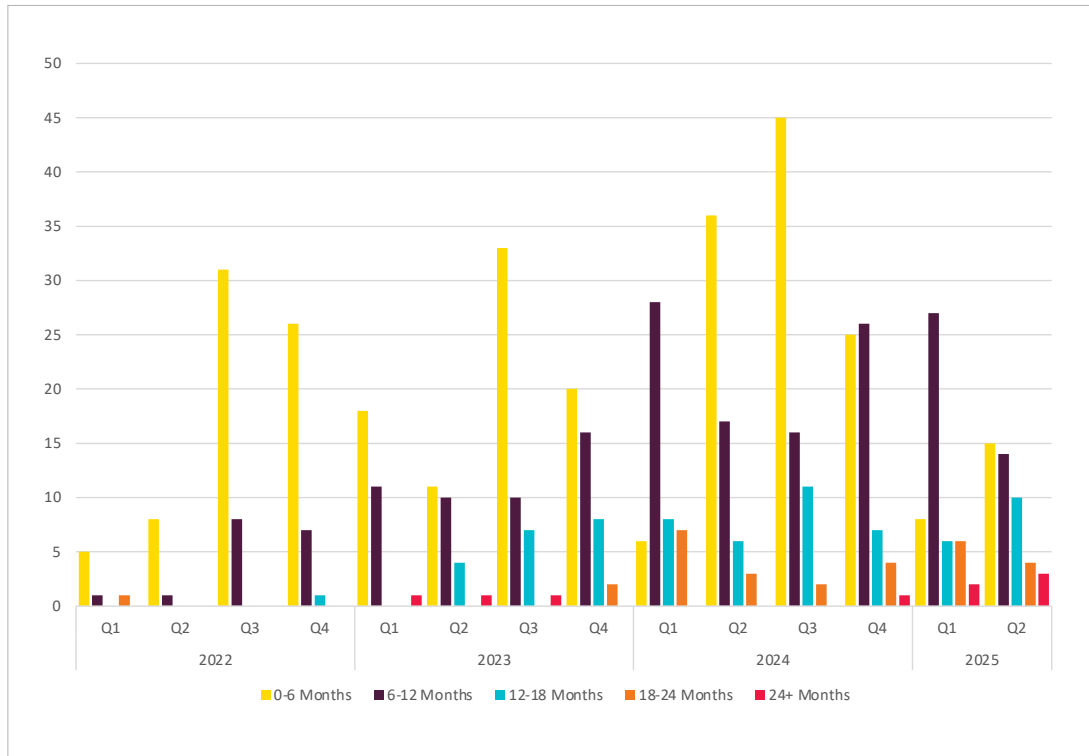
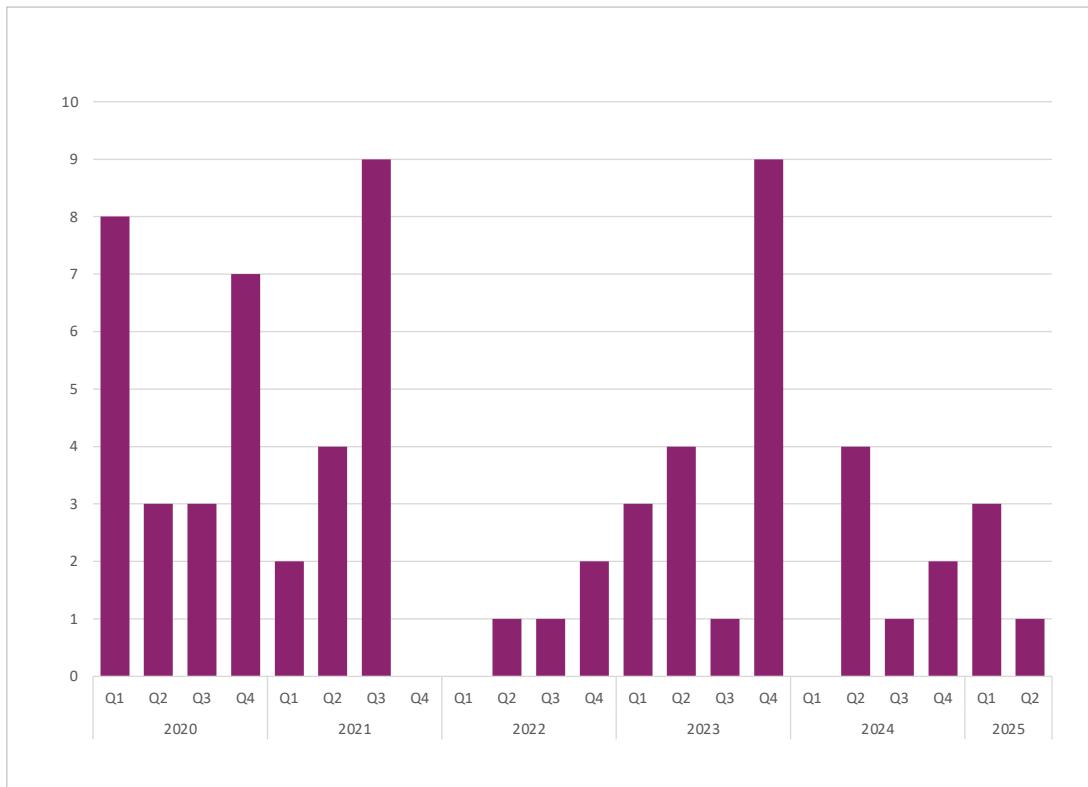


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the North-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the North-East since 2020. One tenancy was created in Q2 2025. This is an 88.9% decrease from its highest point of 9 new tenancies in Q3 2021 and Q4 2023. There was an average of 2 new tenancies per quarter in 2024 and the first half of 2025. Since 2020 a total of 68 Housing First tenancies have been created in the North-East.

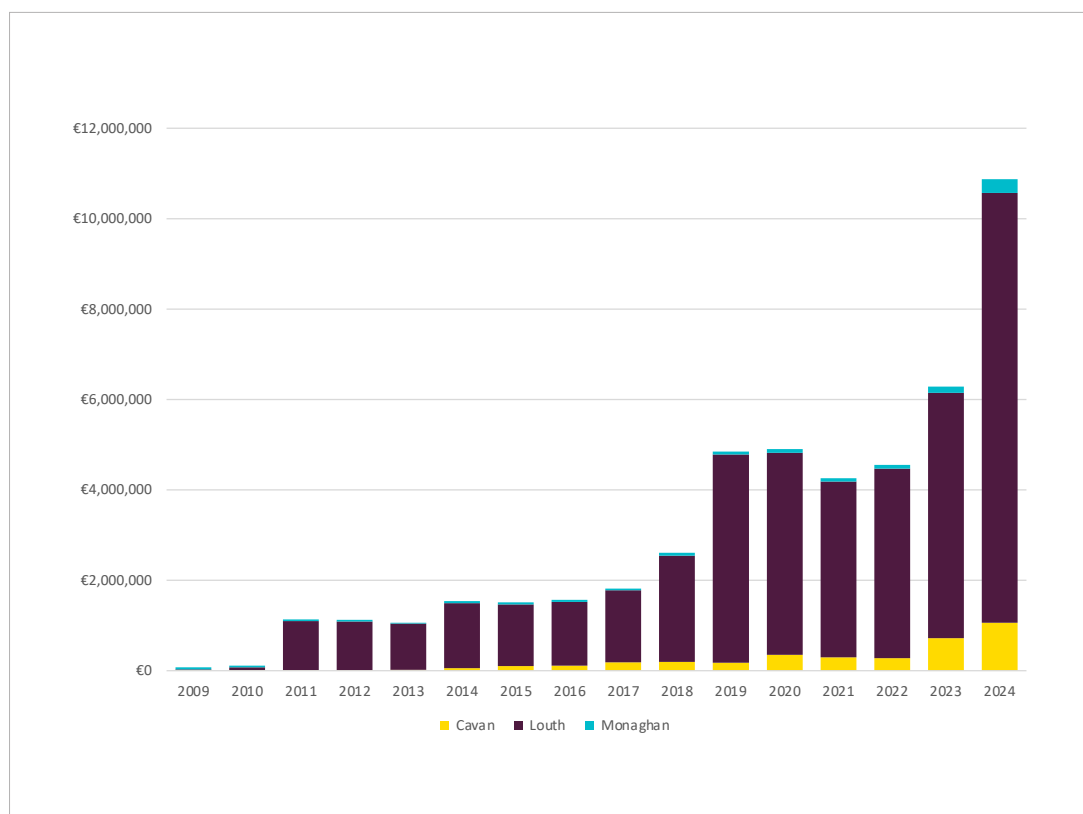


**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the North-East, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**



## Expenditure on Homeless services in the North-East

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the North-East was €10.9m<sup>11</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (87.5%) being in Louth County Council. North-East local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 121.5% increase since 2020 (€4.9m) and a 14,625.5% increase since 2009 (€0.07m). In the past ten years (2015–2024) €43.2m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the North-East.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the North-East, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the North-East – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €9.7m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (88.2%) on emergency accommodation. €8.5m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 228.5% since 2020 (€2.6m) and 1283.4% since 2013 (€0.6m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 103.3% since 2020 (€0.6m) and by 241.6% since 2013 (€0.3m).

<sup>11</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

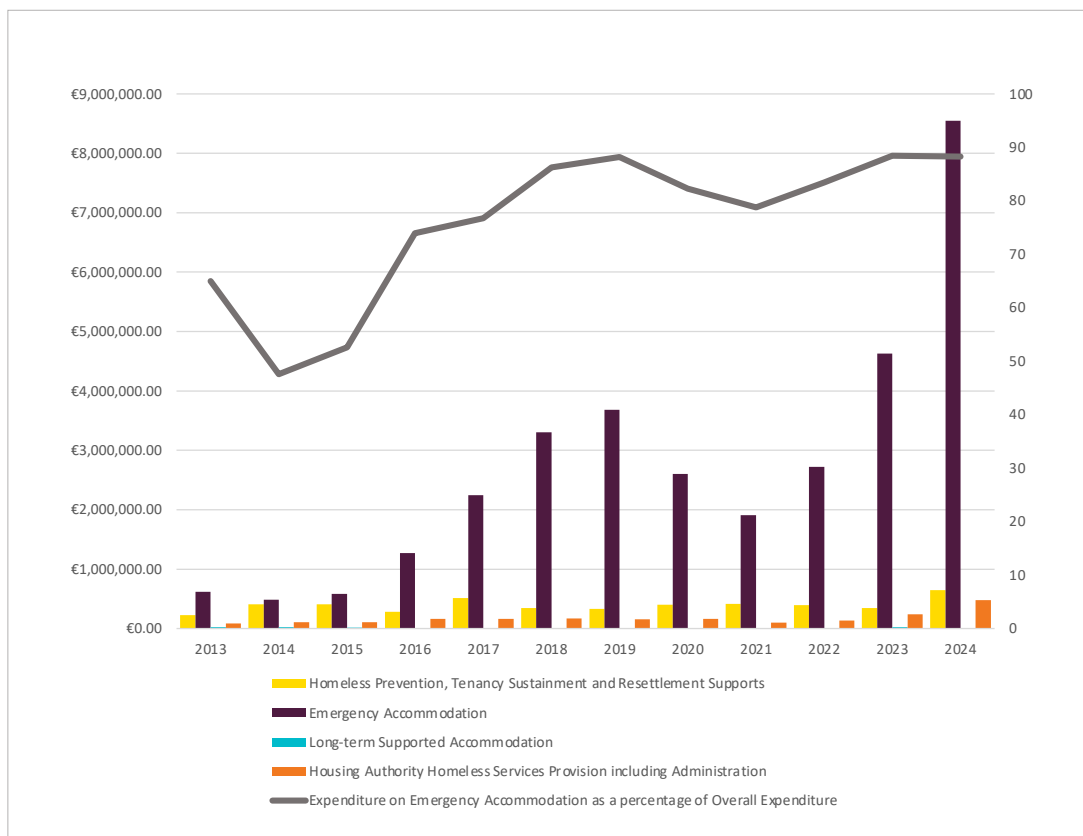


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the North-East, 2013-2024

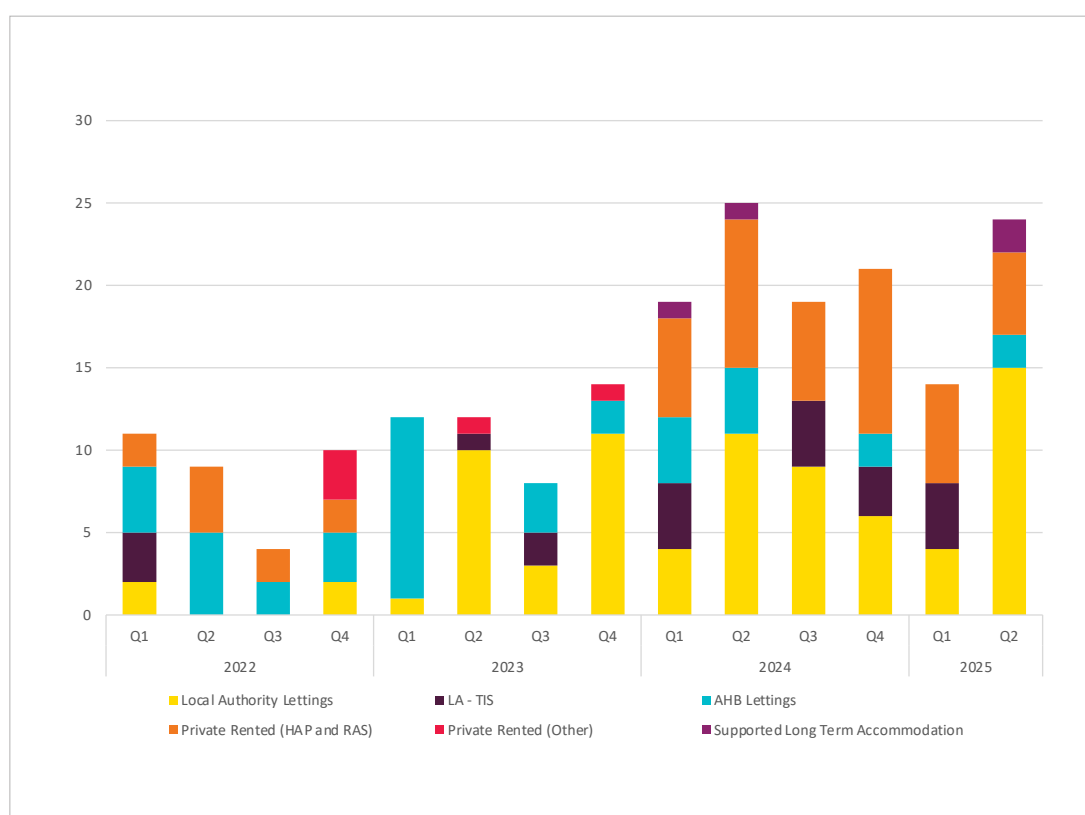
# North-West

Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo

Prevention .....	100
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	101
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	102
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	103
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	106
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	107
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	108
Emergency Accommodation providers.....	109
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	110
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	112
Housing First .....	114
Expenditure on Homeless services in the North-West .....	115

## Prevention

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>1</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the three North-West Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in the first half of 2025 was 19 – a 9.5% reduction from 2024’s quarterly average of 21 but an increase compared to 2022 and 2023. While there is variance, the largest number of preventions have generally been through Local Authority (LA) Lettings and the Private Rental Sector (PRS) In Q2 2025, 62.5% (n=15) of preventions came from LA Lettings, followed by the PRS (20.8%, n=5), and AHB Lettings and Supported Long-Term Accommodation (8.3%, n=2<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

<sup>2</sup> Both AHB lettings and Supported Long Term Accommodation were responsible for 2 preventions each.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the Local Authorities in the North-West and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 49 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the North-West, compared to 26 per quarter in 2021 and 56 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 52 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

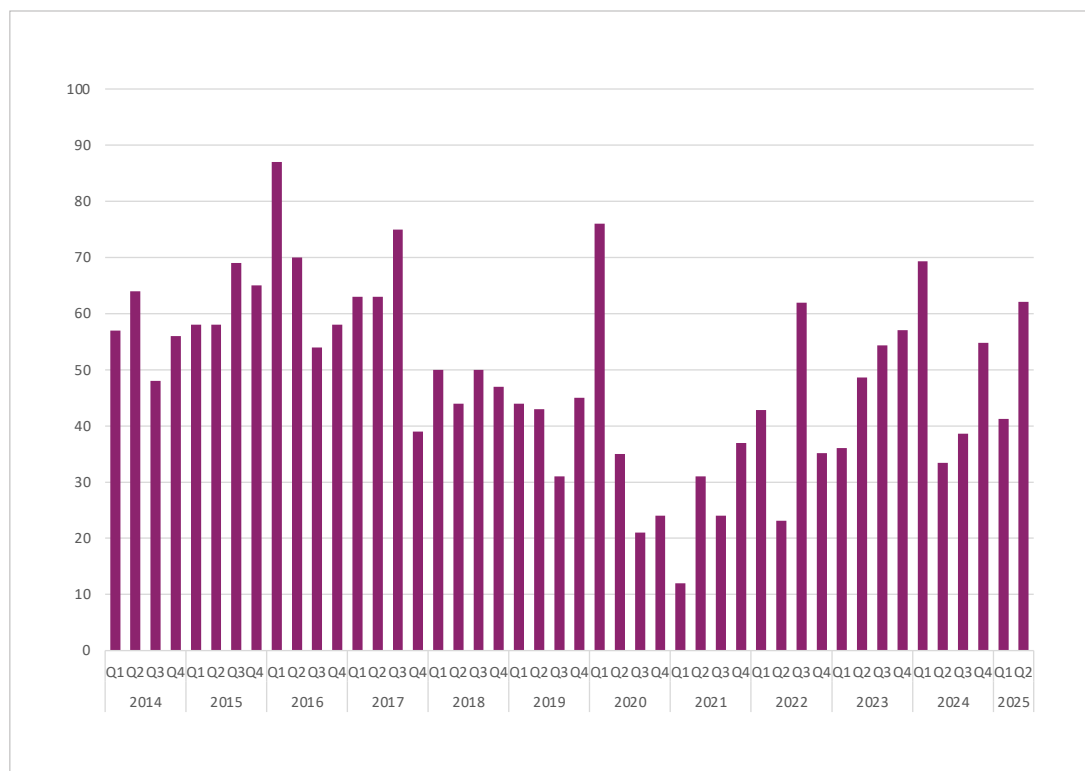
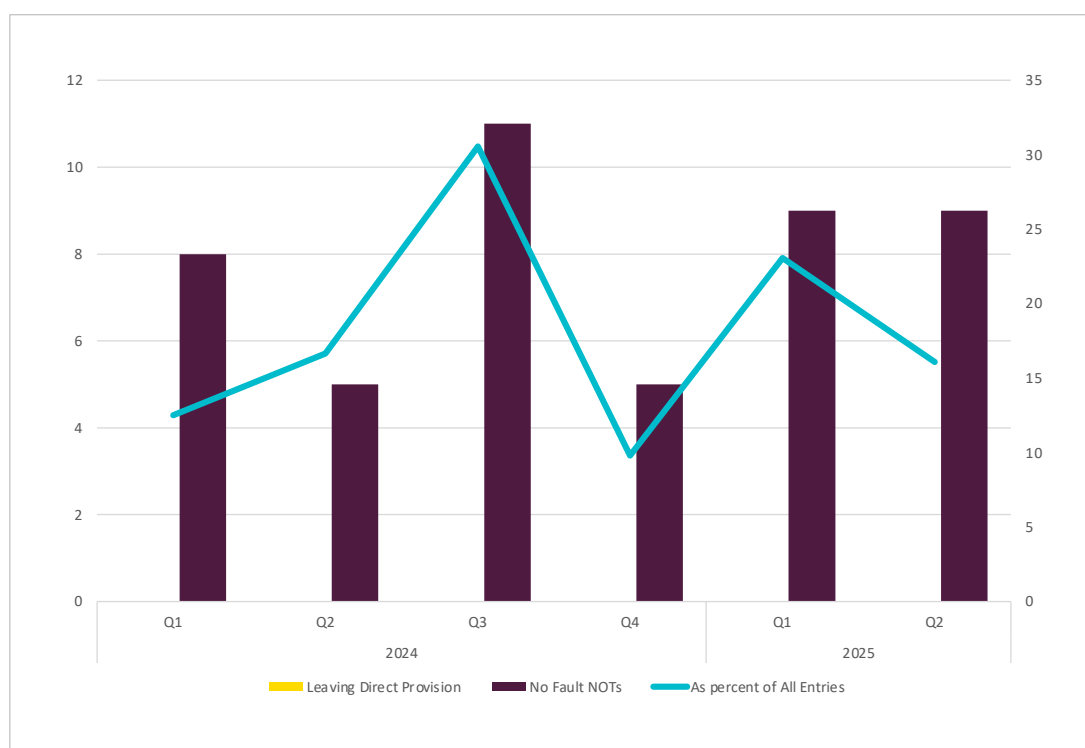


Figure 2: New Adult Presentations to Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 9 households (16.1%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the North-West. There have been no households entering emergency accommodation as a result of Leaving Direct Provision in the North-West since Q1 2024.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the North-West, Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

There is a high amount of variance in the proportion of households entering emergency accommodation as a result of a No-Fault NoT (10-31%).

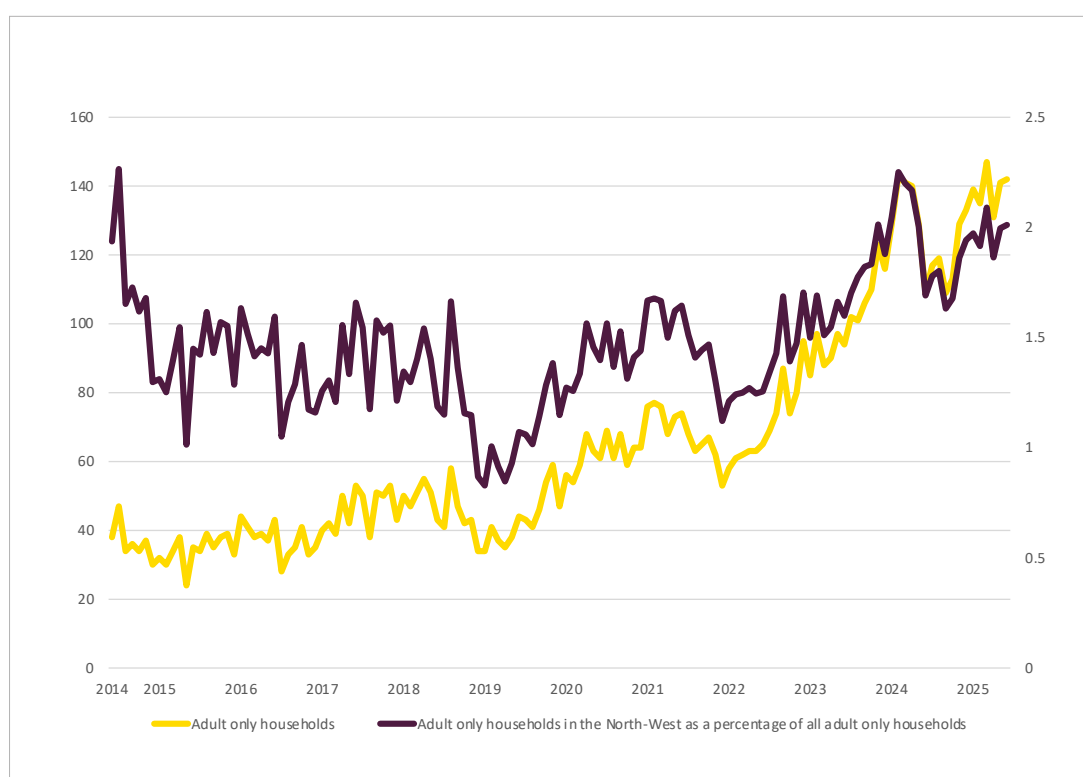
<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the North-West at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. While there have been some reductions, adult-only homelessness has largely increased since 2014 – with large increases occurring 2022-2024. Adult-only homelessness numbers peaked at 143 in February 2024.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 91.9% since June 2021 (n=74) and 273.7% since June 2014 (n=38). There were 142 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

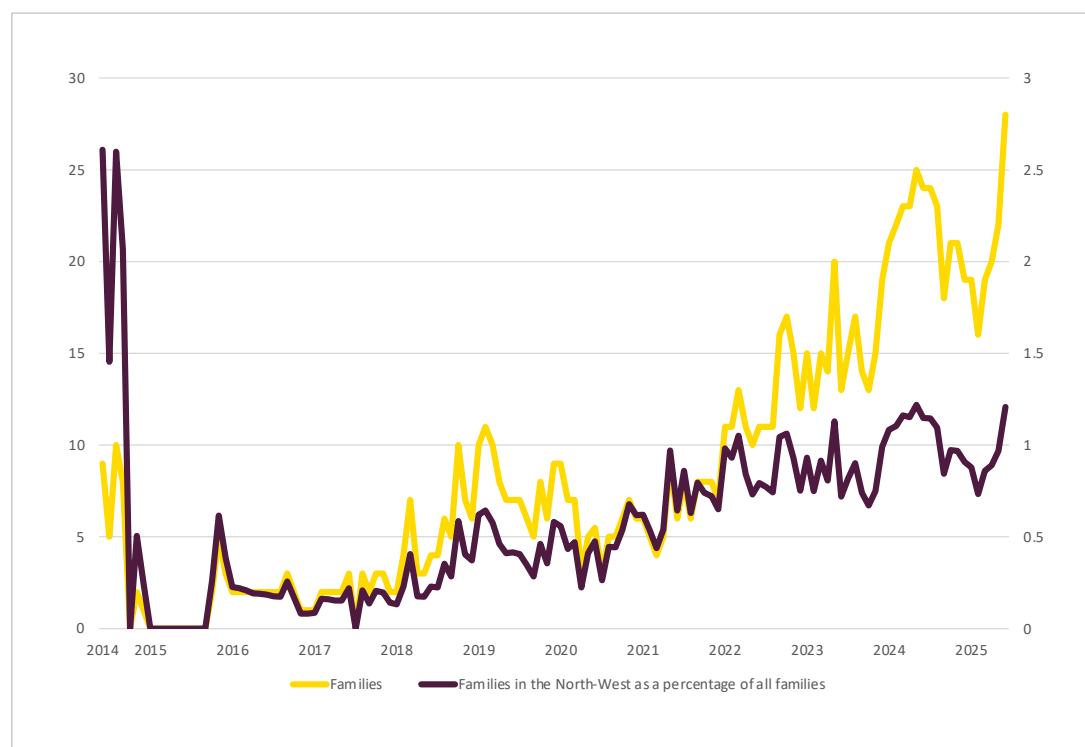


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Adult-only households in the North-West make up 2% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has increased slightly since June 2021 (1.7%) and June 2014 (1.9%).

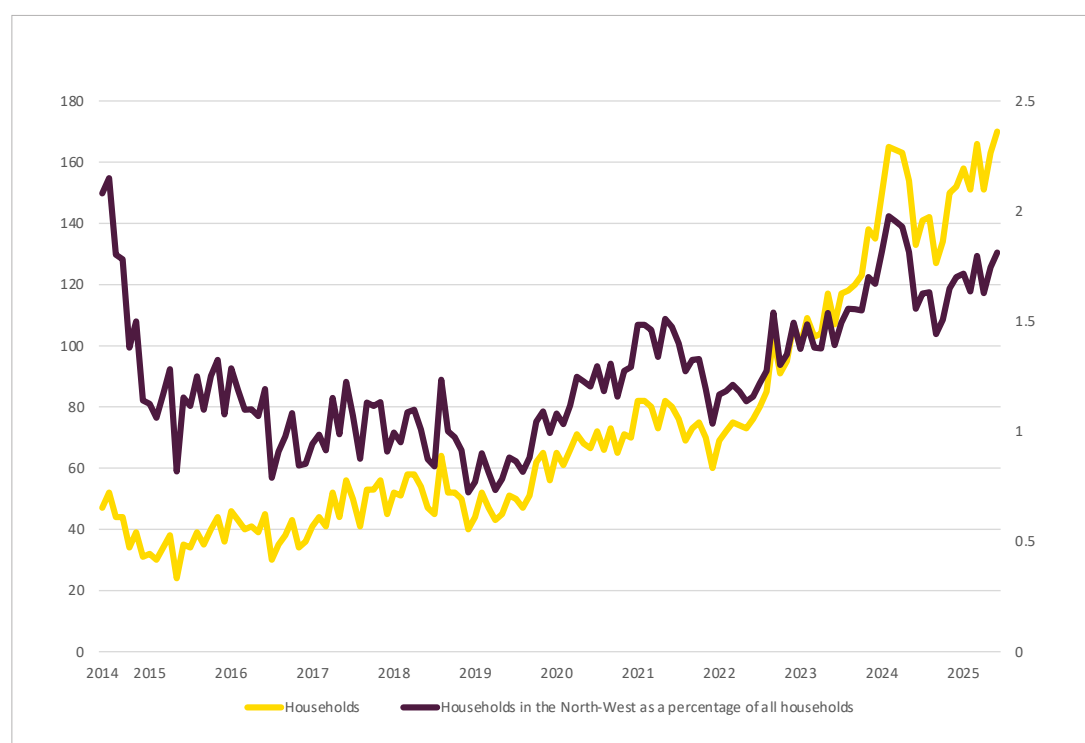
Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the North-West, as well as homeless families in the North-West as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Family homelessness in the North-West is inconsistent but has broadly increased since 2014, and particularly since the beginning of 2025.

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 366.7% since June 2021 (n=6) and 211.1% since June 2014 (n=9). In June 2025 there were 28 families in emergency accommodation in the North-West.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the North-West make up 1.2% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is higher than the percentage in June 2021 (0.6%) but lower than in June 2014 (2.6%).



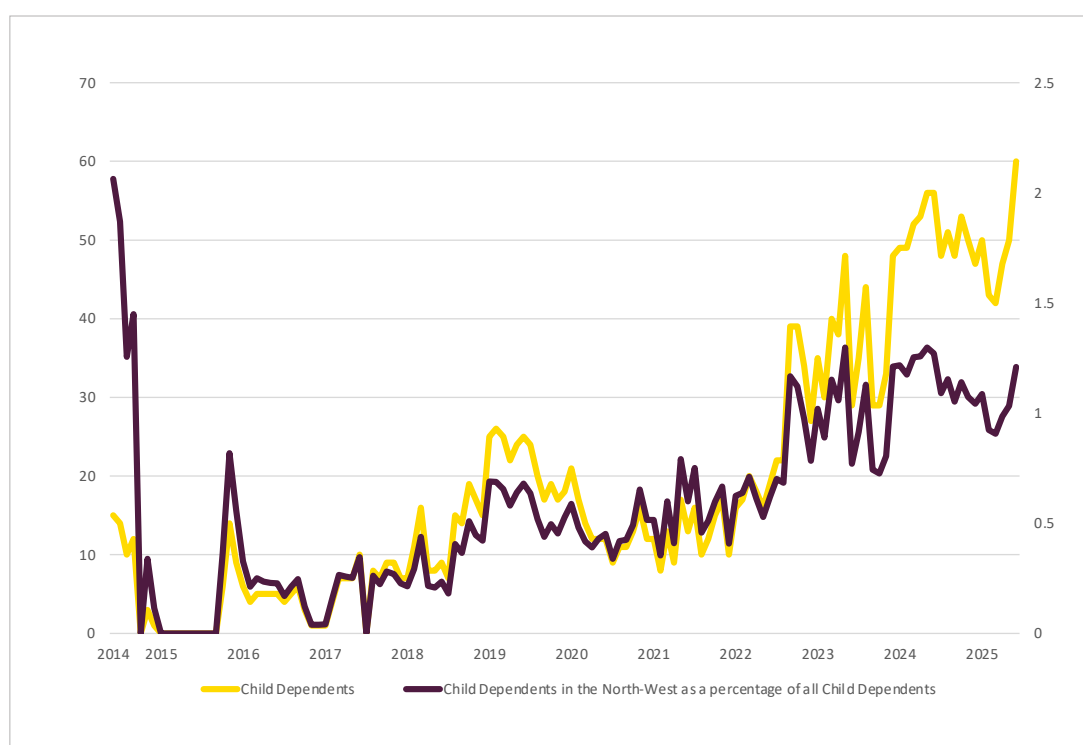
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**



Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the North-West, and the number of households in the North-West as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. The number of households in emergency accommodation has increased at a faster rate 2022-2025 than 2014-2021, although it is not entirely consistent.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 112.5% since June 2021 (n=80) and 261.7% since June 2014 (n=47). There were 170 households in emergency accommodation in the North-West in June 2025.

Households in the North-West represented 1.8% all households in emergency accommodation nationally. This is a slight increase from June 2021 (1.5%) and decrease from June 2014 (2.1%).



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-West, and the number of child dependents in the North-West as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. Child dependents follow a similar pattern to families in emergency accommodation, with somewhat inconsistent increases occurring from 2014-2025 and particularly between 2022-2025.

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 361.5% since June 2021 (n=13) and 300% since June 2014 (n=15). There were 60 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the North-West in June 2025.

Child dependents in the North-West represented 1.2% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally – a slight increase from June 2021 (0.6%) and slight decrease from June 2014 (2.1%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the North-West. 25-44 year olds make up the largest proportion of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-West at 48.9% in June 2025, a slight decrease from June 2021 (49.4%). The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight increase from 1.2% in June 2021 to 4.5% in June 2025.

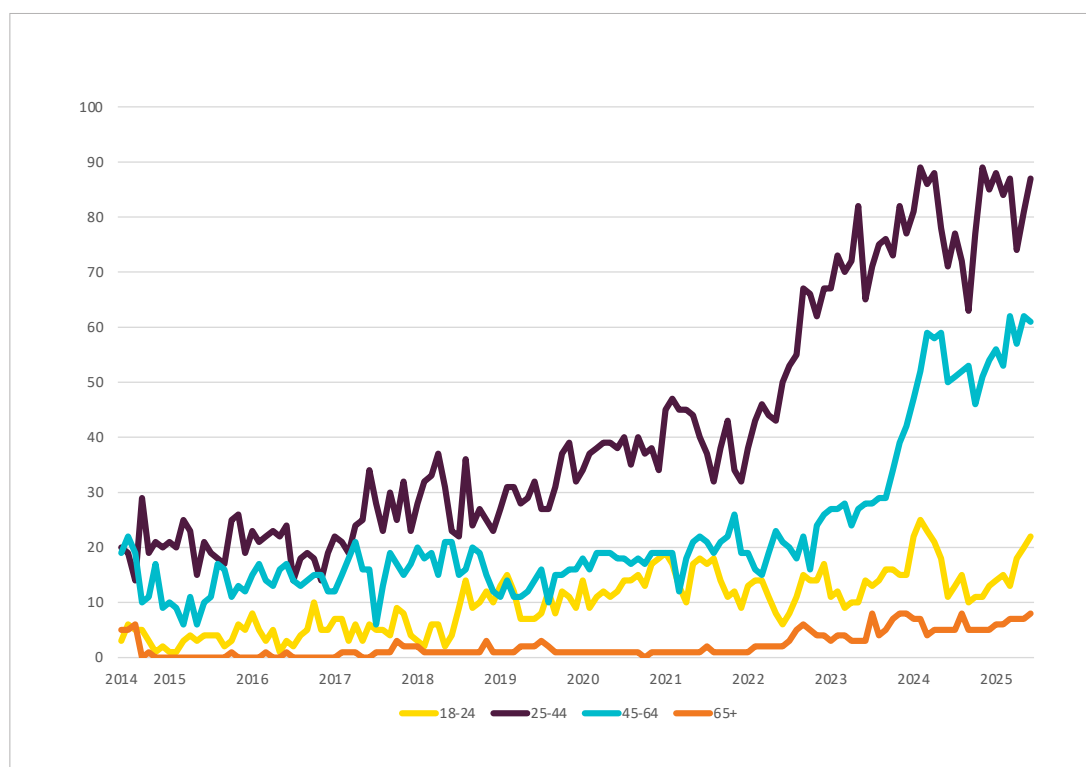


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 22 in June 2025 – an increase of 22.2% since June 2021 (n=18) and 633.3% since June 2014 (n=3).

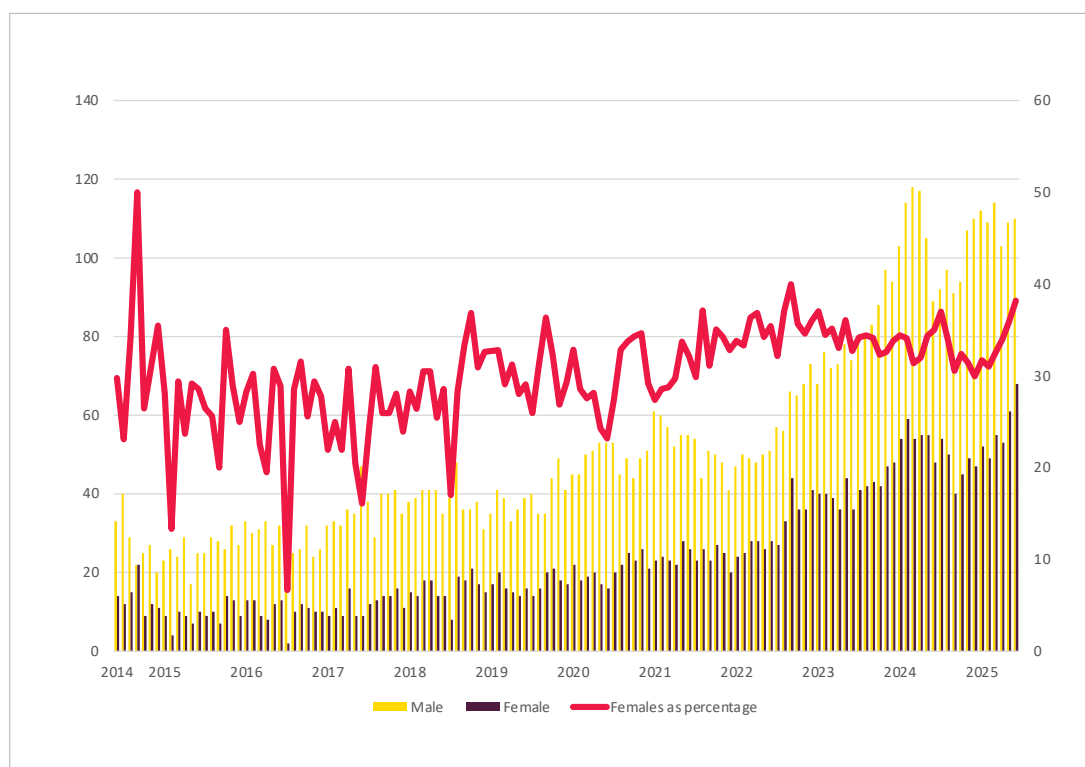
The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 87 in June 2025 – an increase of 117.5% since June 2021 (n=40) and 335% since June 2014 (n=20).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 61 in June 2025 – an increase of 177.3% since June 2021 (n=22) and 221.1% since June 2014 (n=19).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 8 in June 2025 – an increase of 700% since June 2021 (n=1) and 60% since June 2014 (n=5).

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the North-West. As of June 2025, there were 110 men and 68 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 62:38. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the North-West was slightly higher in June 2025 (38.2%) than in June 2021 (32.1%) and June 2014 (29.8%).



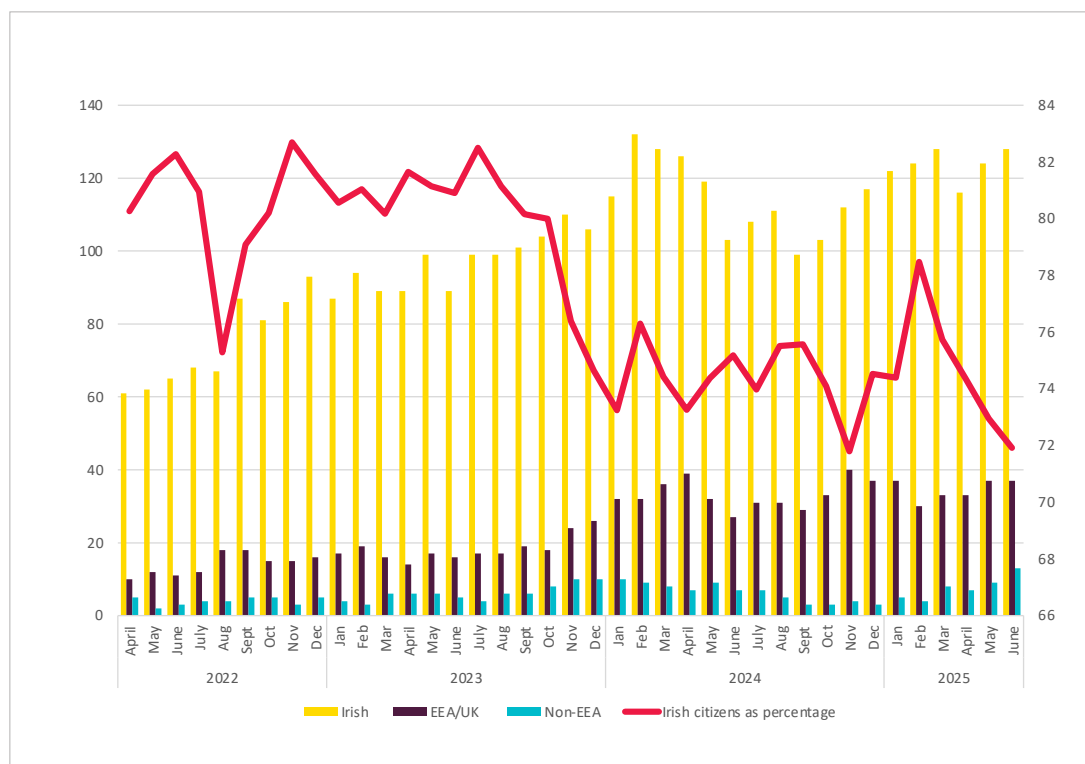
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the North-West, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 100% since June 2021 (n=55) and 233.3% since June 2014 (n=33). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the North-West has increased by 161.5% since June 2021 (n=26) and 385.7% since June 2014 (n=14).

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>5</sup>. In June 2025 there were 128 Irish citizens (71.9%), 37 UK/EEA citizens (20.8%) and 13 non-EEA citizens (7.3%) in emergency accommodation in the North-West.

UK/EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 10 in April 2022 to 37 in June 2025 – a 270% increase in 3 years.



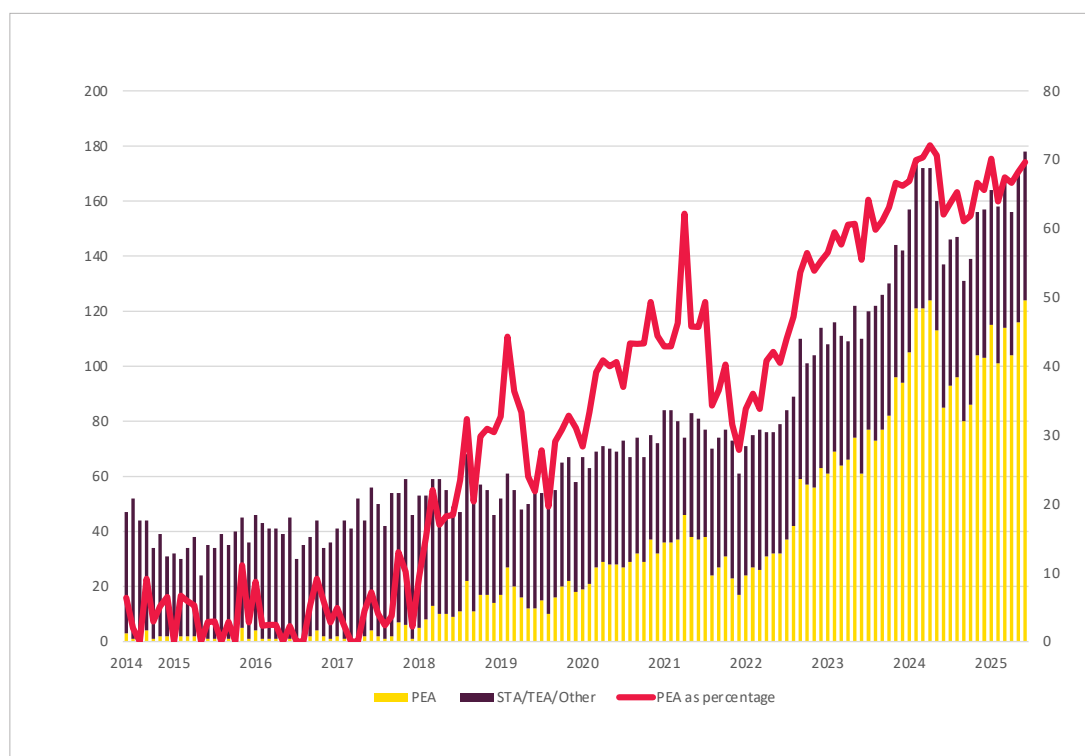
**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the North-West, April 2022-June 2025**

The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults in the North-West, falling from 80.3% in April 2022 to 71.9% in June 2025.

<sup>5</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the North-West. There are three types<sup>6</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since the end of 2022 PEA has made up the majority of emergency accommodation in the North-West and has been largely increasing in proportion since. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 69.7% (n=124) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the North-West, compared to 45.7% in June 2021 (n=37) and 6.4% in June 2014 (n=3). PEA accommodation beds in the North-West have increased by 235.1% since June 2021 and by 4033.3% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 22.7% since June 2021 and June 2014 (n=44<sup>7</sup>).

<sup>6</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

<sup>7</sup> There were 44 STA/TEA/Other accommodation beds in the North-West in both June 2014 and June 2021.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the North-West in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

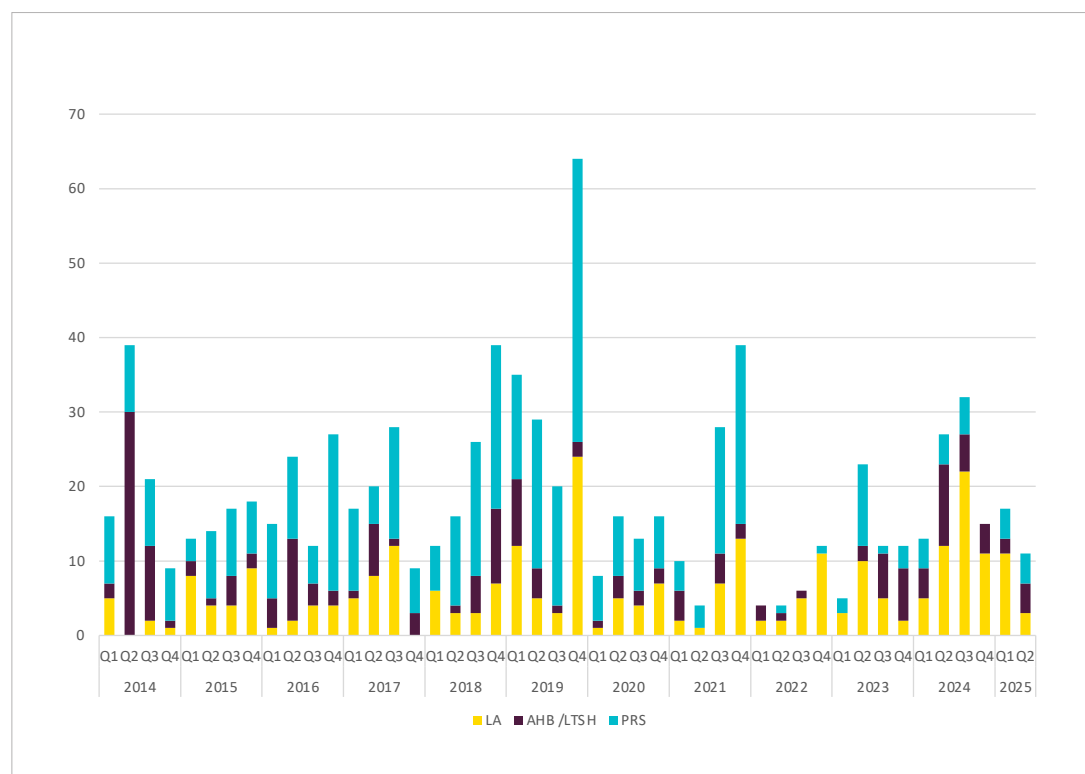


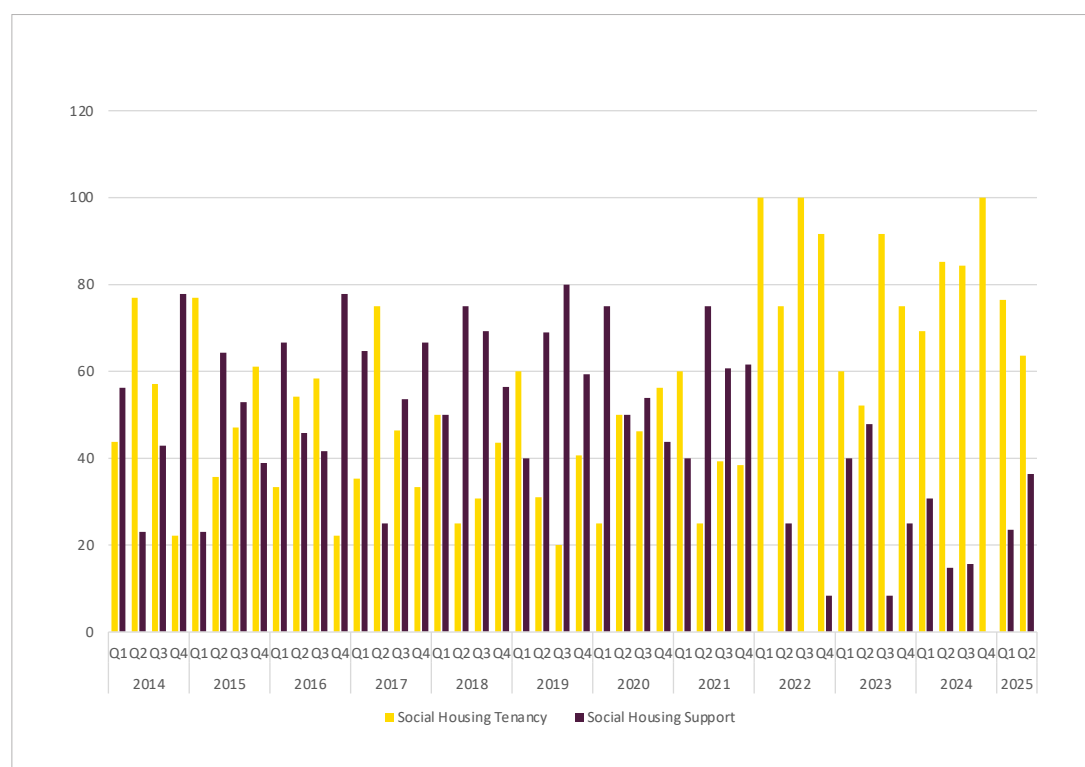
Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the North-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 3 households (27.3%) exited into LA housing, 4 (36.4%) into AHB/LTSA and 4 (26.4%) into the PRS. The proportion of exits into the PRS has reduced between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 75% (n=3) of exits were into the PRS, which fell to 36.4% in 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 260 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-West: 47.7% to LAs (n=124), 21.2% to AHB/LTSA (n=55) and 31.2% to the PRS (n=81). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 867 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-West: 31.8% to LAs (n=276), 21.1% to AHB/LTSA (n=183) and 47.1% to the PRS (n=408). Compared to the last iteration of this paper LA housing represents a larger proportion of exits – although this has reduced in Q2 2025.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 64:36 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 25:75 ratio of tenancies to support.

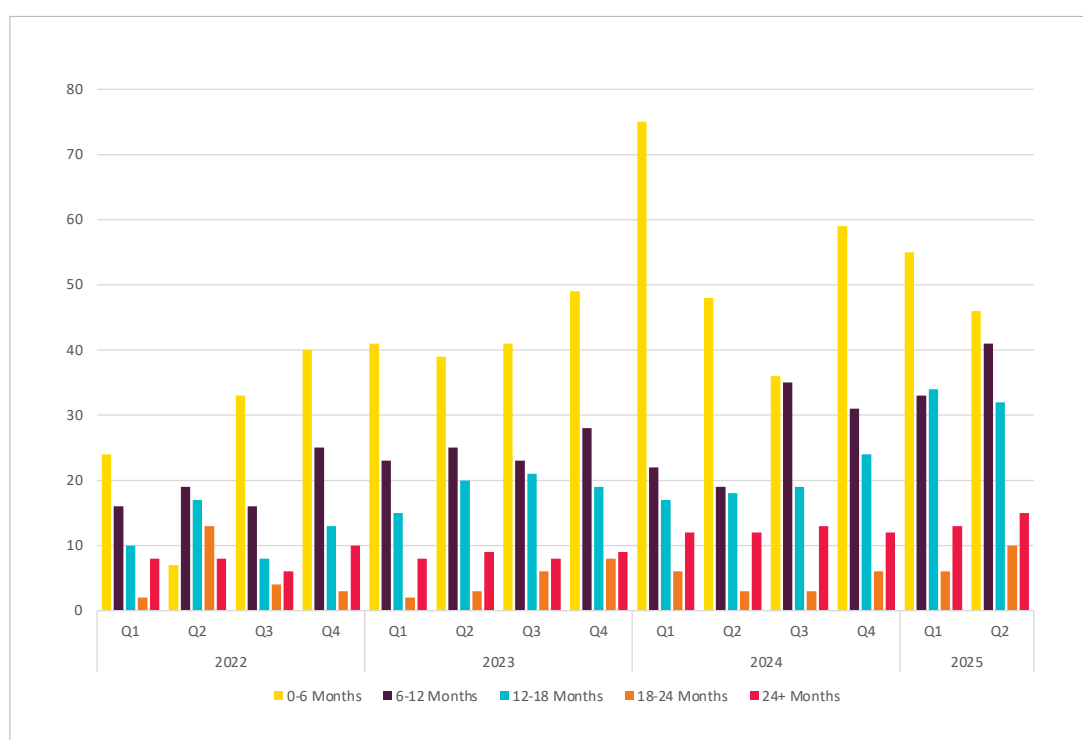


**Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the North-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025**

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>8</sup>. In Q2 2025 31.9% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=46); 28.5% for 6-12 months (n=41); 22.22% for 12-18 months (n=32); 6.9% for 18-24 months (n=10) and 15% for 24+ months (n=15). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 40% (n=24) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 39.6% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=57). In Q1 2022 this was 33.3% (n=20).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the North-West. In Q2 2025 55.2% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=16); 24.1% for 6-12 months (n=7); 10.3% for 12-18 months (n=3) and 10.3% for 18-24 months (n=3). There is a lower proportion of families staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (66.7%, n=8). There were no families in emergency accommodation for 24+ months in the North-West 2022-2025 apart from Q1-Q2 2024.

In Q2 2025, 20.7% (n=6) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 16.7% (n=2).

<sup>8</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.



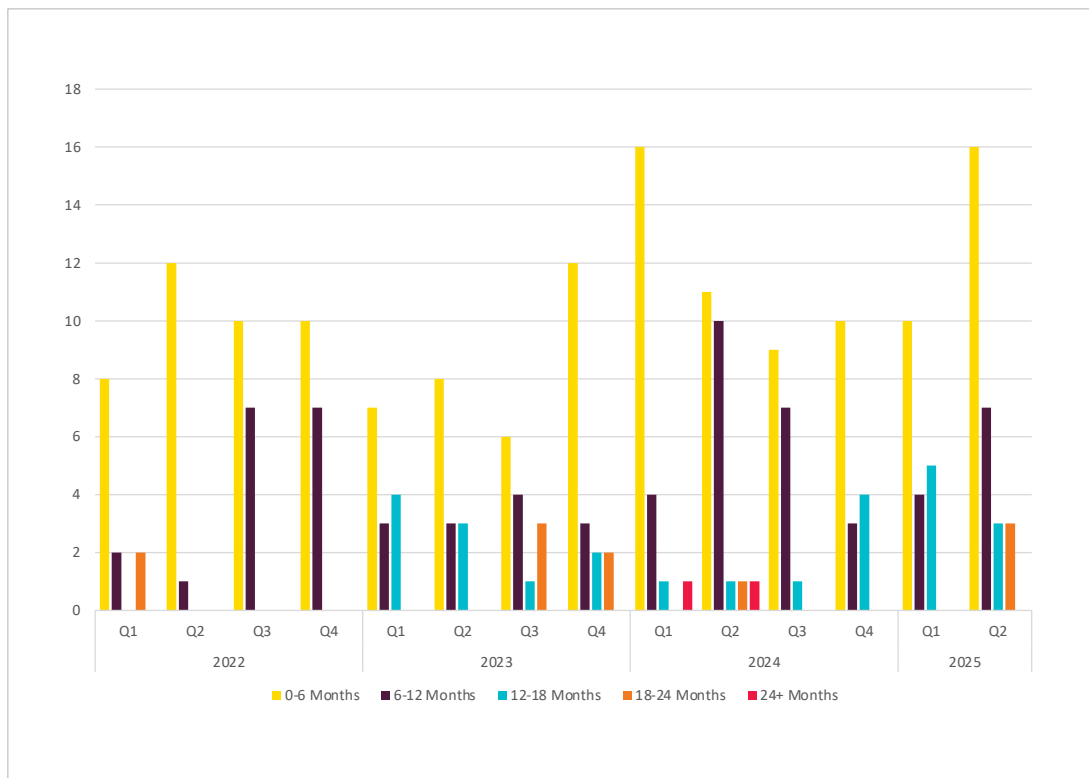


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the North-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the North-West since 2020. 4 tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This is a 33.3% decrease from its highest point of 6 new tenancies in Q1 2020. There was an average of 1 new tenancy created per quarter in 2024, compared to 5 per quarter in the first half of 2025. Since 2020 a total of 50 Housing First tenancies have been created in the North-West.

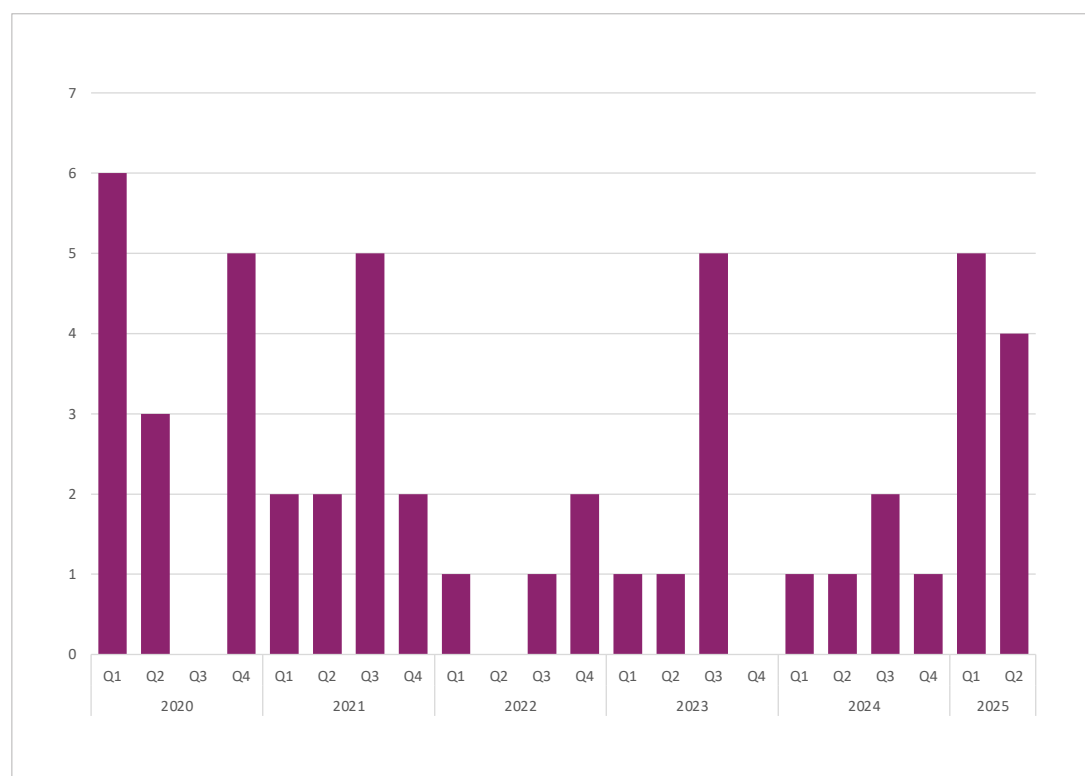
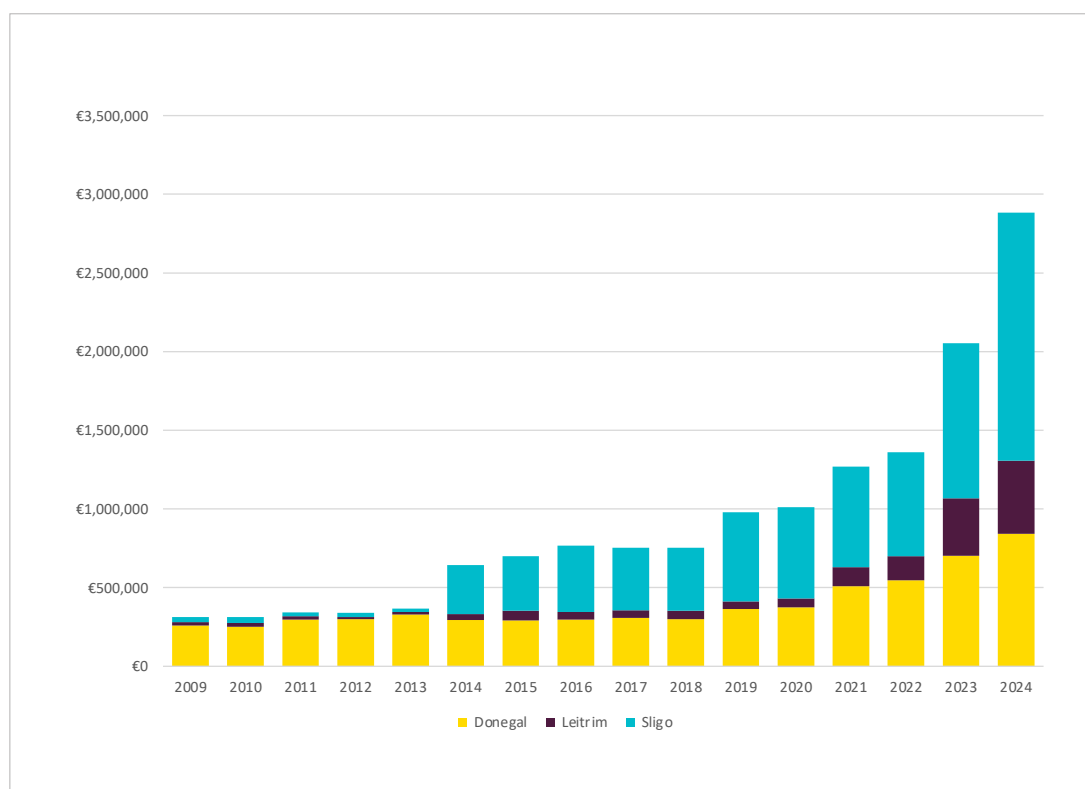


Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the North-West, Q1 2020-Q2 2025

## Expenditure on Homeless services in the North-West

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the North-West was €2.9m<sup>9</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (54.7%) being in Sligo County Council. North-West local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 185.4% increase since 2020 (€1m) and an 821.9% increase since 2009 (€0.3m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €12.5m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the North-West.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the North-West, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the North-West – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €3.8m was spent on homeless services, the majority of this (77.2%) on emergency accommodation. €2.9m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 536% since 2020 (€0.5m) and 1129.5% since 2013 (€0.01m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 87.1% since 2020 (€0.5m) and by 263.3% since 2013 (€0.2m).

<sup>9</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

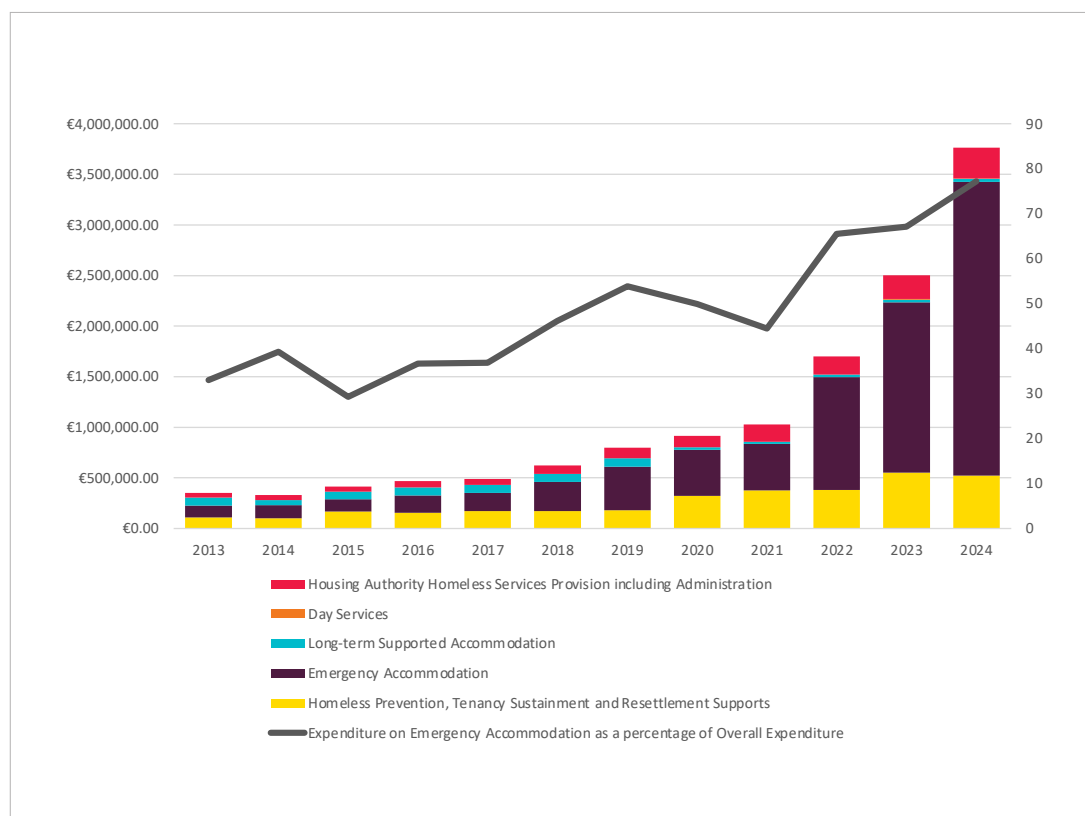


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the North-West, 2013-2024

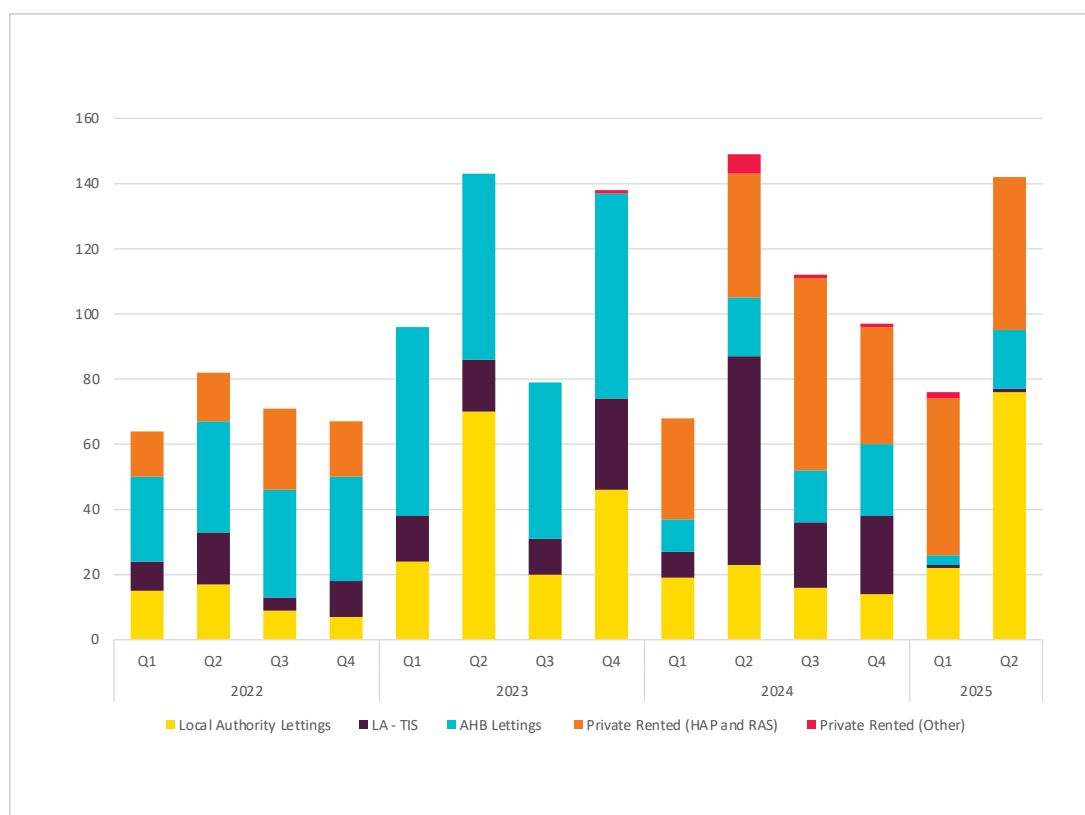
# South-East

**Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford  
and Wexford**

Prevention .....	118
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation .....	119
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	120
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	121
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	124
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	125
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	126
Emergency Accommodation Providers .....	127
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	128
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	130
Housing First .....	132
Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-East .....	133

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the five South-East Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in the first half of 2025 was 109 – a 1.9% increase from 2024's quarterly average of 107. While there is variance, Local Authority (LA) lettings have become the largest form of preventions since 2024, while AHB Lettings and the Private Rental Sector (PRS) are also prominent. In Q2 2025, 53.5% of Preventions came from LA Lettings (n=76) – followed by the PRS (33.1%, n=47), AHB Lettings (12.7%, n=18) and LA Tenant-in-Situ (TIS) Schemes (0.7%, n=1).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the Local Authorities in the South-East and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 135 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the South-East, compared to 60 per quarter in 2021 and 100 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 130 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

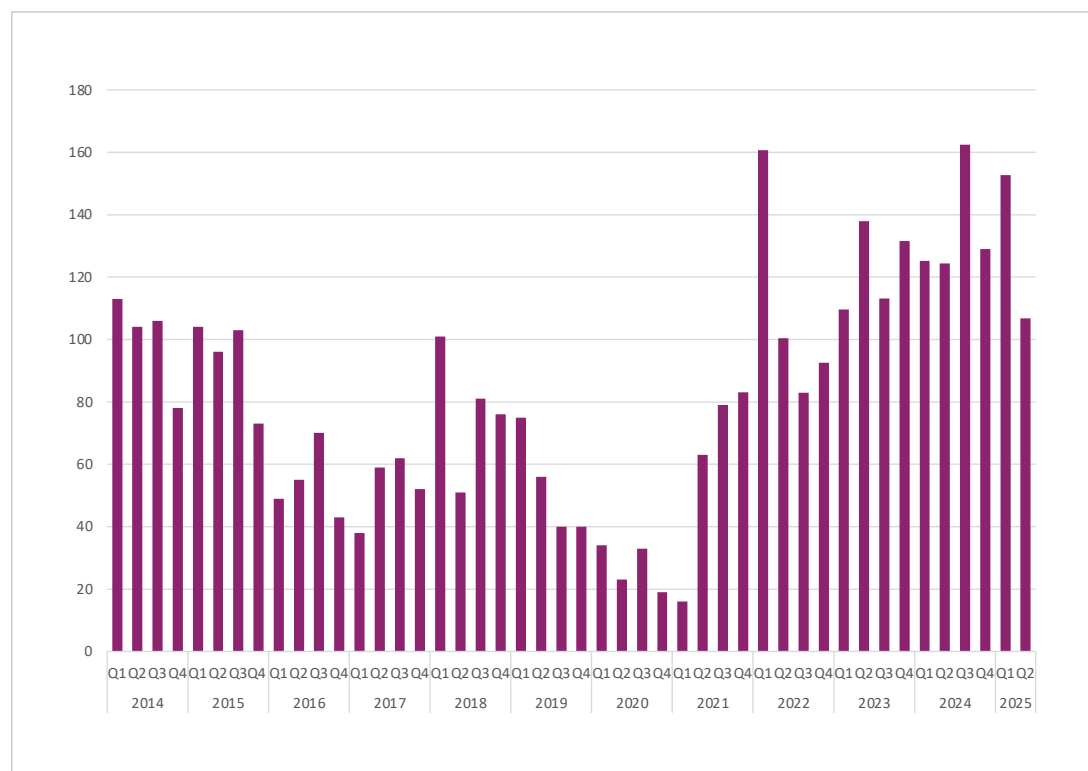
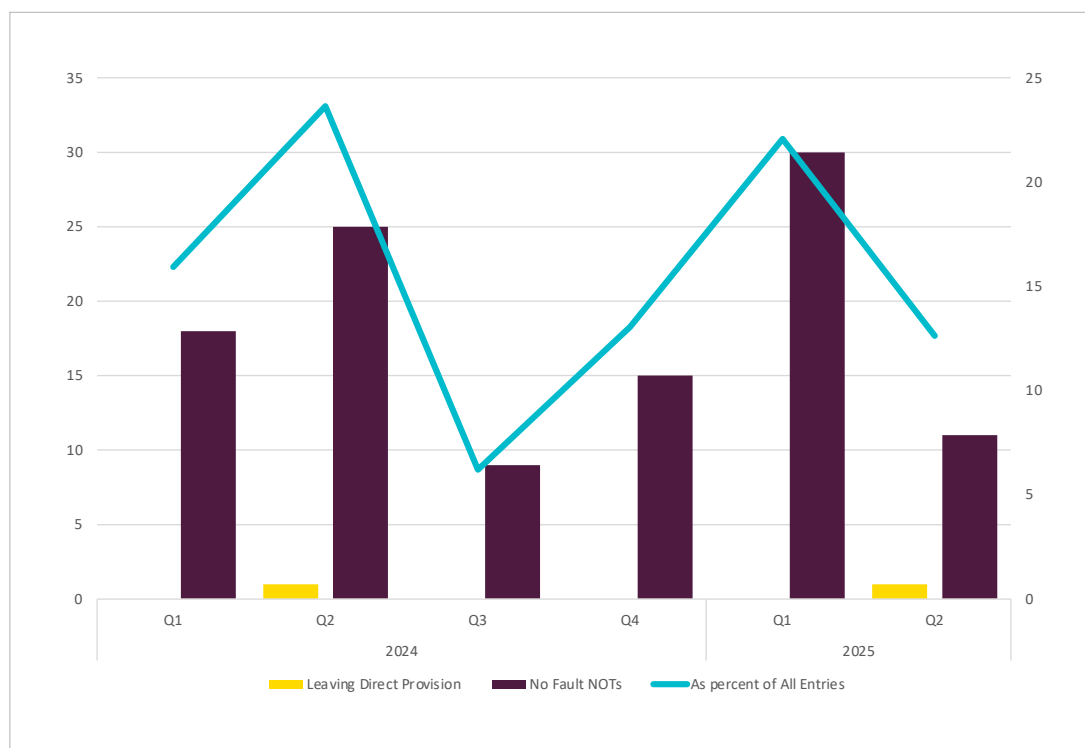


Figure 2: New Adult Presentations to Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>3</sup>. In Q2 2025, 11 households (11.6%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the South-East, while 1 household (1.1%) stated that it was due to leaving Direct Provision.



**Figure 3: No Fault Termination of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the South-East, Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>4</sup>**

No-Fault NoTs and Leaving Direct Provision represent a 12.6% of all households entering emergency accommodation in Q2 2025. While there is a very low number of households entering emergency accommodation as a result of leaving Direct Provision, No Fault NoTs represent 6-23% of entries into emergency accommodation.

<sup>3</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

<sup>4</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

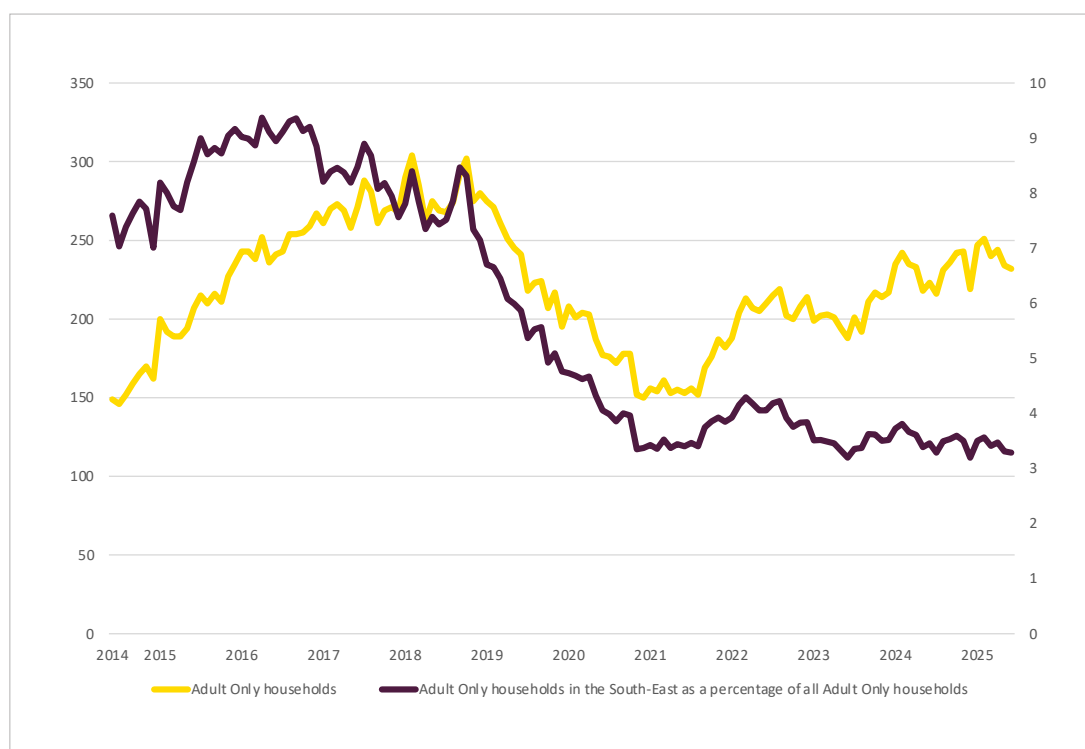


## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the South-East at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. Increases in adult-only homelessness are not entirely consistent but broadly have increased since 2014. Numbers experienced a decrease 2019-2021 and have increased since then, but at a slower rate than seen pre-2019. The peak of adult-only households in emergency accommodation was 304 in February 2018.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 51.6% since June 2021 (n=153) and 55.7% since June 2014 (n=149). There were 232 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

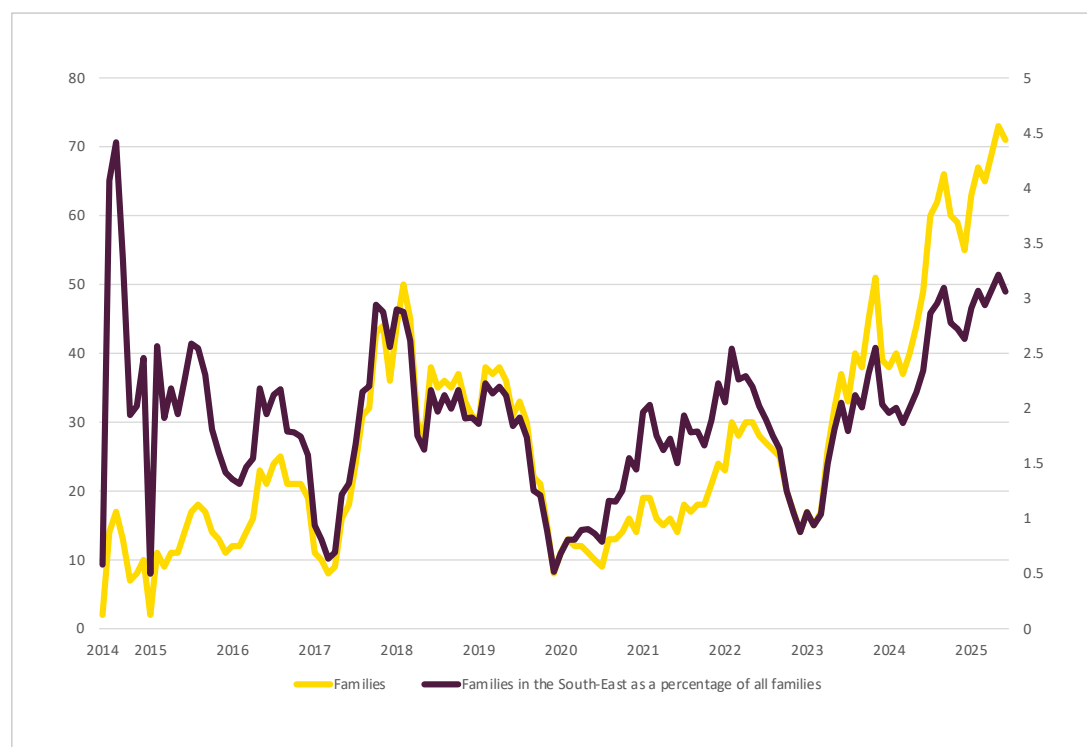
Adult-only households in the South-East make up 3.3% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has decreased slightly since June 2021 (3.4%) and June 2014 (7.6%).



**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

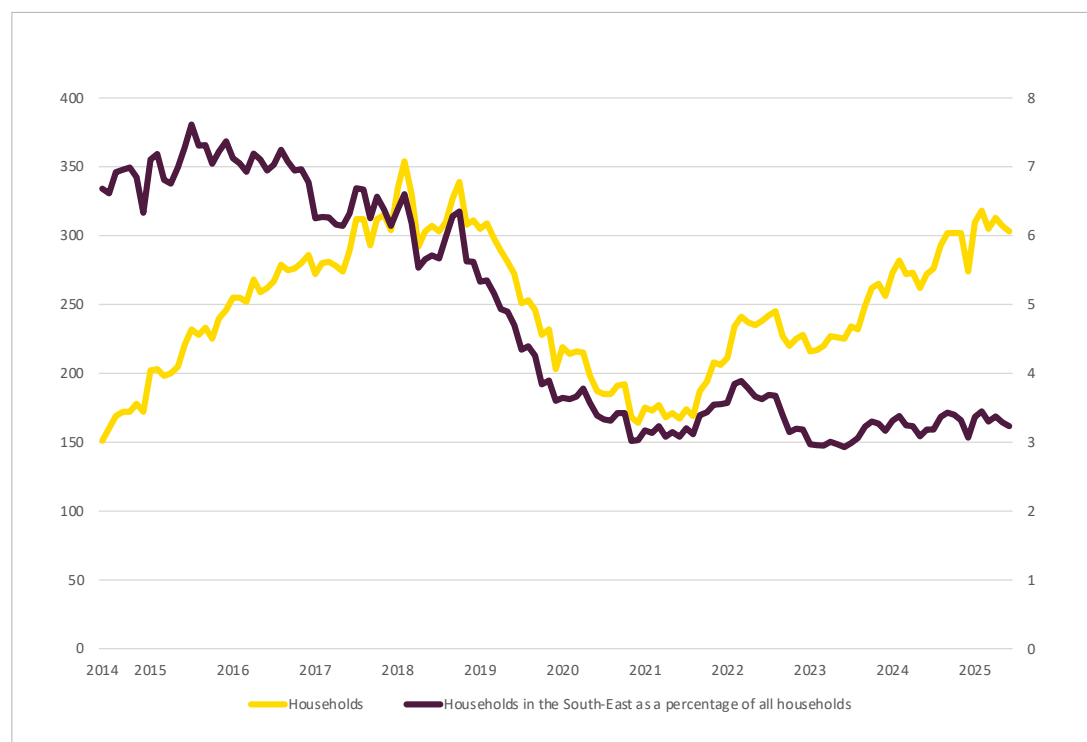
Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the South-East, as well as homeless families in the South-East as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Family homelessness experienced a sharp decrease 2019-2020, followed by an inconsistent but overall increase 2020-2025.

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 407.1% since June 2021 (n=14) and 3450% since June 2014 (n=2). In June 2025 there were 71 families in emergency accommodation in the South-East.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the South-East make up 3.1% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is higher than the percentage in June 2021 (1.5%) and June 2014 (0.6%).



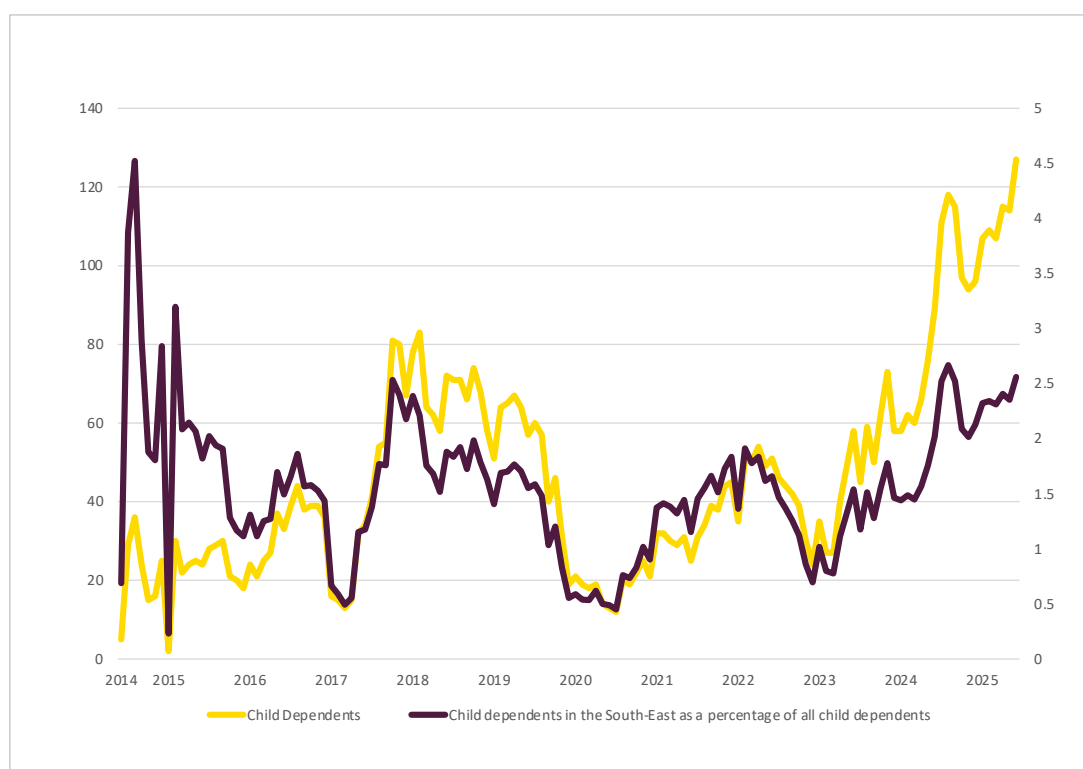
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the South-East, and the number of households in the South-East as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. Homeless household figures in the South-East are not currently as high as their peak of 354 in February 2018, although there have been increases 2020-2025.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 81.4% since June 2021 (n=167) and 100.7% since June 2014 (n=151). There were 303 households in emergency accommodation in the South-East in June 2025.

Households in the South-East represented 3.2% of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. This is a slight increase from June 2021 (3.1%) and a decrease June 2014 (6.7%).

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-East, and the number of child dependents in the South-East as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with inconsistent increases occurring 2021-2025.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 408% since June 2021 (n=25) and 2440% since June 2014 (n=5). There were 127 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-East in June 2025.

Child dependents in the South-East represented 2.6% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally – a slight increase from June 2021 (1.2%) and June 2014 (0.7%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the South-East. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-East at 56.2% in June 2025, a slight decrease from June 2021 (57.8%). The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight decrease from 2.9% in June 2021 to 2.7% in June 2025.

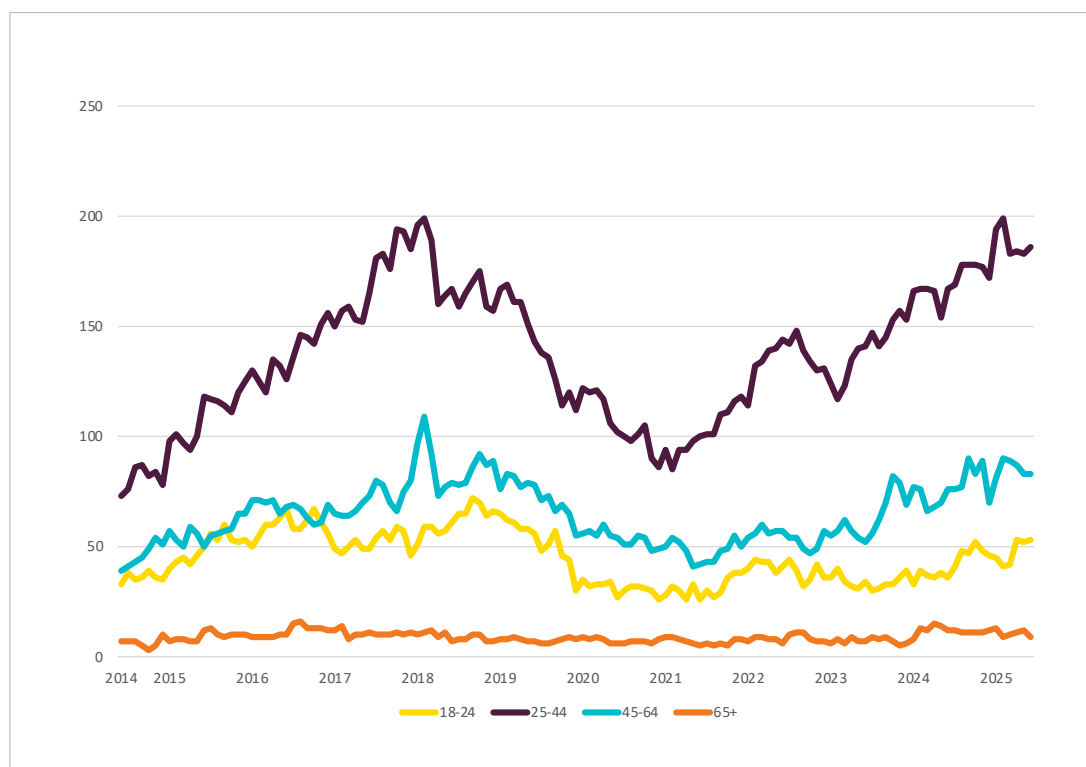


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 53 in June 2025 – an increase of 103.8% since June 2021 (n=26) and 60.6% since June 2014 (n=33).

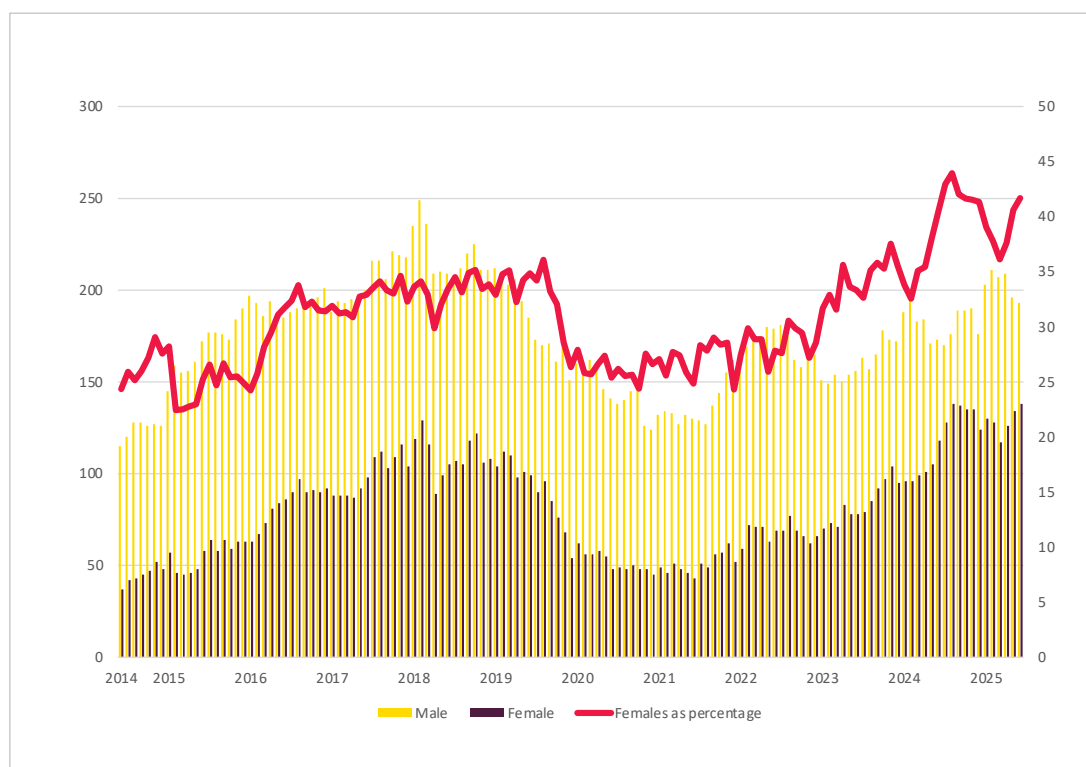
The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 186 in June 2025 – an increase of 86% since June 2021 (n=100) and 154.8% since June 2014 (n=73).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 83 in June 2025 – an increase of 97.6% since June 2021 (n=42) and 112.8% since June 2014 (n=39).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 9 in June 2025 – an increase of 80% since June 2021 (n=5) and 28.6% since June 2014 (n=7).

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the South-East. As of June 2025, there were 193 men and 168 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 58:42. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the South-East was higher in June 2025 (41.7%) than in June 2021 (24.9%) and June 2014 (24.3%).



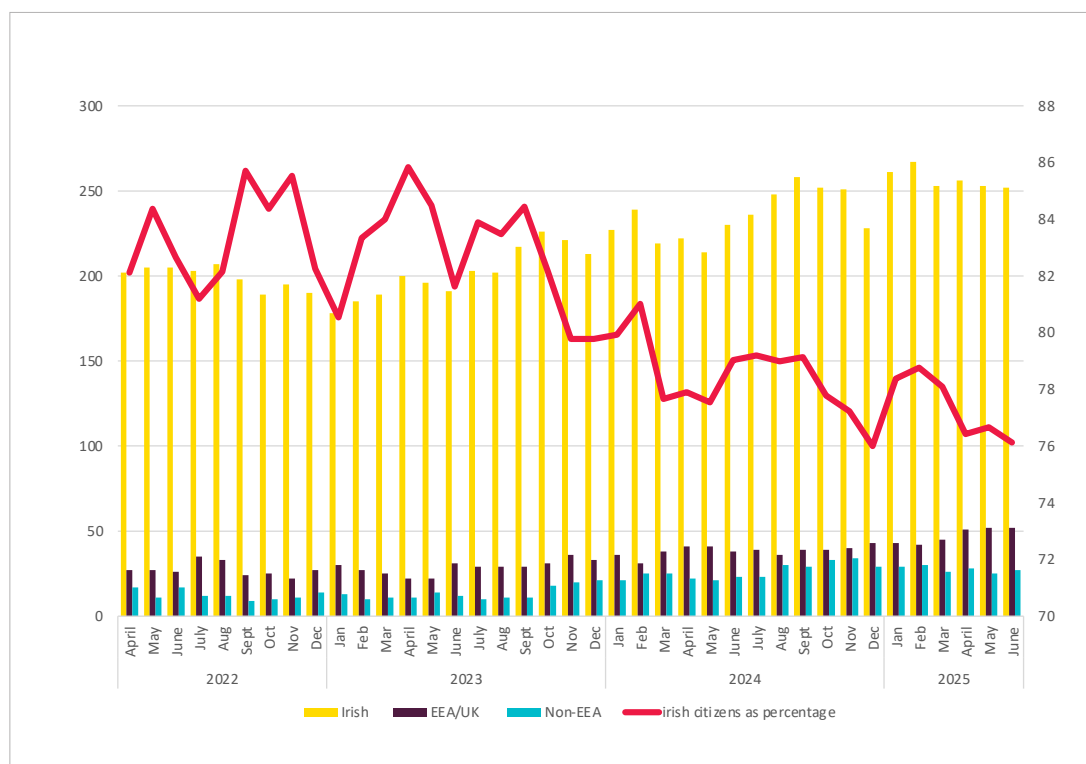
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the South-East, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 48.5% since June 2021 (n=130) and 67.8% since June 2014 (n=115). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the South-East has increased by 290.7% since June 2021 (n=43) and 354.1% since June 2014 (n=37).

### Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>5</sup>. In June 2025 there were 252 Irish citizens (76.1%), 52 UK/EEA citizens (15.7%) and 27 non-EEA citizens (8.2%) in emergency accommodation in the South-East.

UK/EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 27 in April 2022 to 52 in June 2025 – a 92.6% increase in 3 years.



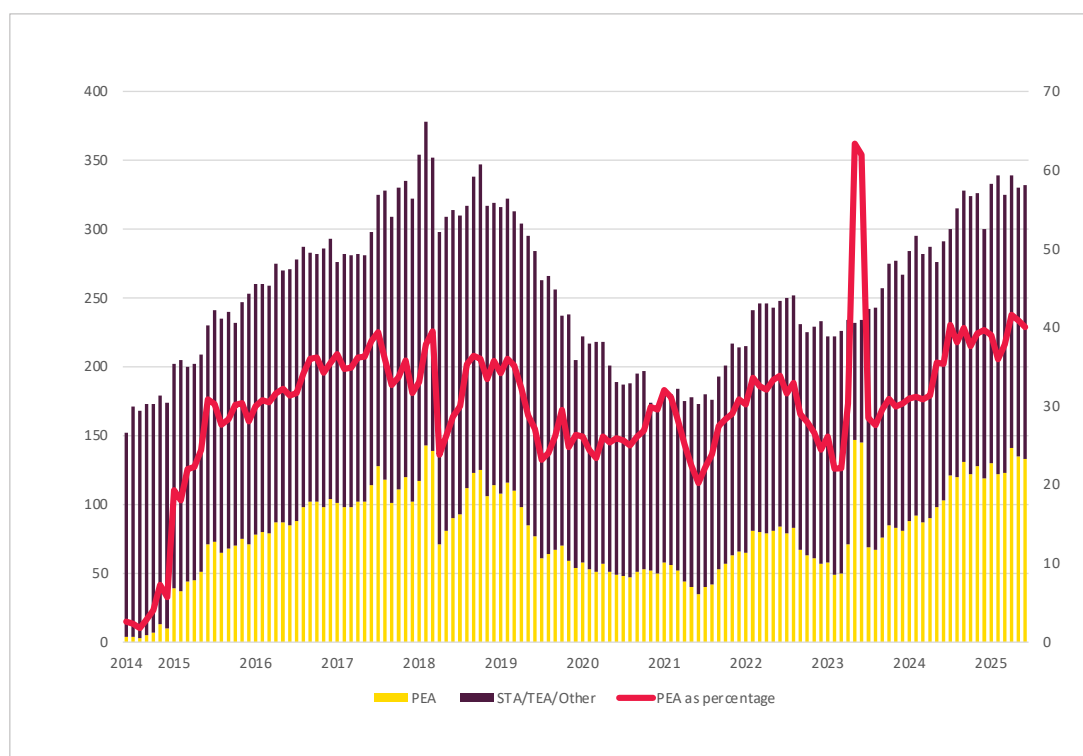
**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the South-East, April 2022-June 2025**

The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults, falling from 82.1% in April 2022 to 76.1% in June 2025.

<sup>5</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation Providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the South-East. There are three types<sup>6</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since mid-2015 PEA has generally made up 20-40% of emergency accommodation beds in the South-East – although it has seen increases in the past year. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 40.1% (n=133) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the South-East, compared to 20.2% in June 2021 (n=35) and 2.6% in June 2014 (n=4). PEA accommodation beds in the South-East have increased by 280% since June 2021 and by 3225% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 44.2% since June 2021 (n=138) and 34.5% since June 2014 (n=148).

<sup>6</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the South-East in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

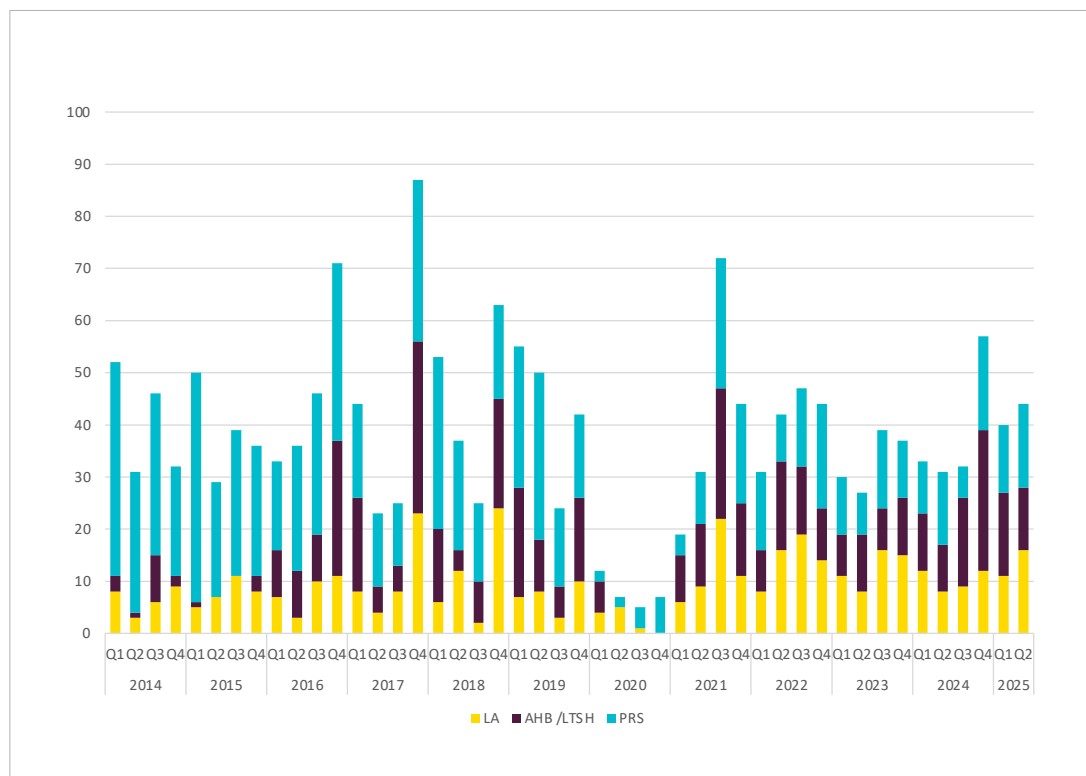


Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the South-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 16 households (36.4%) exited into LA housing, 12 (27.3%) into AHB/LTSA and 16 (36.4%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly since 2014 but has remained relatively steady in its proportion since 2021.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 650 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-East: 32% to LAs (n=208), 33.4% to AHB/LTSA (n=217) and 34.6% to the PRS (n=225). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 1,760 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-East: 24.8% to LAs (n=436), 27.1% to AHB/LTSA (n=477) and 48.1% to the PRS (n=847).



Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 64:36 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is similar to the ratio in Q2 2021 which had a 68:32 ratio of tenancies to support.

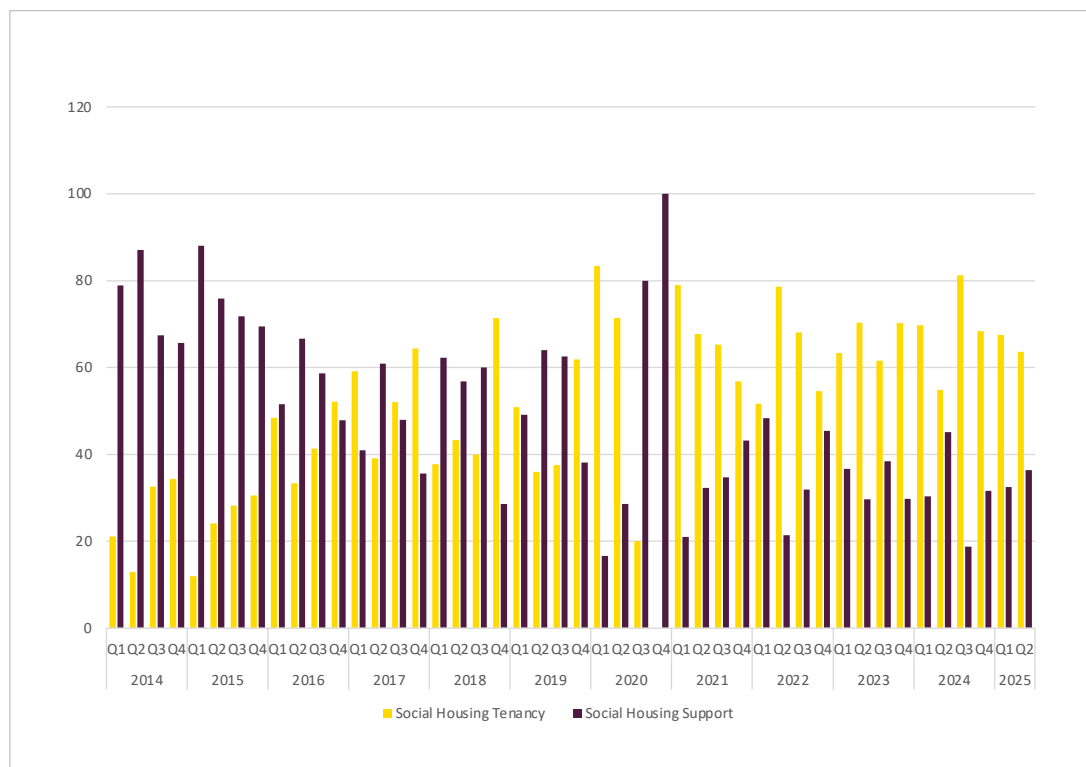
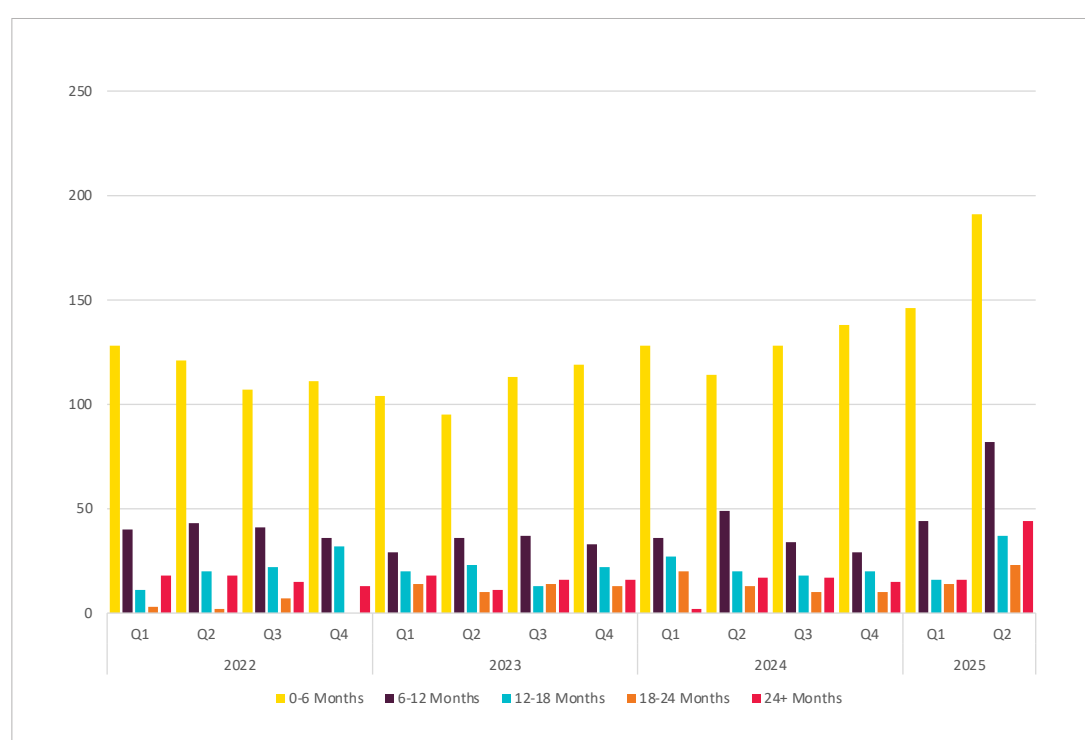


Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the South-East, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* in the South-East between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>7</sup>. In Q2 2025 50.7% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=191); 21.8% for 6-12 months (n=82); 9.8% for 12-18 months (n=37); 6.1% for 18-24 months (n=23) and 11.7% for 24+ months (n=44). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 64% (n=128) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 27.6% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=104). In Q1 2022 this was 16% (n=32).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the South-East. In Q2 2025 58.2% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=53); 26.4% for 6-12 months (n=24); 6.6% for 12-18 months (n=6); 1.1% for 18-24 months (n=1) and 7.7% for 24+ months (n=7). There is a lower proportion of families staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (81.3%, n=26).

In Q2 2025, 15.4% (n=14) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 9.4% (n=3).

<sup>7</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

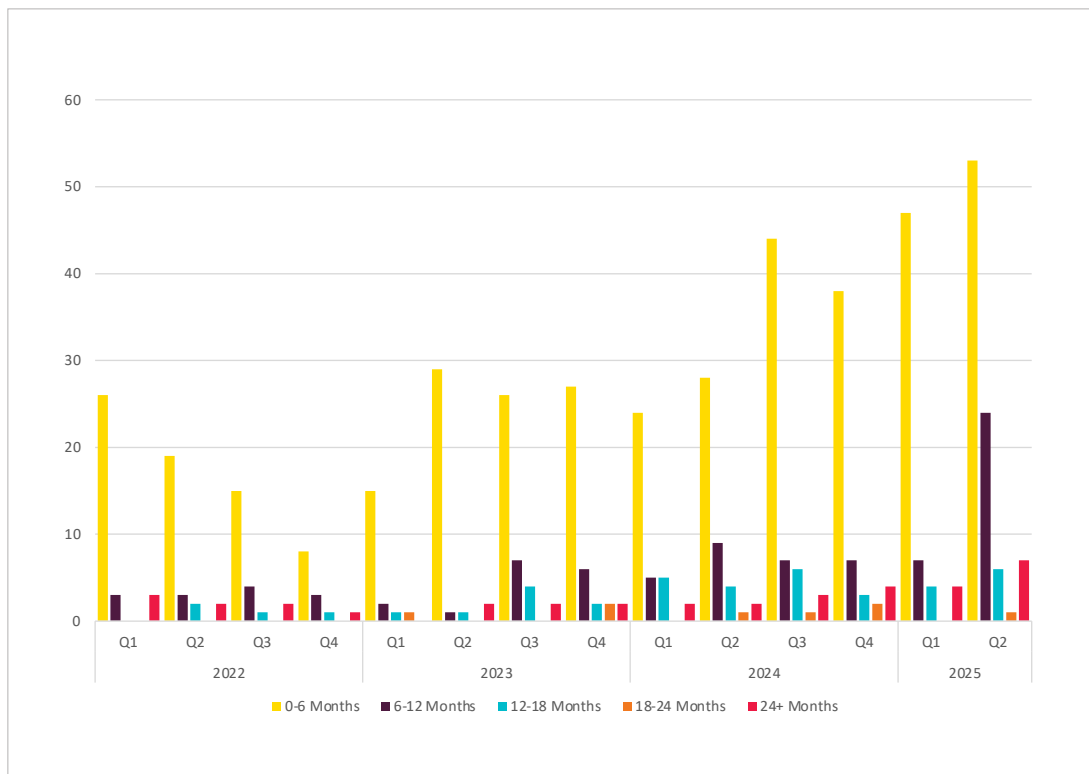
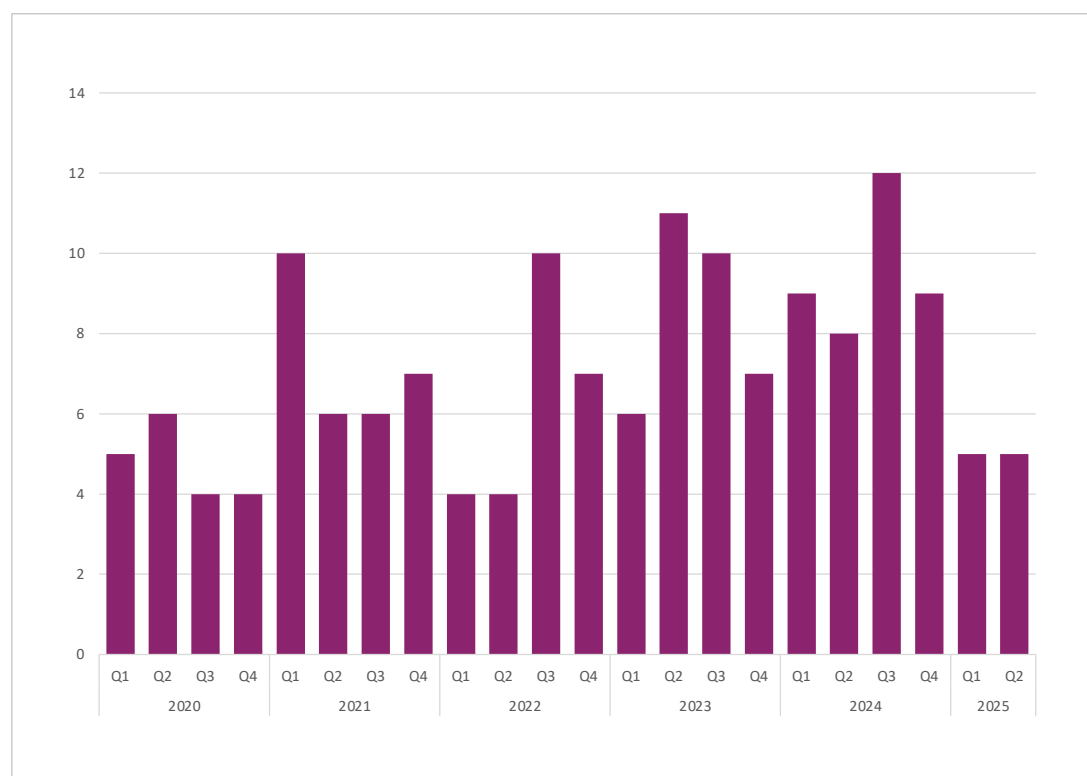


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the South-East, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

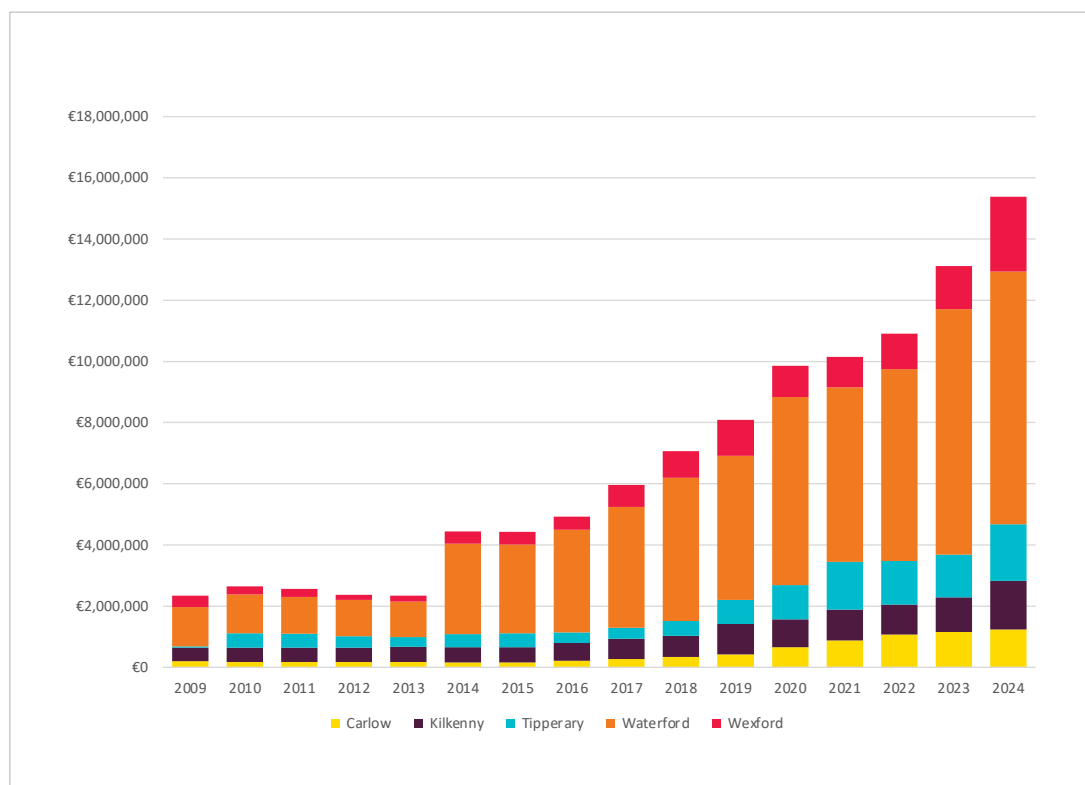
Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the South-East since 2020. 5 new tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This is a 58.3% decrease from its highest point of 12 new tenancies in Q3 2024. There was an average of 10 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, compared to 5 per quarter in the first half of 2025. Since 2020 a total of 155 Housing First tenancies have been created in the South-East.



**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the South-East, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**

## Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-East

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the South-East was €15.4m<sup>8</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (53%) being in Waterford City and County Council. South-East local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 56% increase since 2020 (€9.9m) and a 556.7% increase since 2009 (€2.3m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €89.9m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the South-East.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the South-East, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the South-East – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €10.7m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (72.5%) on emergency accommodation. €7.7m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 222% since 2020 (€2.4m) and 812.5% since 2013 (€0.8m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 90.2% since 2020 (€1.5m) and by 285.1% since 2013 (€0.8m).

<sup>8</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

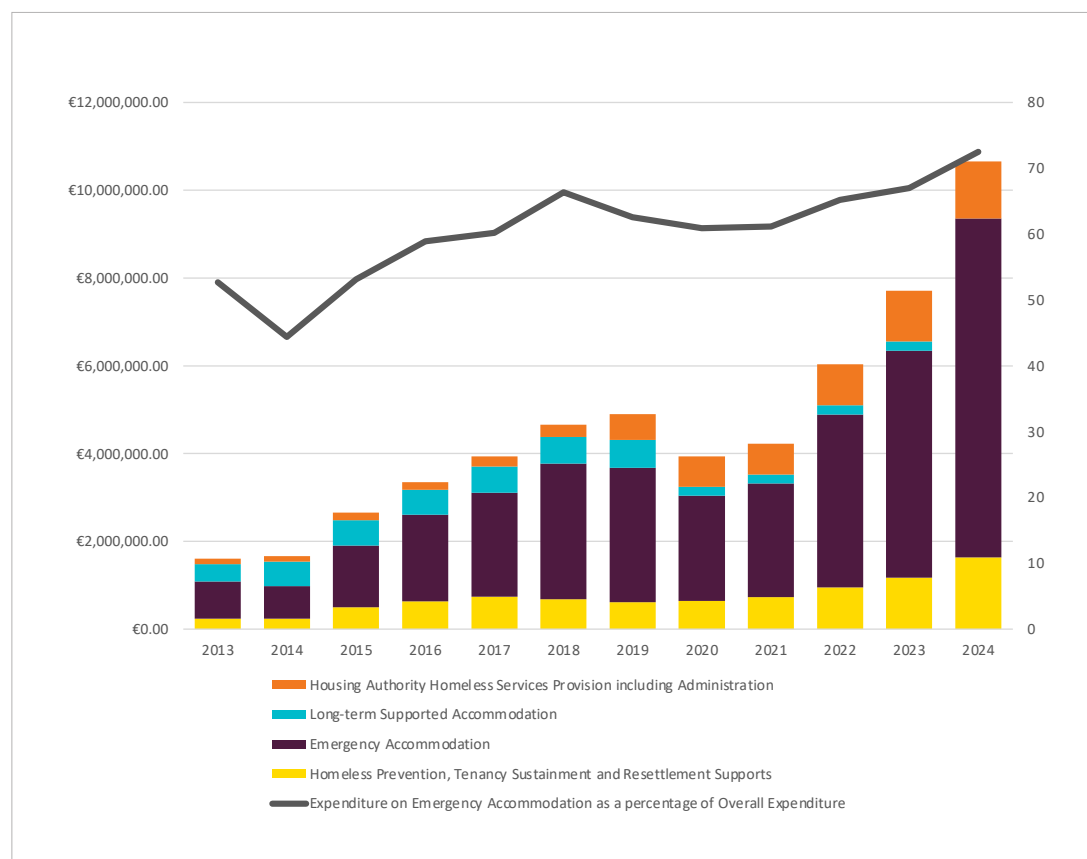


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-East, 2013-2024

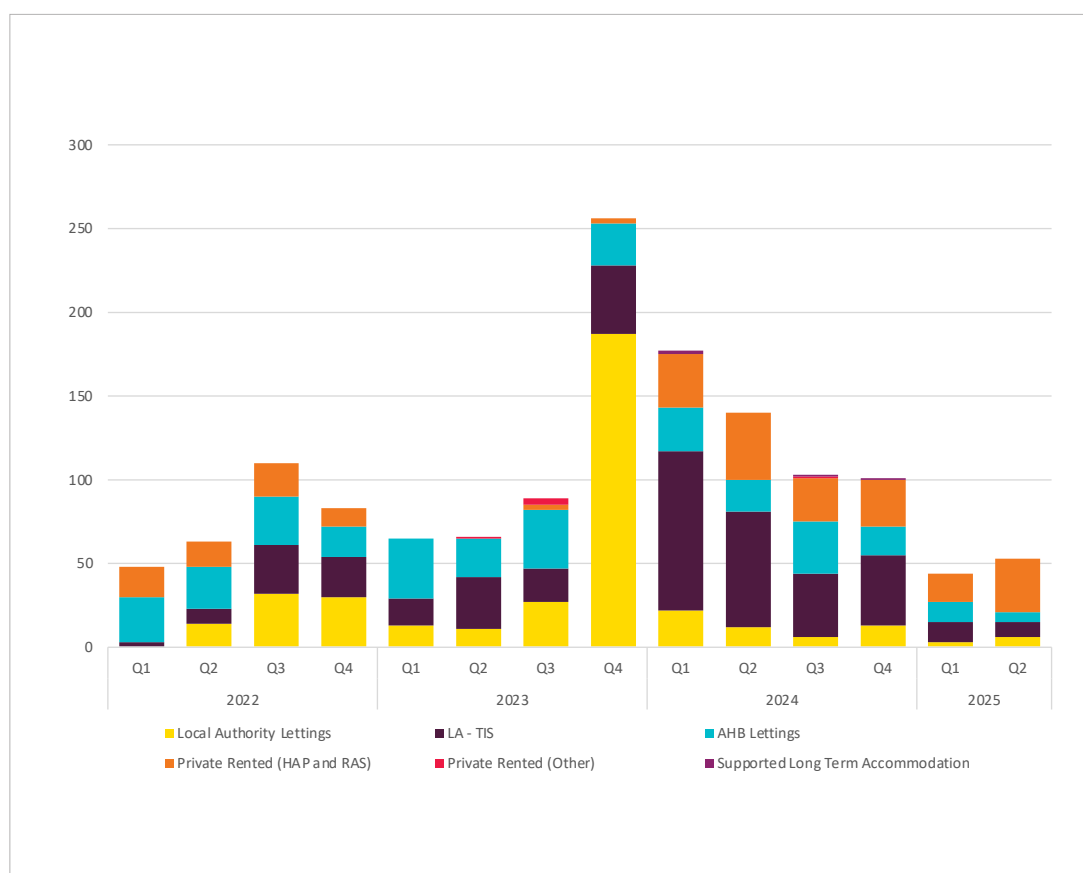
# South-West

## Cork and Kerry

Prevention .....	136
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	137
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	138
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	139
Age profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	142
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	143
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	144
Emergency Accommodation Providers.....	145
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	146
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	148
Housing First .....	150
Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-West .....	151

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the South-West Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in 2025 so far, was 49 – a 62.3% reduction from 2024’s quarterly average of 130 and marking the lowest average number of preventions since the start of data collection in 2022. While there is variance, the largest number of preventions have generally been through the Private Rented Sector (PRS) and LA Tenant-In-Situ (TIS) Schemes. In Q2 2025, 60.4% (n=32) of preventions came from the PRS, followed by LA TIS (17%, n=9), and LA Letting and AHB Lettings (11.3%, n=6<sup>3</sup>).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

<sup>3</sup> Both LA lettings and AHB lettings were responsible for 6 preventions each.



## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the Local Authorities in the South-West and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 154 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the South-West, compared to 111 per quarter in 2021 and 175 per quarter in 2014. In the first half of 2025, 153 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

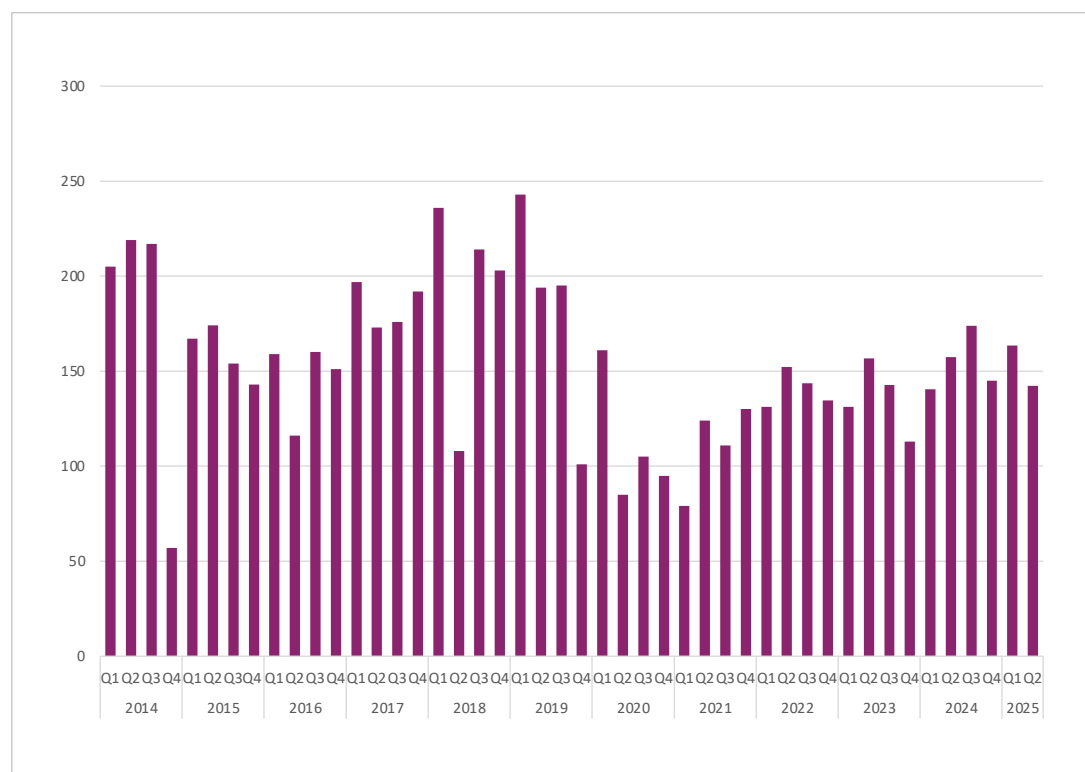
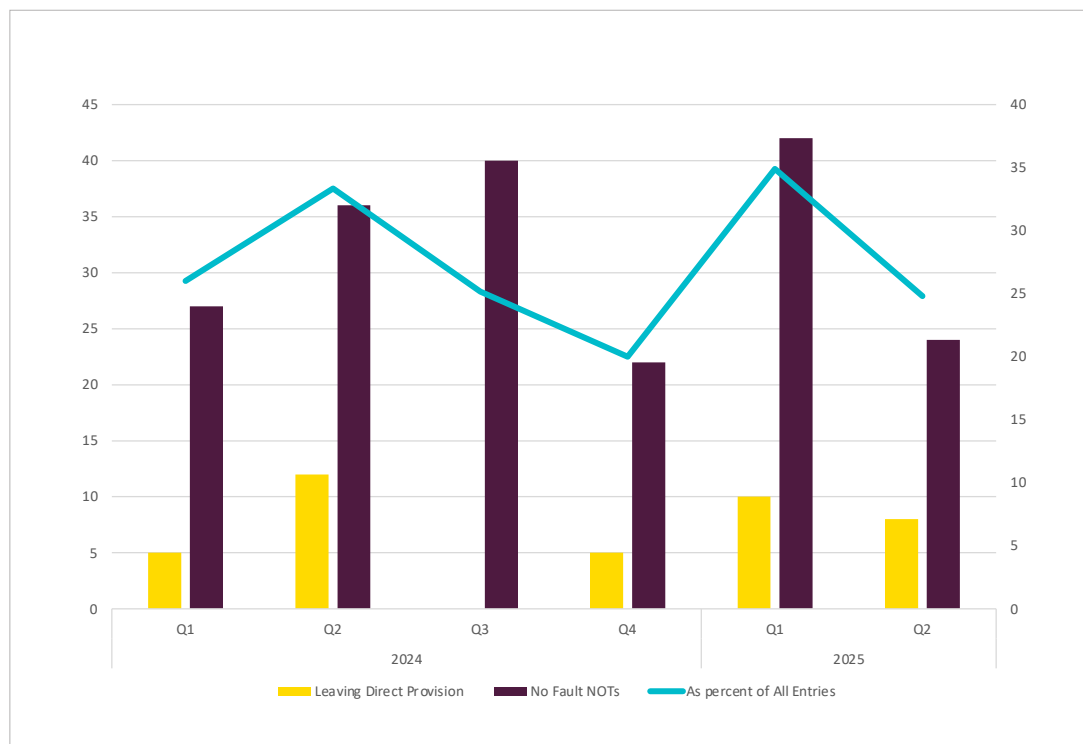


Figure 2: New Adult Presentation to Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>4</sup>. In Q2 2025, 24 households (18.6%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the South-West, while 8 households (6.2%) stated that it was due to leaving Direct Provision.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations of Tenancy and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the South-West Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>5</sup>**

No-Fault NoTs and Leaving Direct Provision represent a quarter (24.8%) of all households entering emergency accommodation in Q2 2025 – with more of these coming from No Fault NoTs. Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs consistently represent 20-35% of all households entering emergency accommodation in the South-West.

<sup>4</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

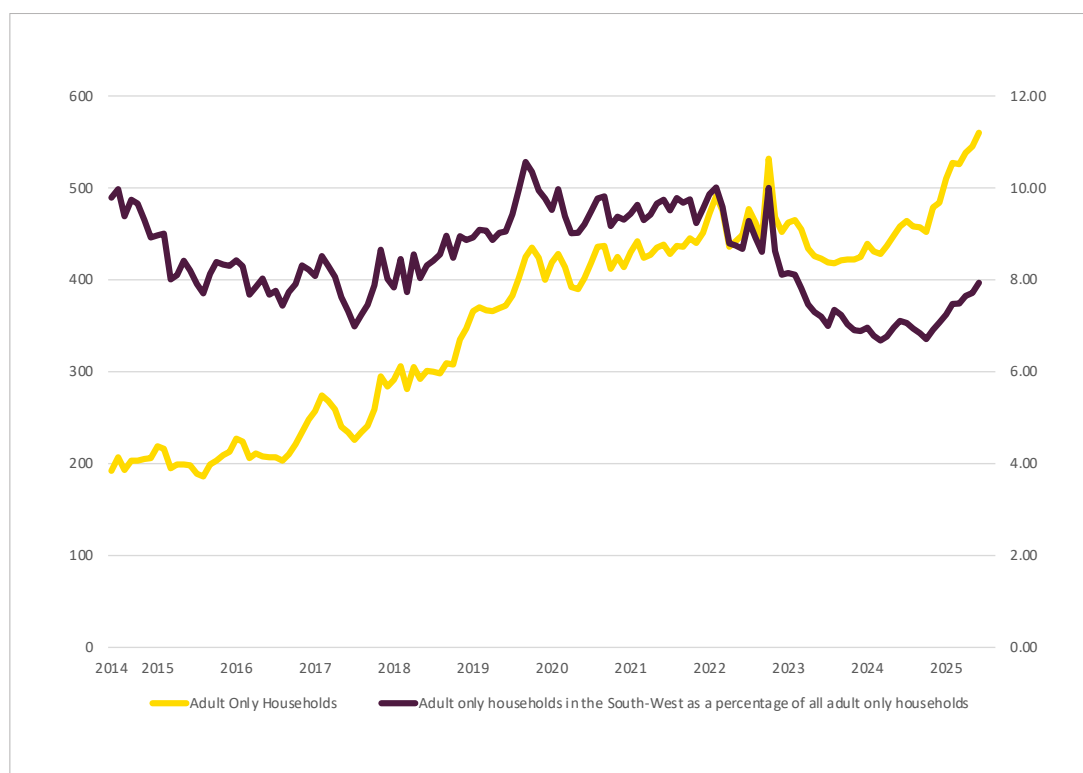
<sup>5</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the South-West at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. Increases in adult-only homelessness are not entirely consistent but broadly have increased since 2014. Numbers experienced a decrease in late 2022-2023 but have increased consistently since then.

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 27.9% since June 2021 (n=438) and 191.7% since June 2014 (n=192). There were 560 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

Adult-only households in the South-West make up 7.9% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has decreased slightly since June 2021 (9.7%) and June 2014 (9.8%).

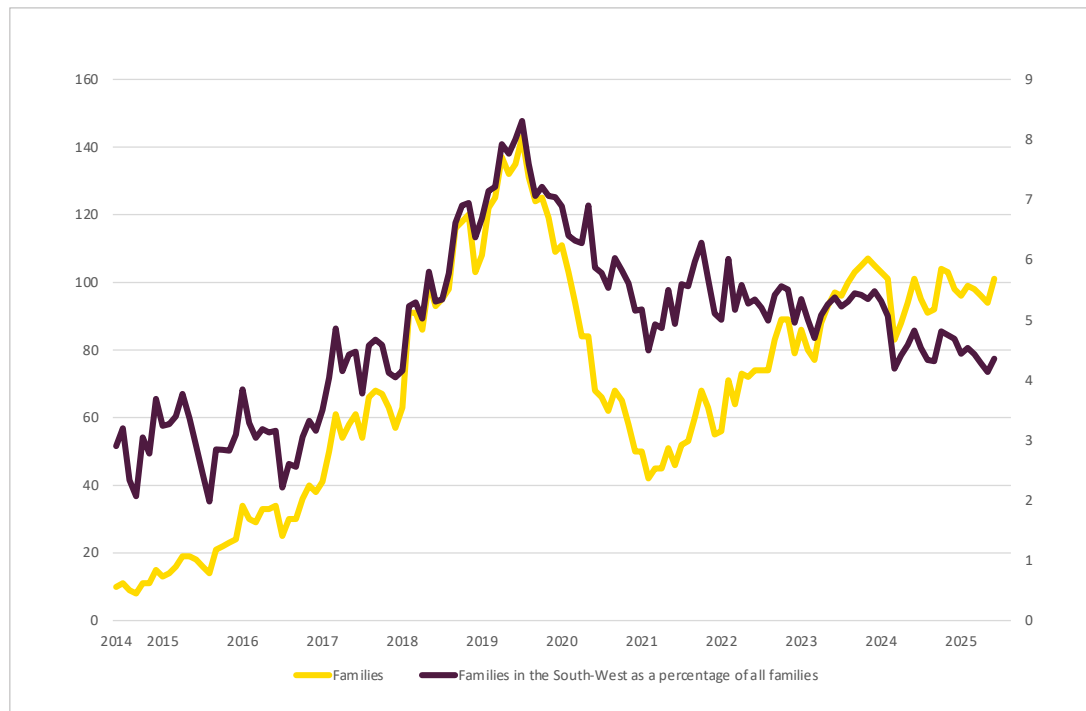


**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the South-West, as well as homeless families in the South-West as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland.

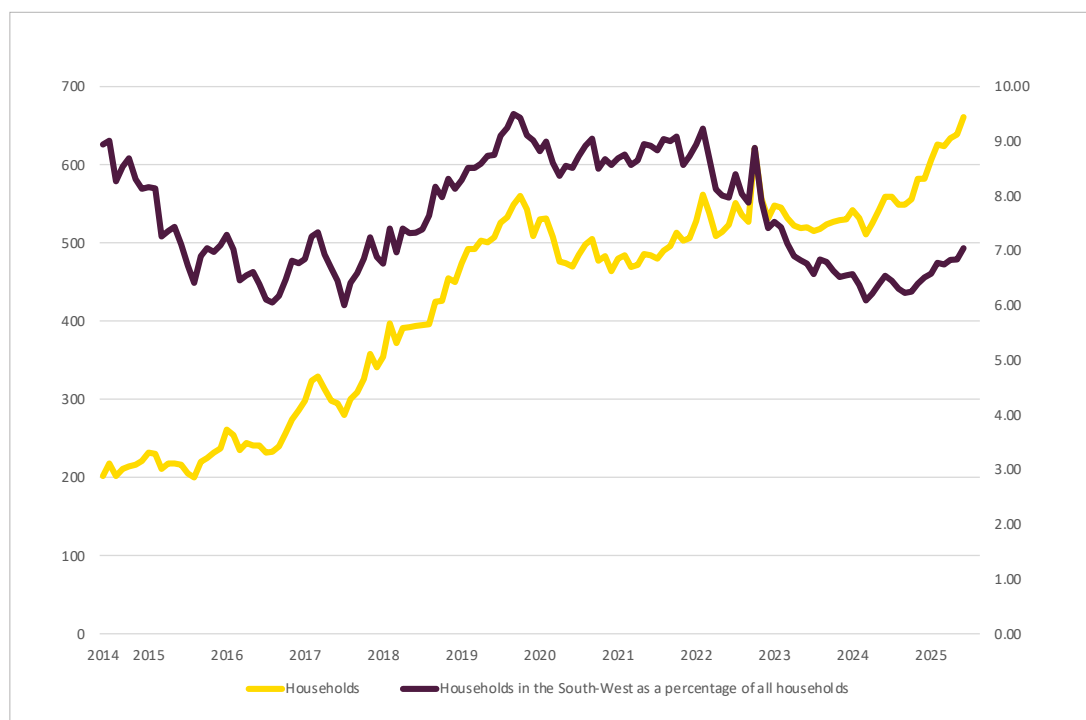
Family homelessness in the South-West experienced a steady increase until its peak of 143 in July 2019, followed by a sharp decrease until 2021. While the number of families have increased since 2021, it has not surpassed the peak seen in 2019.

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 119.6% since June 2021 (n=46) and 910% since June 2014 (n=10). In June 2025 there were 101 families in emergency accommodation in the South-West.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the South-West make up 4.4% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is lower than the percentage in June 2021 (4.9%) but higher than June 2014 (2.9%).



**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the South-West, and the number of households in the South-West as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. Household numbers

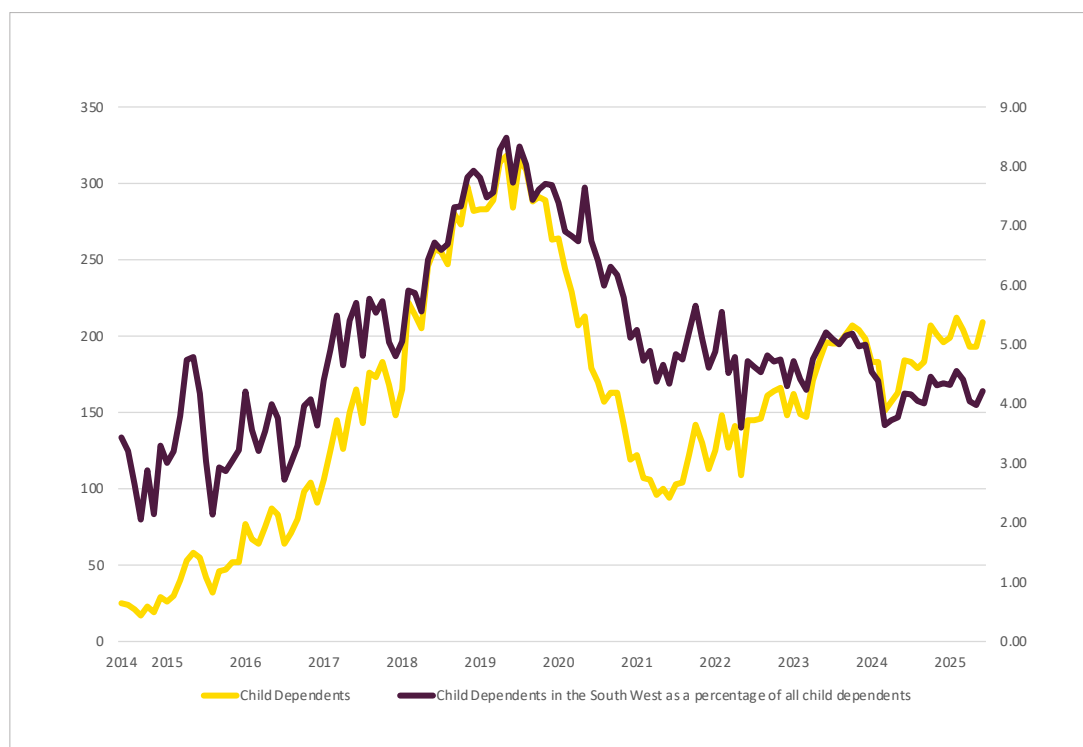
experienced a small reduction 2020-2021 but have increased since then – and have experienced a sharp increase 2024-2025 (largely due to the large increase in adult-only households).

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 36.6% since June 2021 (n=484) and 227.2% since June 2014 (n=202). There were 661 households in emergency accommodation in the South-West in June 2025.

Households in the South-West represented 7.1% all households in emergency accommodation nationally. This is a slight decrease from June 2021 and June 2014 (8.9%)<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-West, and the number of child dependents in the South-West as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with a large decrease occurring 2019-2021, and the current figures not as high as the peak in May 2019 (n=318).

**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**



The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 122.3% since June 2021 (n=94) and 736% since June 2014 (n=25). There were 209 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the South-West in June 2025.

Child dependents in the South-West represented 4.2% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally – a slight decrease from June 2021 (4.3%) and slight increase from June 2014 (3.4%).

<sup>6</sup> Households represented 8.9% of all households in emergency accommodation nationally in both June 2021 and June 2014.

## Age profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the South-West. 25-44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-West at 58.2% in June 2025, a slight increase from June 2021 (55.3%). The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight decrease from 3.7% in June 2021 to 3.1% in June 2025.

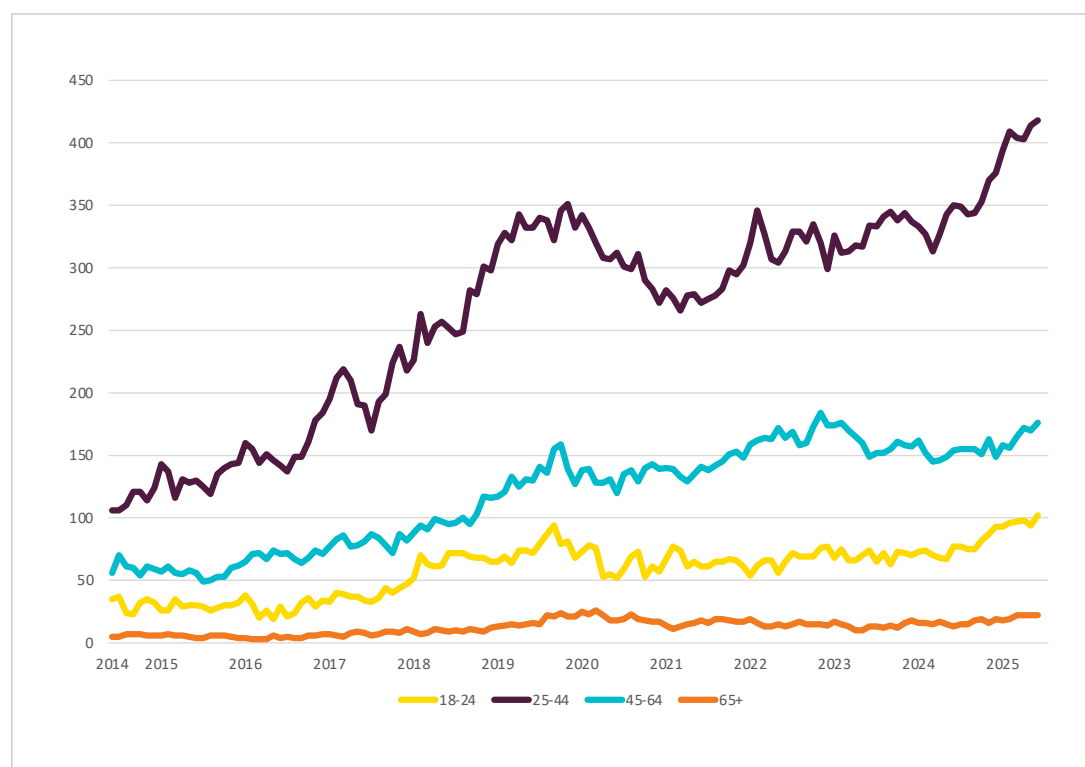


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 102 in June 2025 – an increase of 67.2% since June 2021 (n=61) and 191.4% since June 2014 (n=35).

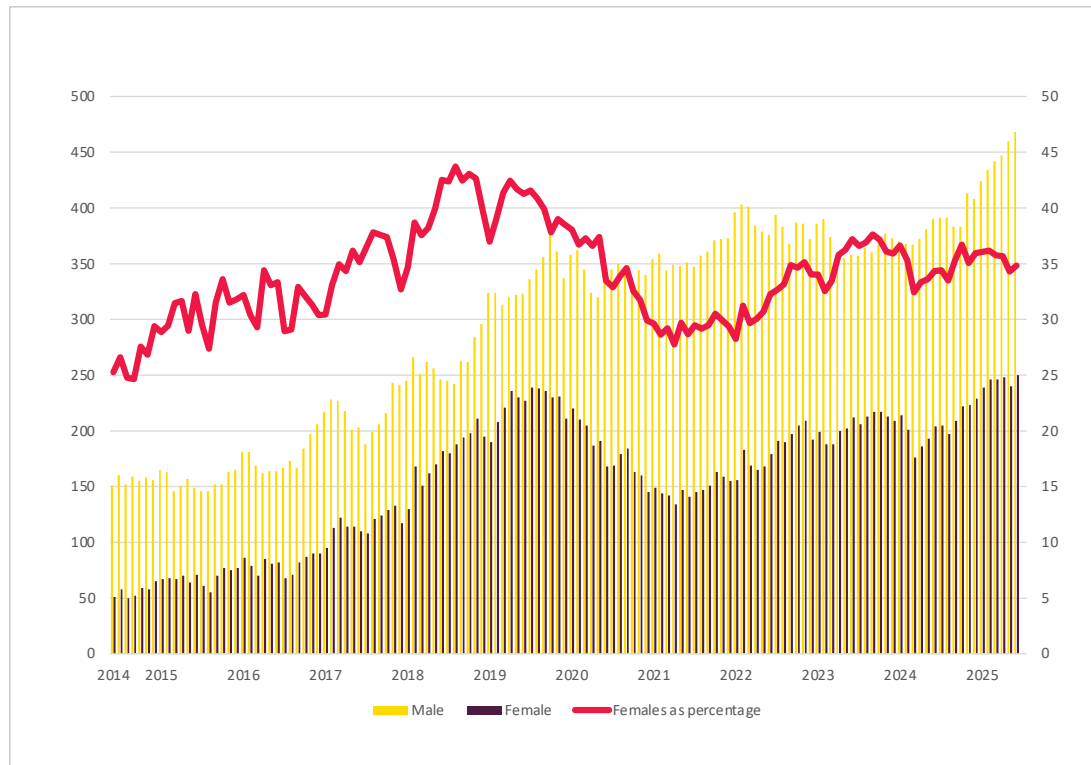
The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 418 in June 2025 – an increase of 53.7% since June 2021 (n=272) and 294.3% since June 2014 (n=106).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 176 in June 2025 – an increase of 24.8% since June 2021 (n=141) and 214.3% since June 2014 (n=56).

The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 22 in June 2025 – an increase of 22.2% since June 2021 (n=18) and 340% since June 2014 (n=5).

## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the South-West. As of June 2025, there were 468 men and 250 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 65:35. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the South-West was higher in June 2025 (34.8%) than in June 2021 (28.7%) and June 2014 (25.2%).

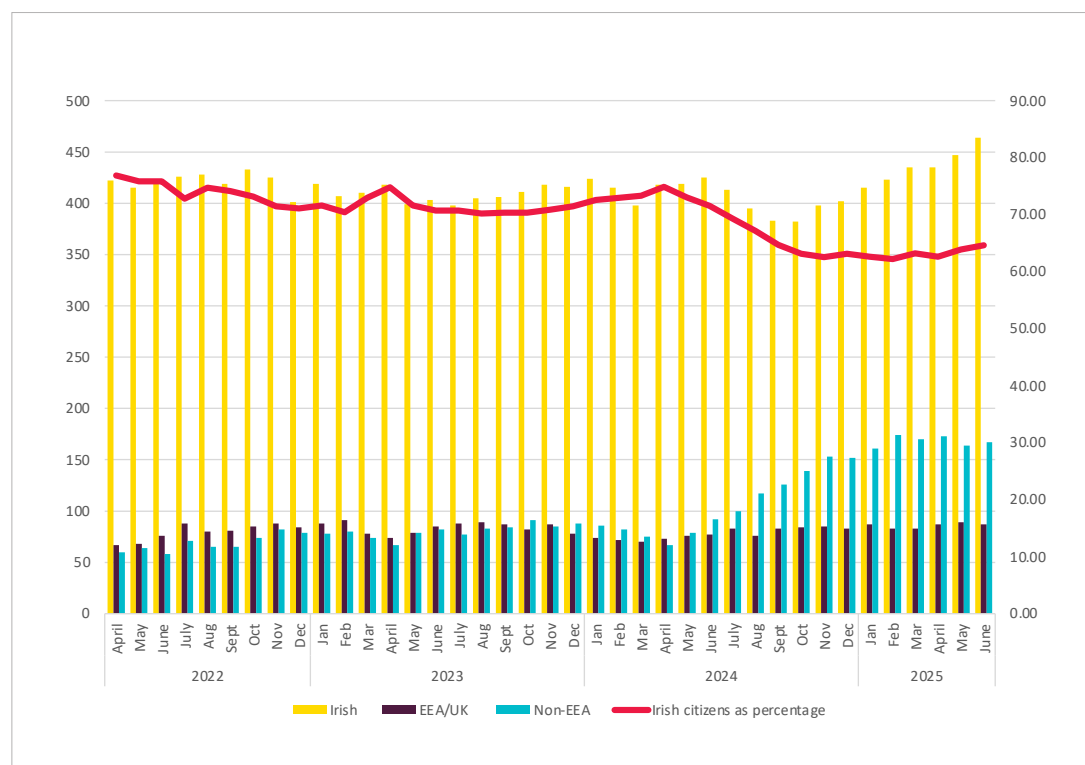


**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the South-West, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 33.3% since June 2021 (n=351) and 209.9% since June 2014 (n=151). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the South-West has increased by 70.2% since June 2021 (n=141) and 370.6% since June 2014 (n=51).

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>7</sup>. In June 2025 there were 464 Irish citizens (64.6%), 87 UK/EEA citizens (12.1%) and 167 non-EEA citizens (23.3%) in emergency accommodation in the South-West.



**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the South-West, April 2022-June 2025**

Non-EEA citizens have seen the largest increase, from 60 in April 2022 to 167 in June 2025 – a 178.3% increase in 3 years.

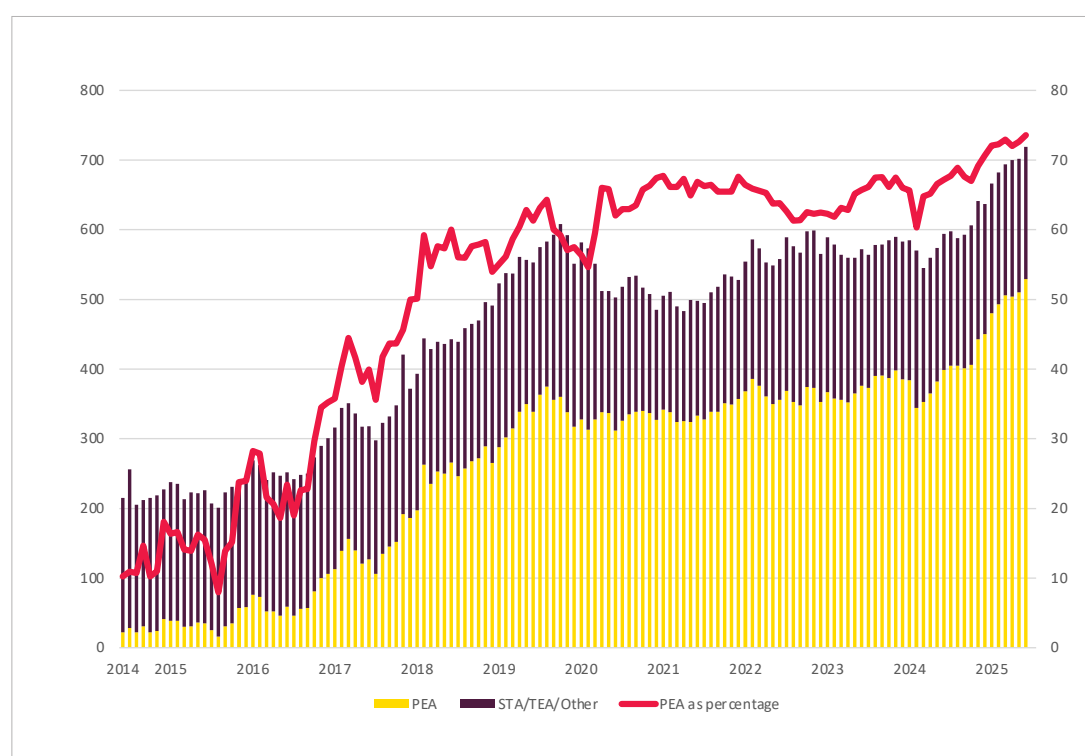
The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults, falling from 76.9% in April 2022 to 64.6% in June 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.



## Emergency Accommodation Providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the South-West. There are three types<sup>8</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since 2018 PEA has made up the majority of emergency accommodation in the South-West and is consistently increasing its proportion. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 73.6% (n=529) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the South-West, compared to 66.9% in June 2021 (n=333) and 10.2% in June 2014 (n=22). PEA accommodation beds in the South-West have increased by 55.9% since June 2021 and by 2304.6% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has increased by 15.2% since June 2021 (n=165) and decreased by 1.6% since June 2014 (n=193).

<sup>8</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the South-West in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

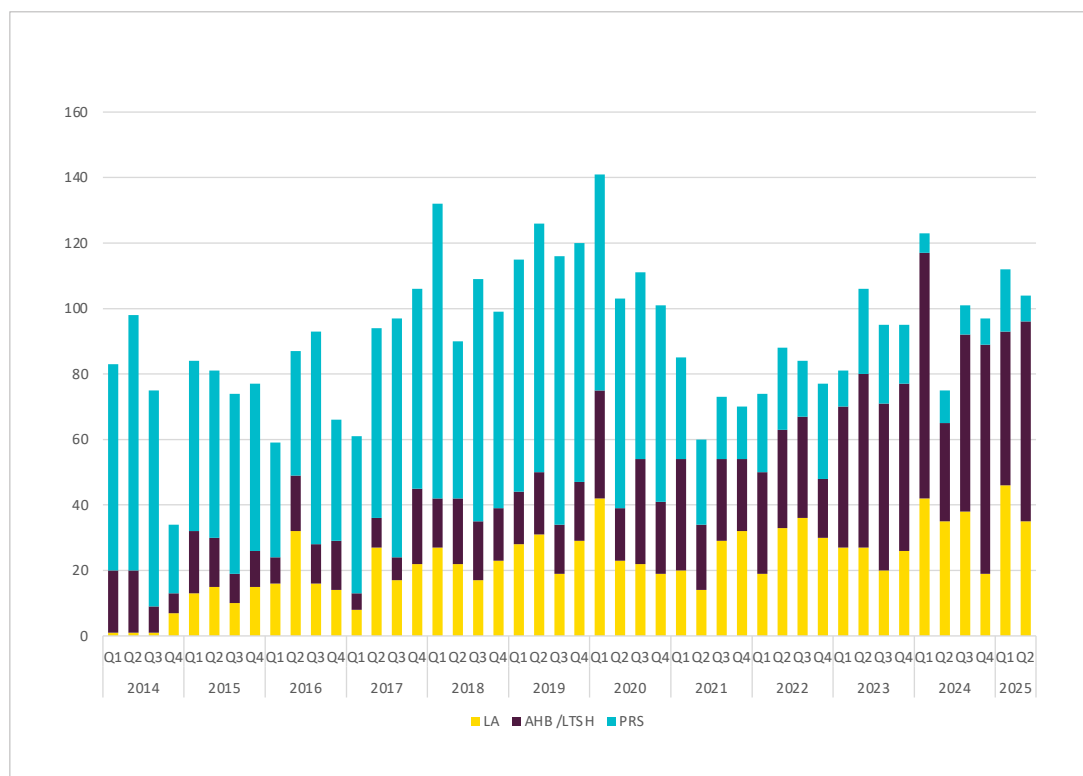


Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the South-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 35 households (33.7%) exited into LA housing, 61 (58.7%) into AHB/LTSA and 8 (7.7%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly since 2014, and that pattern has continued between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 43.3% (n=26) of exits were into the PRS, which fell to 7.7% in 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 1,455 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-West: 34% to LAs (n=494), 47.6% to AHB/LTSA (n=692) and 18.5% to the PRS (n=269). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 4,232 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-West: 24.7% to LAs (n=1,045), 28.1% to AHB/LTSA (n=1,188) and 47.2% to the PRS (n=1,999). Compared to the last iteration of this paper, AHB/LTSA housing represents a much greater proportion of the exits from emergency accommodation, representing just under half of all exits in the South-West since 2021.

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 92:8 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 57:43 ratio of tenancies to support.

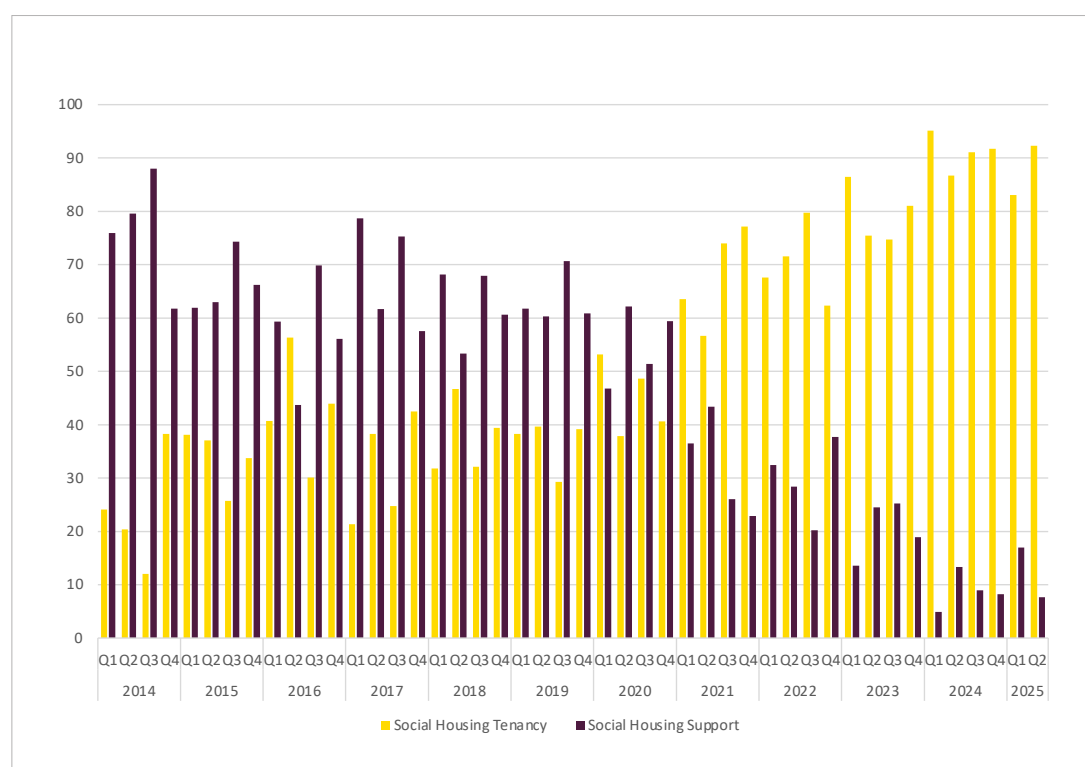
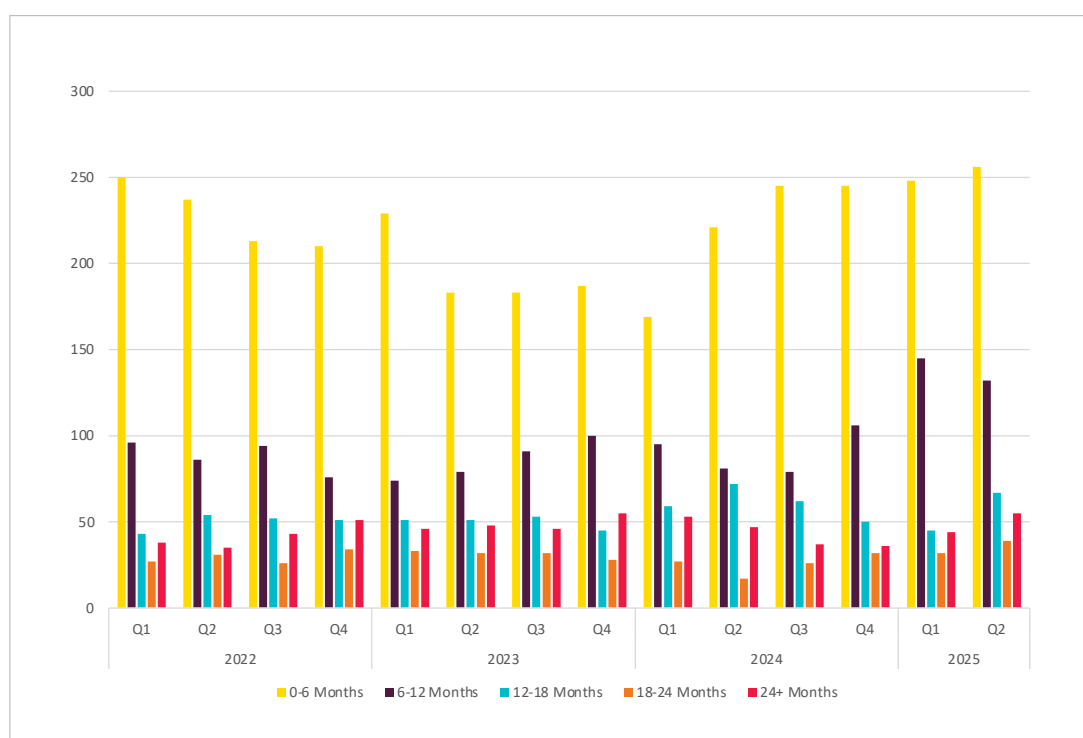


Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the South-West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>9</sup>. In Q2 2025 46.6% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=256); 24% for 6-12 months (n=132); 12.2% for 12-18 months (n=67); 7.1% for 18-24 months (n=39) and 10% for 24+ months (n=55). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 55.1% (n=250) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 29.3% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=161). In Q1 2022 this was 23.8% (n=108).



**Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the South-West. In Q2 2025 55% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=55); 20% for 6-12 months (n=20); 15% for 12-18 months (n=15); 4% for 18-24 months (n=4) and 6% for 24+ months (n=6). There is much lower proportion of families are staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months now than in Q2 2022 (75.4%, n=46). In Q1 2022 there were no families staying in emergency accommodation for both 12-18 months and 18-24 months, compared to now where these durations make up 19% of the families.

In Q2 2025, 25% (n=25) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 3.3% (n=2).

<sup>9</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

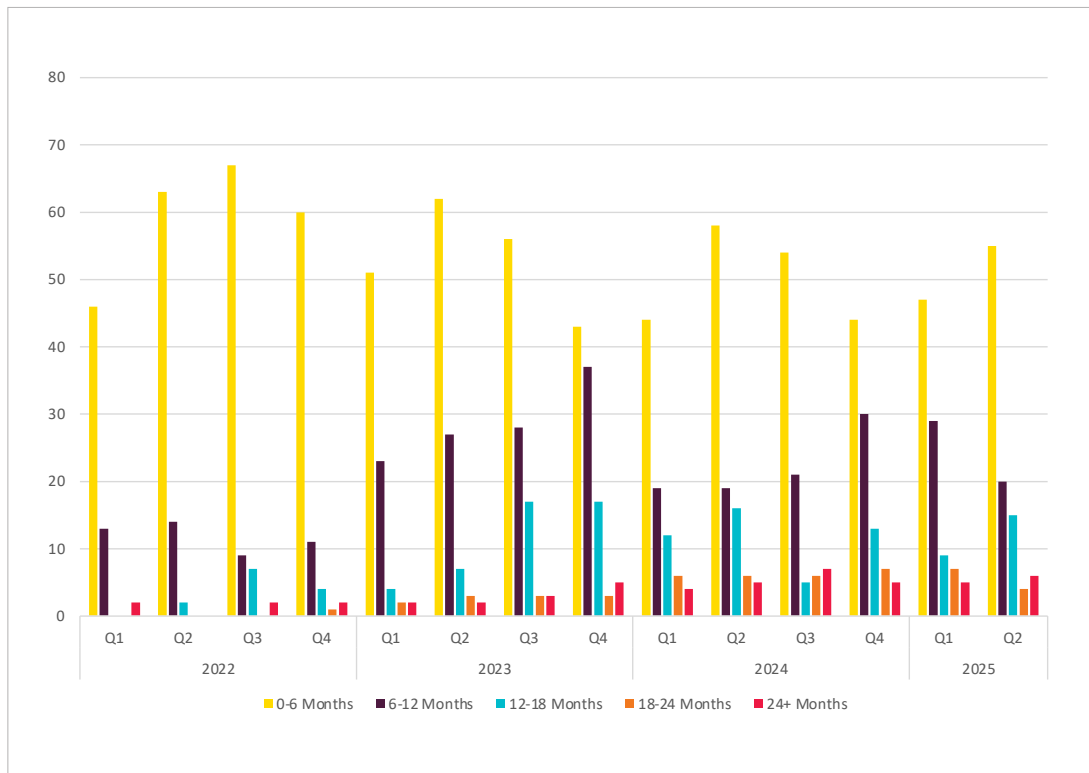


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the South-West since 2020. Eight tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This is a 42.9% decrease from its highest point of 14 new tenancies in Q4 2021. There was an average of 5 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, compared to 4 per quarter so far in 2025. Since 2020 a total of 128 Housing First tenancies have been created in the South-West.

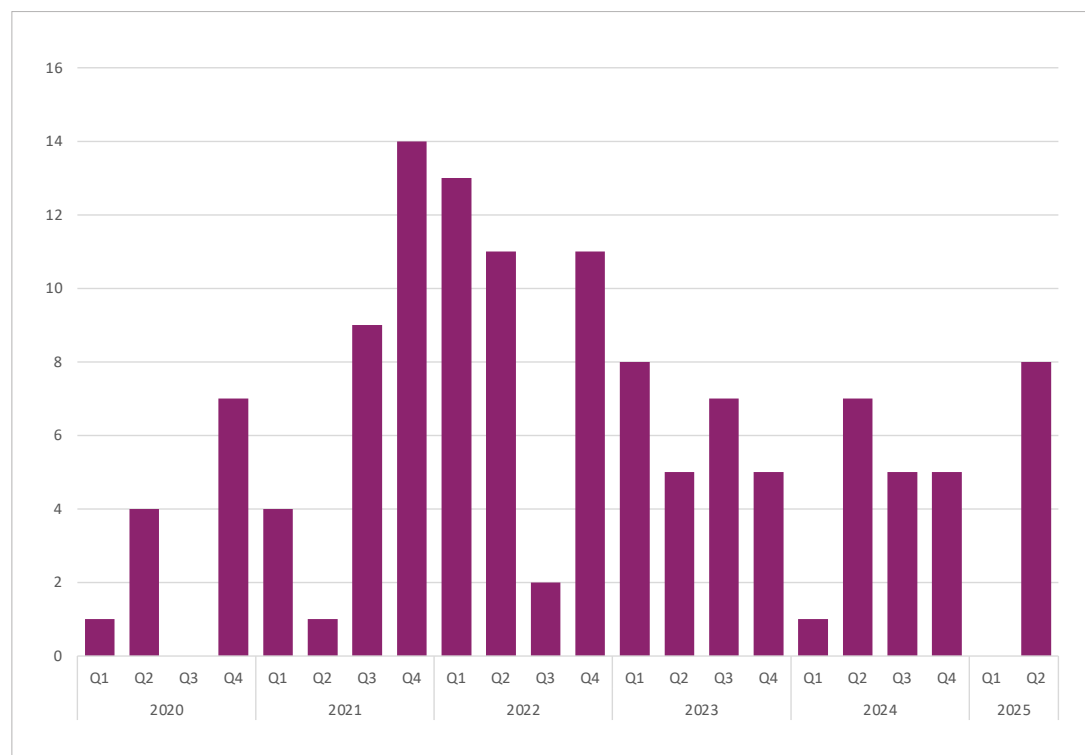
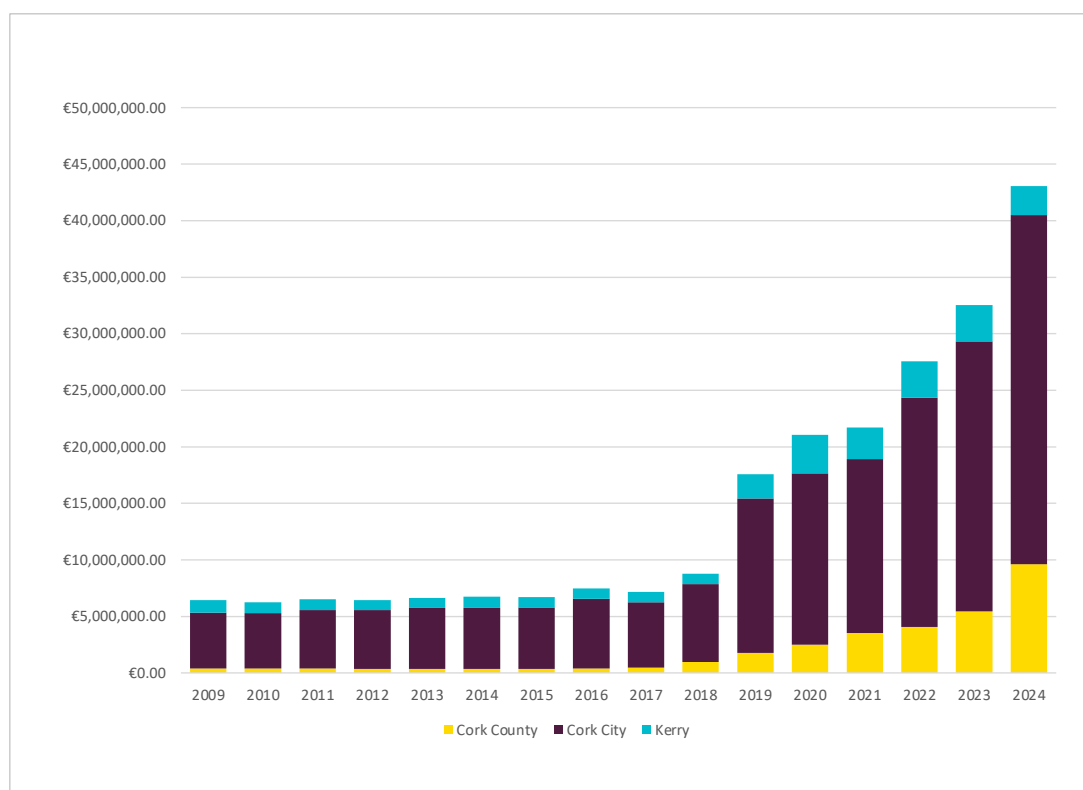


Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the South-West, Q1 2020-Q2 2025

## Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-West

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the South-West was €43.1m<sup>10</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (71.7%) being in Cork City Council. South-West local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 104.4% increase since 2020 (€21.1m) and a 570.6% increase since 2009 (€6.4m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €193.6m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the South-West.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the South-West, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the South-West – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €33.1m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (79.1%) on emergency accommodation. €26.2m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 163.7% since 2020 (€9.9m) and 1624.4% since 2013 (€1.5m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 61.6% since 2020 (€4.3m) and by 125.2% since 2013 (€3.1m).

10 See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

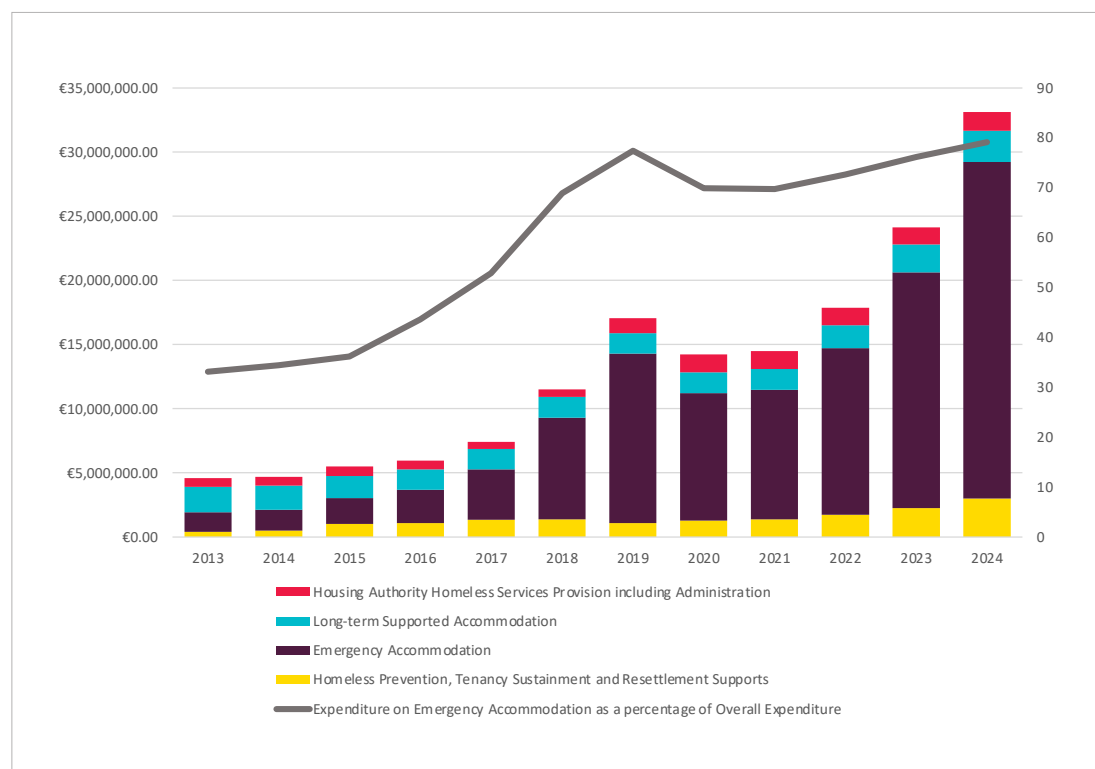


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the South-West, 2013-2024



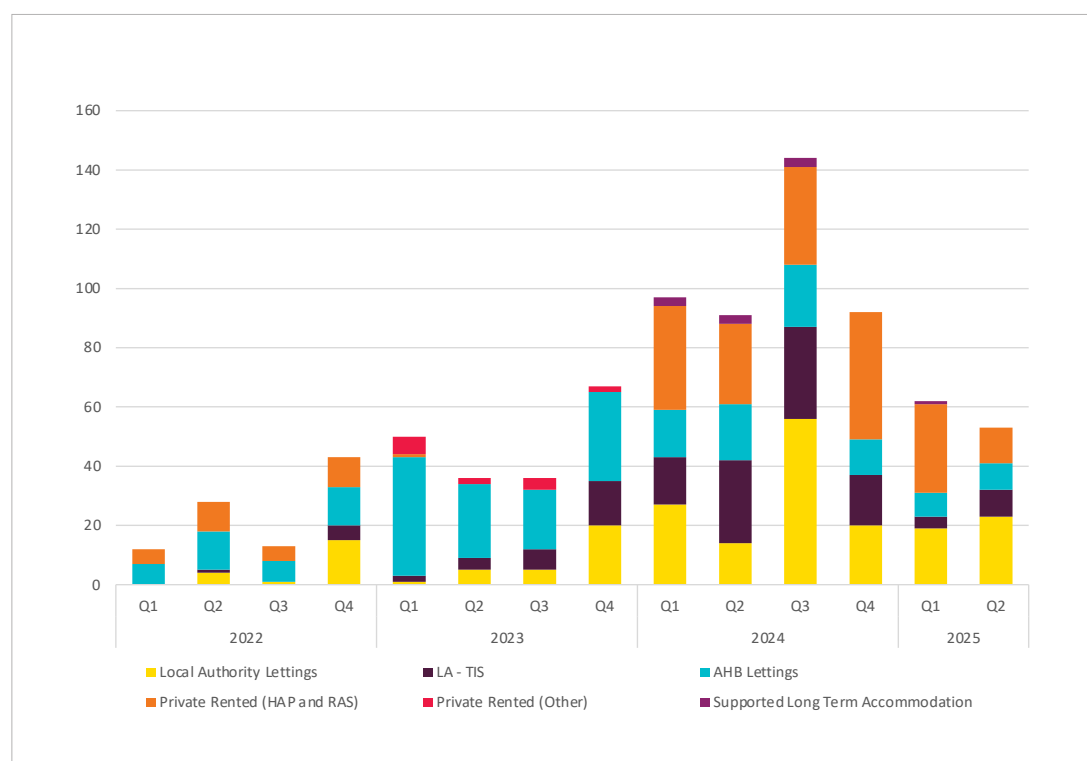
# West

## Galway City, Galway County, Mayo and Roscommon

Prevention .....	154
Presentations to Emergency Accommodation.....	155
Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation .....	156
Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	157
Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	160
Gender and Emergency Accommodation .....	161
Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation .....	162
Emergency Accommodation Providers.....	163
Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing .....	164
Duration in Emergency Accommodation .....	166
Housing First .....	168
Expenditure on Homeless Services in the West .....	169

## Prevention<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1 shows the number of adults who were assessed<sup>2</sup> as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the four West Local Authorities, but were provided with housing options and so were prevented from entering emergency accommodation between 2022 and 2025. The average number of such preventions per quarter in 2025 so far, was 58 – a 42.3% reduction from 2024’s quarterly average of 106. While there is variance, the largest number of preventions have generally been through the Local Authority (LA) Lettings and the Private Rental Sector (PRS). In Q2 2025 43.4% (n=23) of preventions came from LA Lettings, followed by the PRS (22.6%, n=12), and LA Tenant-in-Situ (TIS) and AHB Lettings (17%, n=9<sup>3</sup>).



**Figure 1: Adult Preventions from Entering Emergency Accommodation in the West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025**

<sup>1</sup> Data on prevention is only available from Q1 2022 onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Note that legislation uses the term 'regarded ... as being homeless' rather than 'assessed'.

<sup>3</sup> Both LA TIS and AHB lettings were responsible for 9 preventions each.

## Presentations to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 2 shows the number of adult individuals who were assessed as homeless under Section 2 of the *Housing Act, 1988* by the Local Authorities in the West and *provided with emergency or temporary accommodation*. In 2024, an average of 101 adults were provided with emergency accommodation per quarter in the West, compared to 97 per quarter in 2021 and 85 per quarter in 2014<sup>4</sup>. In the first half of 2025, 108 adults were provided with emergency accommodation on average per quarter.

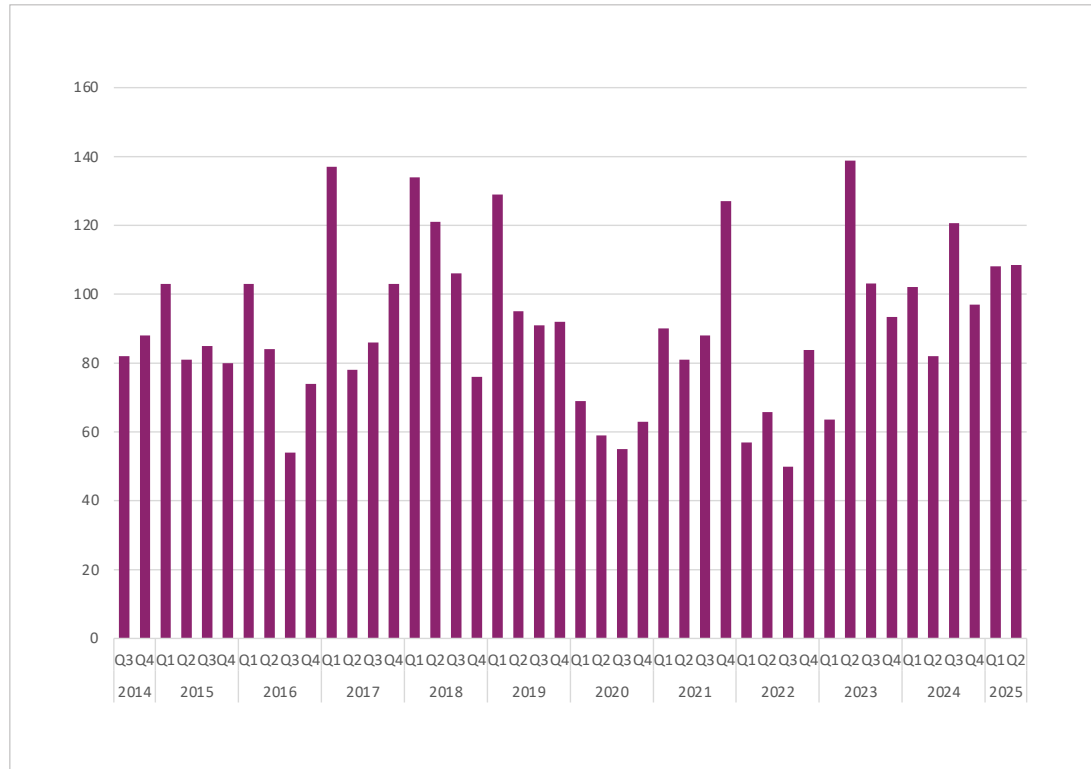
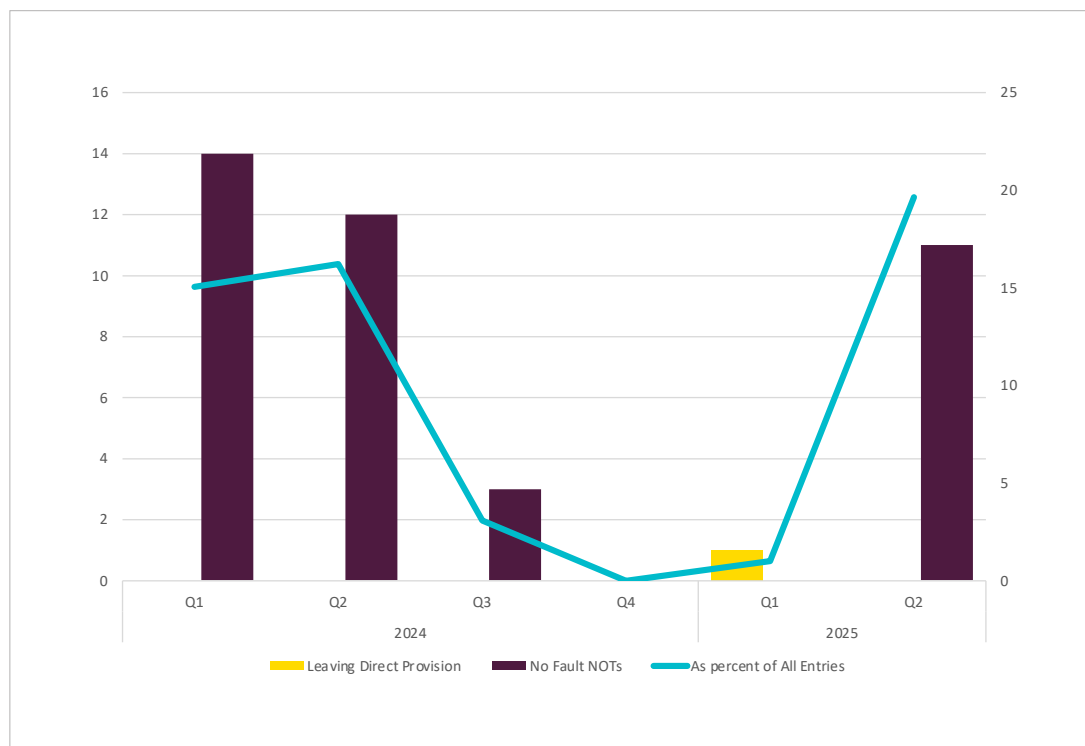


Figure 2: New Adult Presentations to Emergency Accommodation in the West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

4 New Presentations data for the West is only available for Q3-Q4 2014.

### Drivers of Entries to Emergency Accommodation

Figure 3 shows two explanations given by *households* for becoming homeless and entering emergency accommodation: Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault Notices of Termination (NoTs)<sup>5</sup>. In Q2 2025, 11 households (19.6%) stated a No-Fault Notice of Termination (NoT) as their reason for presenting as homeless and entering emergency accommodation in the West, while no households stated that it was due to leaving Direct Provision.



**Figure 3: No Fault Terminations and Leaving Direct Provision as Reasons for Households Entering Emergency Accommodation, and as a Percentage of all Entries in the West, Q1 2024-Q2 2025<sup>6</sup>**

There was only one entry into emergency accommodation as a result of Leaving Direct Provision in Q1 2025. No-Fault NoTs were stated as a reason in all quarters except for Q4 and represent a varying proportion of those entering emergency accommodation (1-19.6%).

<sup>5</sup> While there are a number of reasons given for entering emergency accommodation, we are highlighting Leaving Direct Provision and No-Fault NoTs as these are objective explanations and are not themselves the result of other longer-term issues – e.g. a household may cite family circumstances as a reason for entering emergency accommodation, but they may have been staying with family for some time before contacting homeless services as a result of a No Fault NoT.

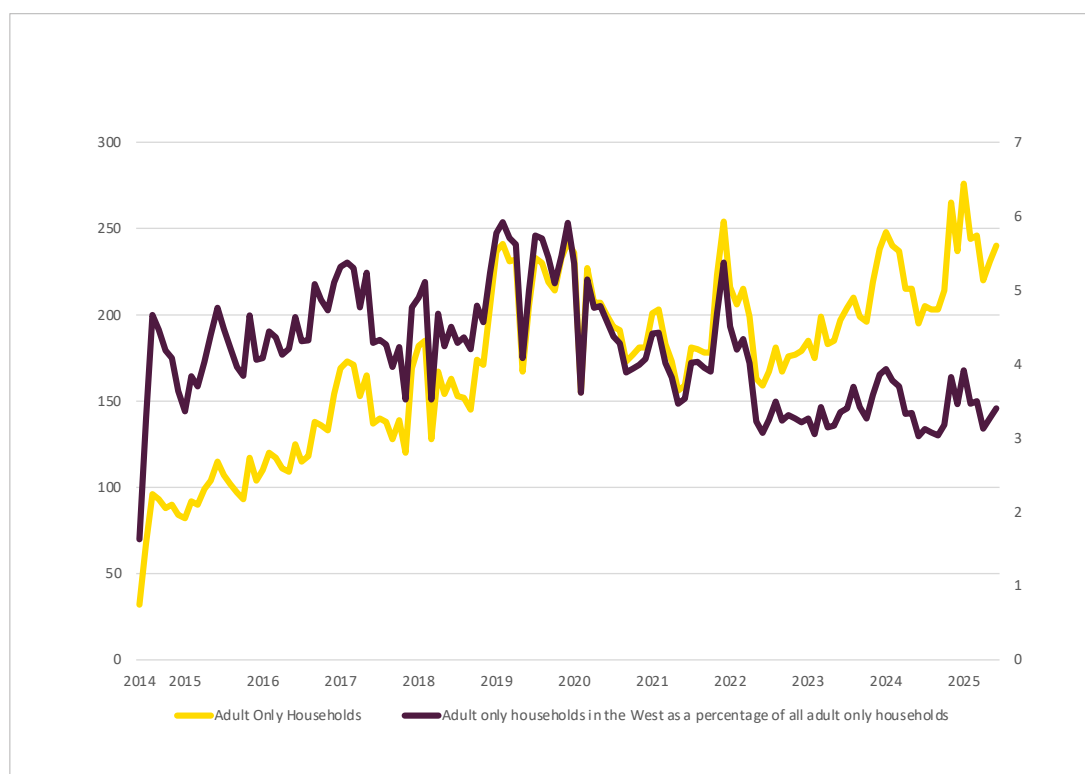
<sup>6</sup> Data is only available from Q1 2024 onwards.

## Household Composition of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 4 shows the number of *adult-only households* in emergency accommodation in the West at a point-in-time (the third week of each month), and as a percentage of all homeless adult-only households in Ireland. Increases in adult-only homelessness are not entirely consistent but broadly have increased since 2014. Since 2014 numbers have increased – although with multiple periods of temporary decrease. Adult-only homelessness in the West reached its peak in January 2025 (n=240).

The number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 50.9% since June 2021 (n=159) and 650% since June 2014 (n=32). There were 240 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in June 2025.

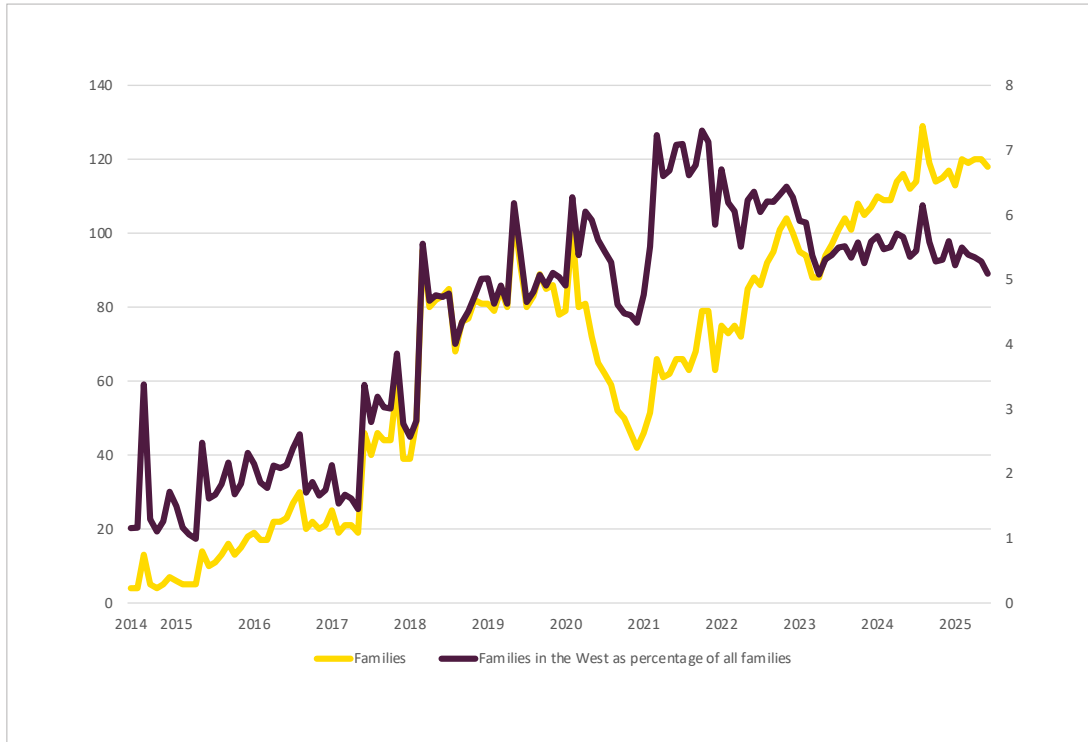
Adult-only households in the West make up 3.4% of all adult-only households in Ireland as of June 2025. This percentage has decreased slightly since June 2021 (3.5%) but increased since June 2014 (1.6%).



**Figure 4: Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the West and as a Percentage of all Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

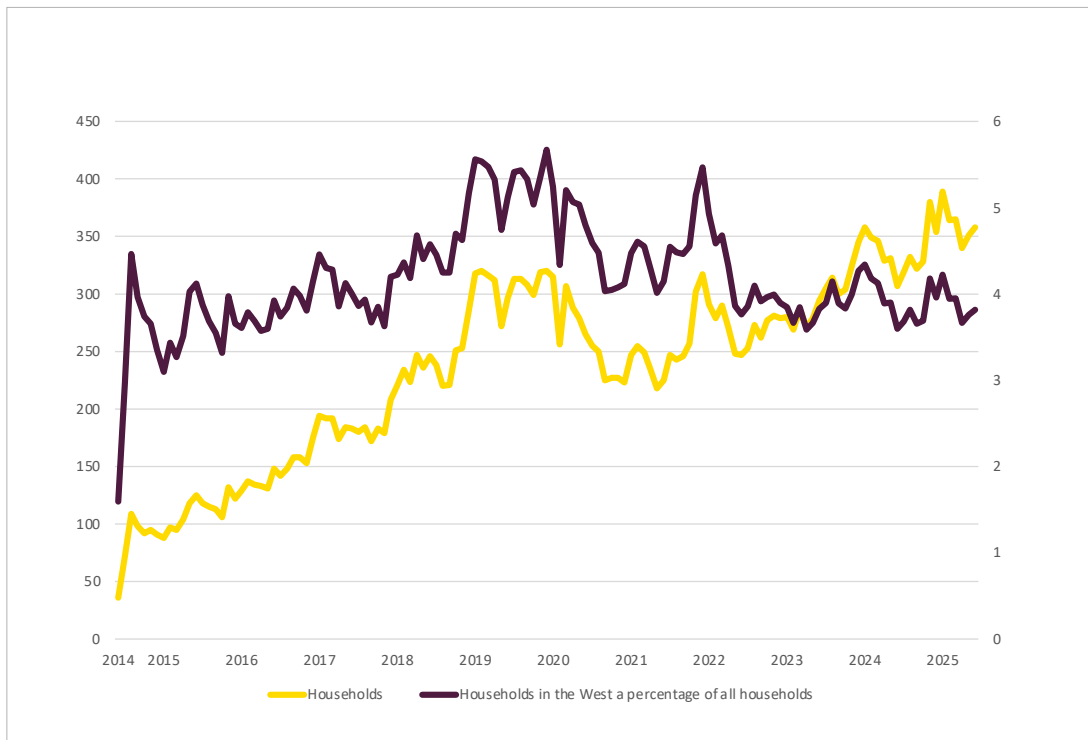
Figure 5 shows the number of *families* in emergency accommodation in the West, as well as homeless families in the West as a percentage of all families in emergency accommodation in Ireland. Family homelessness experienced a decrease in 2020-2021, but have increased 2021-2025.

The number of families in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 78.8% since June 2021 (n=66) and 2850% since June 2014 (n=4). In June 2025 there were 118 families in emergency accommodation in the West.



**Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation in the West and as a Percentage of all Families in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Families in emergency accommodation in the West make up 5.1% of all families in emergency accommodation nationally as of June 2025. This is lower than the percentage in June 2021 (7.1%) but higher than June 2014 (1.2%).



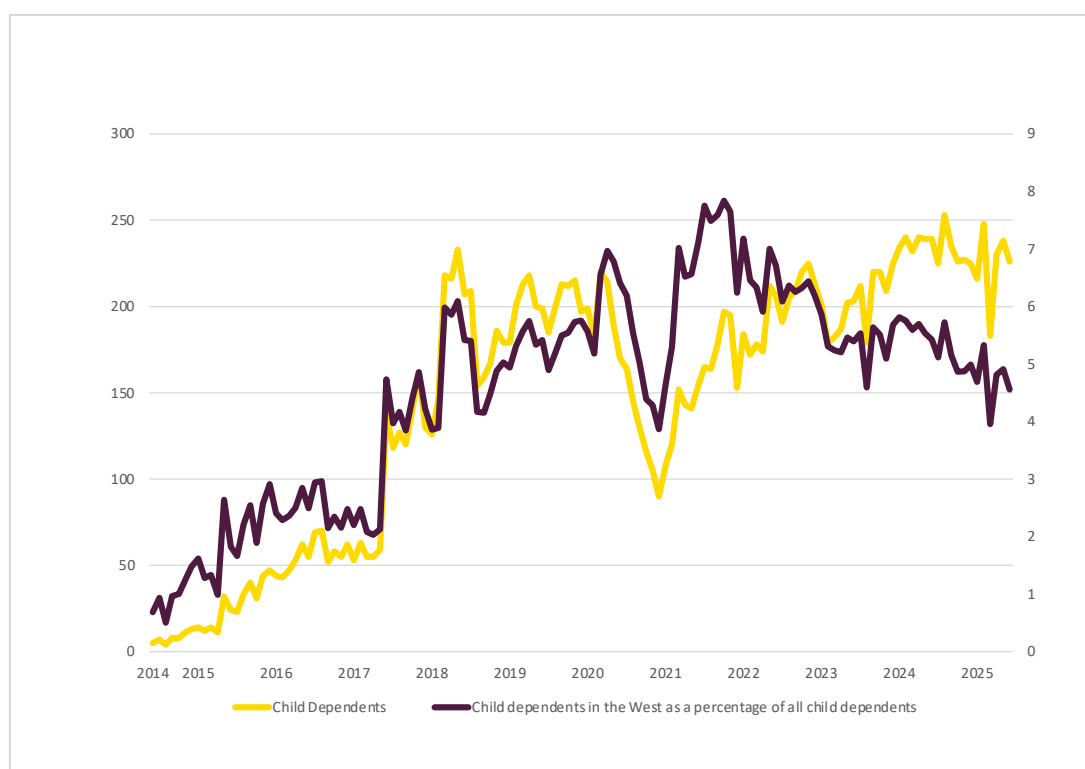
**Figure 6: Households in Emergency Accommodation in the West and as a Percentage of all Households in Emergency Accommodation Nationally, 2014-2025**

Figure 6 shows the total number of *all households* in emergency accommodation in the West, and the number of households in the West as a percentage of all households in emergency accommodation nationally. Household numbers experienced a small reduction 2020-2021 (due to the decrease in family homelessness as reported above) but have seen increases 2022-2025.

The number of households in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 59.1% since June 2021 (n=225) and 894.4% since June 2014 (n=36). There were 358 households in emergency accommodation in the West in June 2025.

Households in the West represented 3.8% all households in emergency accommodation nationally. This is a slight decrease from June 2021 (4.1%) but an increase from June 2014 (1.6%).

Figure 7 shows the number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the West, and the number of child dependents in the West as a percentage of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally. The trend of child dependents follows a similar pattern to families, with decreases occurring 2020-2021 with increases occurring 2021-2025.



**Figure 7: Child Dependents in Emergency Accommodation in the West and as a Percentage of all Child Dependents Nationally, 2014-2025**

The number of child dependents in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 46.8% since June 2021 (n=154) and 4420% since June 2014 (n=5). There were 226 child dependents in emergency accommodation in the West in June 2025.

Child dependents in the West represented 4.6% of all child dependents in emergency accommodation nationally – a slight decrease from June 2021 (7.1%) and an increase from June 2014 (0.7%).

## Age Profile of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 8 shows the age profile of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the West. 25-44 year olds make up half of the adults in emergency accommodation in the West at 50% in June 2025, a slight increase from June 2021 (47.3%). The 65+ category remains the smallest age category, with a slight increase from 3.9% in June 2021 to 4.8% in June 2025.

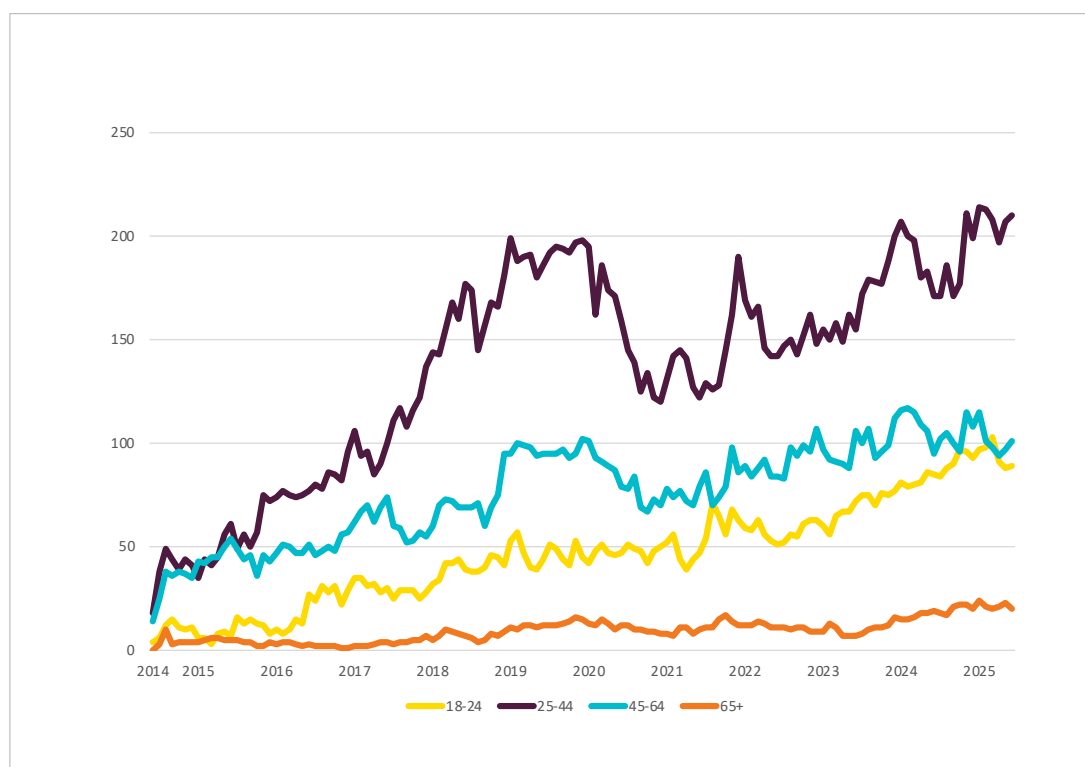


Figure 8: Age Profile of Adults in Emergency Accommodation in the West, 2014-2025

The number of **18-24 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 89 in June 2025 – an increase of 89.4% since June 2021 (n=47) and 2125% since June 2014 (n=4).

The number of **25-44 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 210 in June 2025 – an increase of 72.1% since June 2021 (n=122) and 1066.7% since June 2014 (n=18).

The number of **45-64 year olds** in emergency accommodation was 101 in June 2025 – an increase of 27.8% since June 2021 (n=79) and 621.4% since June 2014 (n=14).

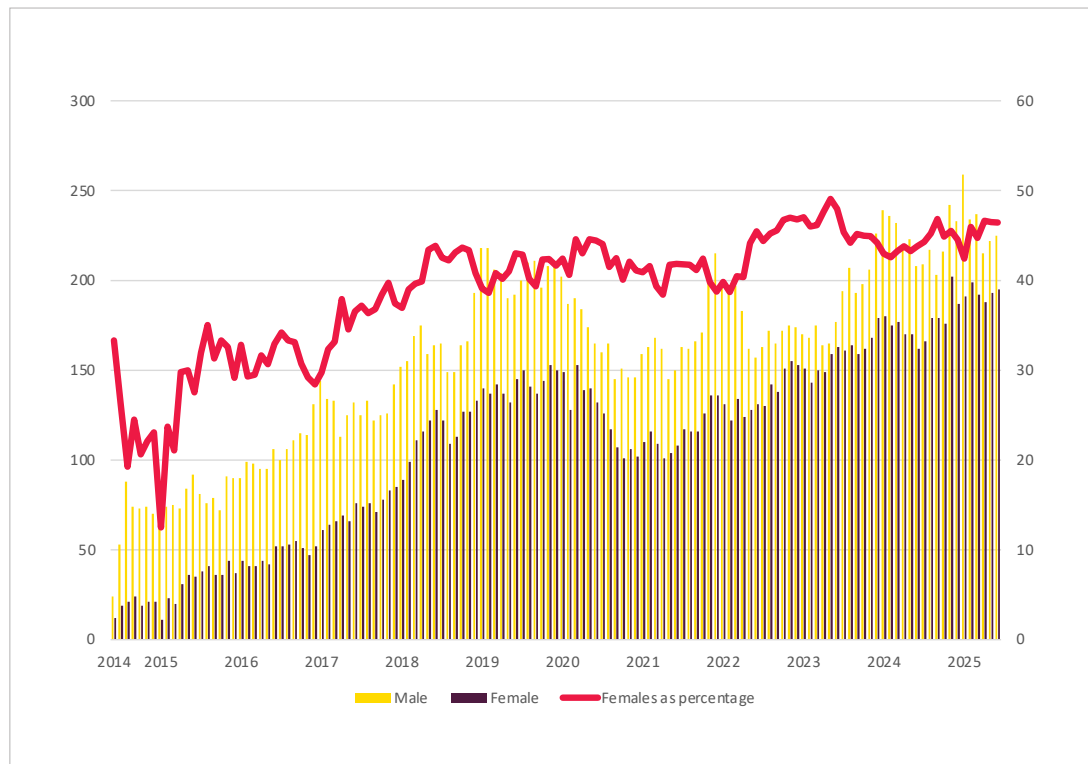
The number of **65+** in emergency accommodation was 20 in June 2025 – an increase of 100% since June 2021 (n=10) and 566.7% since July 2014<sup>7</sup> (n=3).

7 There were no adults aged 65+ in emergency accommodation in the West in June 2014, so July 2014 is used as the first reference point.



## Gender and Emergency Accommodation

Figure 9 shows the gender breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation in the West. As of June 2025, there were 225 men and 195 women in emergency accommodation, which is a ratio of 54:46. The proportion of women in emergency accommodation in the West was higher in June 2025 (46.4%) than in June 2021 (41.9%) and June 2014 (33.3%).



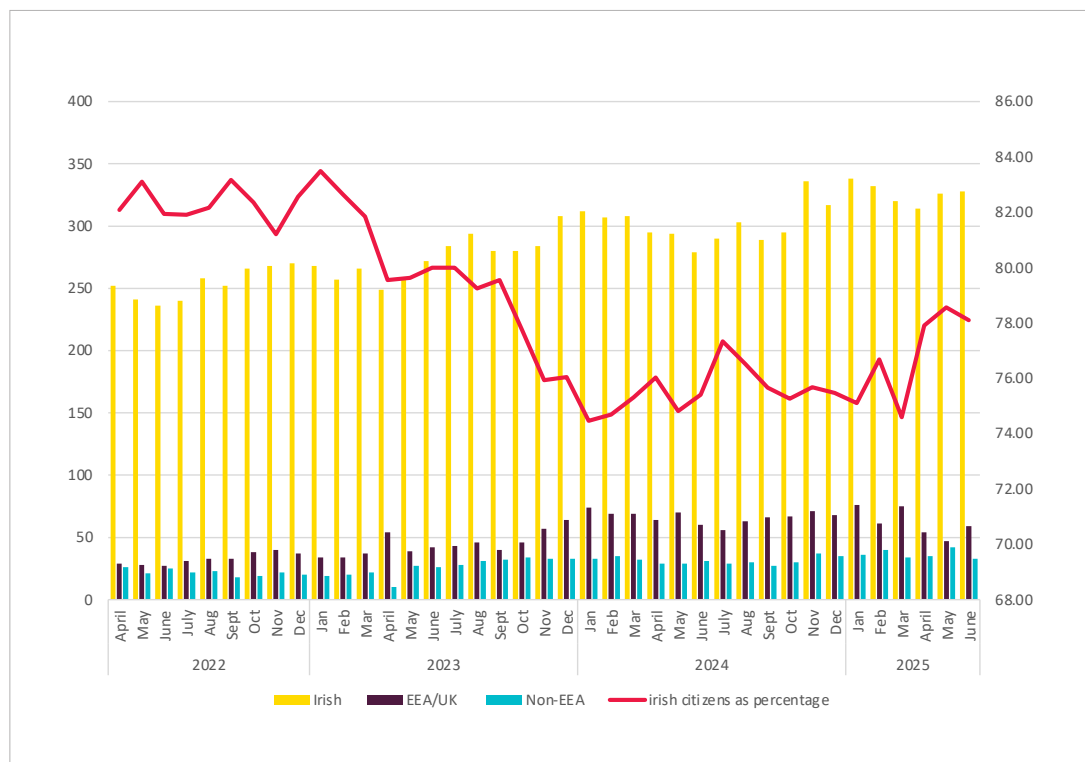
**Figure 9: Adults in Temporary and Emergency Accommodation by Gender, and Females as a Percentage of all Adults in the West, 2014-2025**

The number of men in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 50% since June 2021 (n=150) and 837.5% since June 2014 (n=24). In comparison the number of women in emergency accommodation in the West has increased by 80.6% since June 2021 (n=108) and 1525% since June 2014 (n=12).

## Citizenship of those in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 10 shows the citizenship breakdown of *all adults* in emergency accommodation between April 2022 and June 2025<sup>8</sup>. In June 2025 there were 328 Irish citizens (78.1%), 59 UK/EEA citizens (14%) and 33 non-EEA citizens (7.9%) in emergency accommodation in the West.

EEA/UK citizens have seen the largest increase, from 29 in April 2022 to 59 in June 2025 – a 103.4% increase in 3 years.



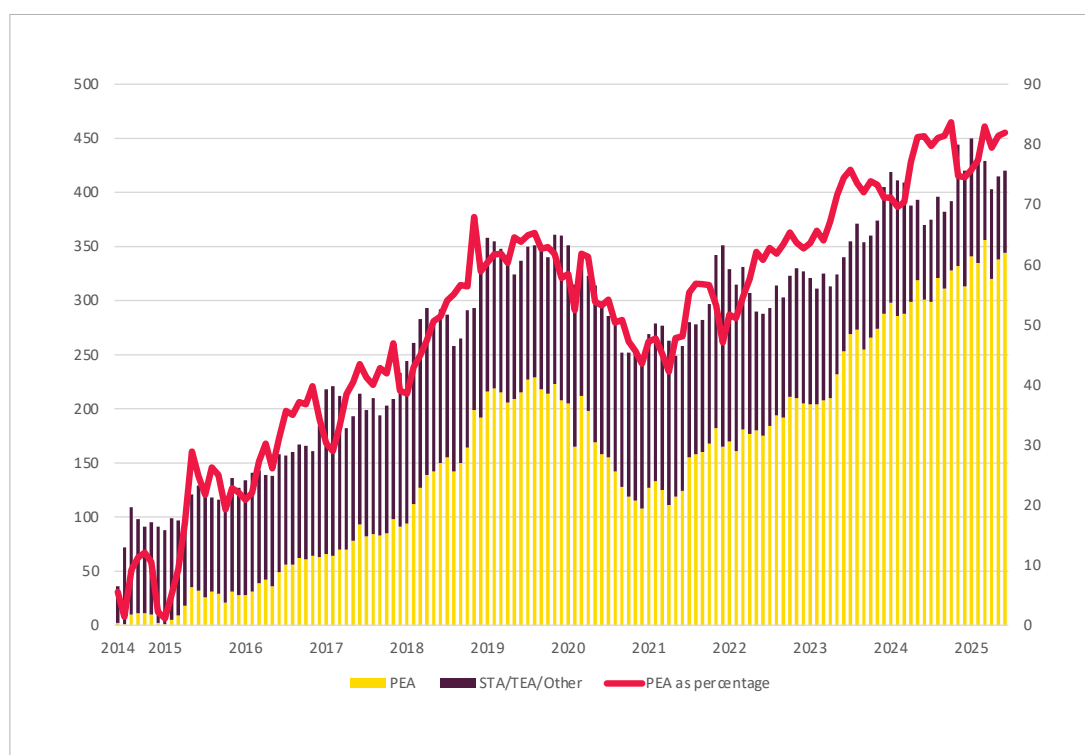
**Figure 10: Citizenship of Adults in Local Authority Funded Emergency and Temporary Accommodation in the West, April 2022-June 2025**

The number of Irish citizens in emergency accommodation represents a declining proportion of the total number of homeless adults in the West, falling from 82.1% in April 2022 to 78.1% in June 2025.

<sup>8</sup> Data only available from April 2022 onwards.

## Emergency Accommodation Providers

Figure 11 shows the types of emergency accommodation in use in the West. There are three types<sup>9</sup> of emergency accommodation reported. *Private Emergency Accommodation* (PEA) includes hostels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and have been contracted by local authorities on a temporary or long-term basis to be used as emergency accommodation. *Supported Temporary Accommodation* (STA) primarily comprises of congregate shelters and Family Hubs, which have onsite professional support and are operated by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and are wholly or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. *Temporary Emergency Accommodation* (TEA) includes emergency accommodation with minimal to no supports and are operated both by NGOs and private operators. The recorded use of TEA is low and so is included in the graph along with the STA figure.



**Figure 11: Emergency Accommodation in the West, and PEA as a Percentage of all Emergency Accommodation in the West, 2014-2025**

Figure 11 shows that since the end of 2021 PEA has consistently made up the majority of emergency accommodation in the West. As of June 2025, PEA makes up 81.9% (n=344) of the total emergency accommodation beds in the West, compared to 48.1% in June 2021 (n=124) and 5.6% in June 2014 (n=2). PEA accommodation beds in the West have increased by 177.4% since June 2021 and by 17,100% since June 2014. In comparison, STA/TEA/Other has decreased by 43.3% since June 2021 (n=134) and increased by 123.5% since June 2014 (n=34).

<sup>9</sup> There is a very small number of housing under the 'Other' category, which is included in the STA/TEA group for the purposes of this analysis.

## Exits from Emergency Accommodation to Housing

Figure 12 shows the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the West in each quarter since 2014. LA refers to *Local Authority housing*, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by *Approved Housing Bodies* and PRS refers to exits to the *Private Rented Sector*, largely supported by HAP payments.

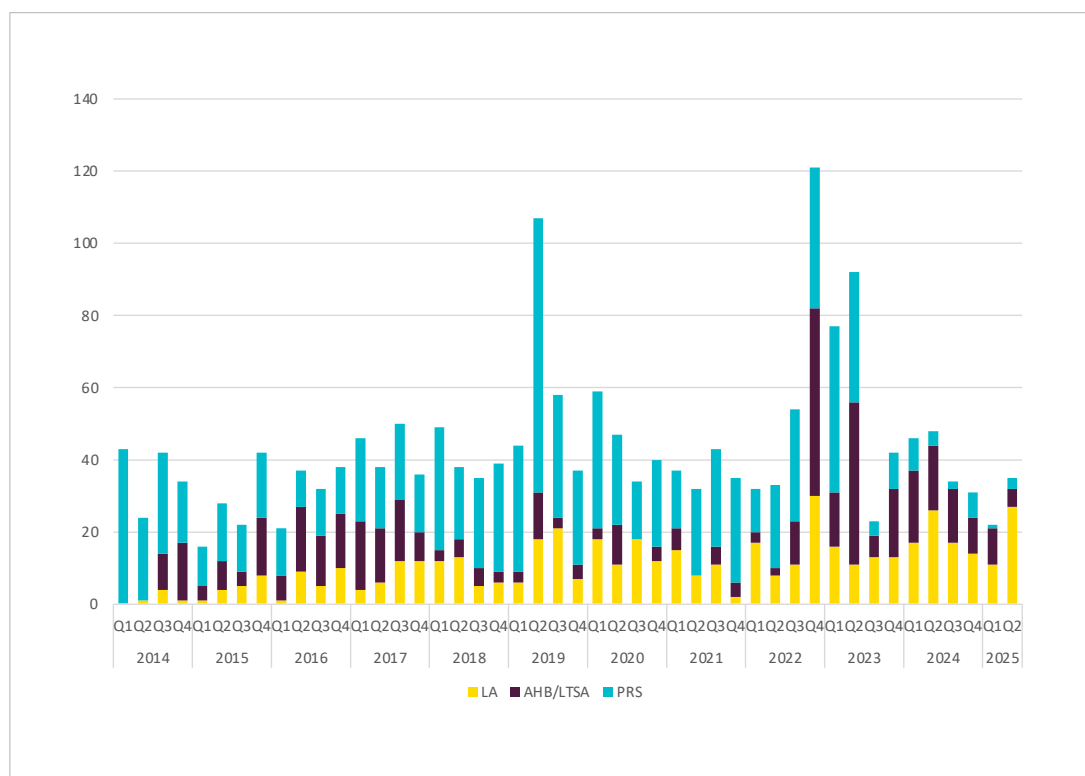


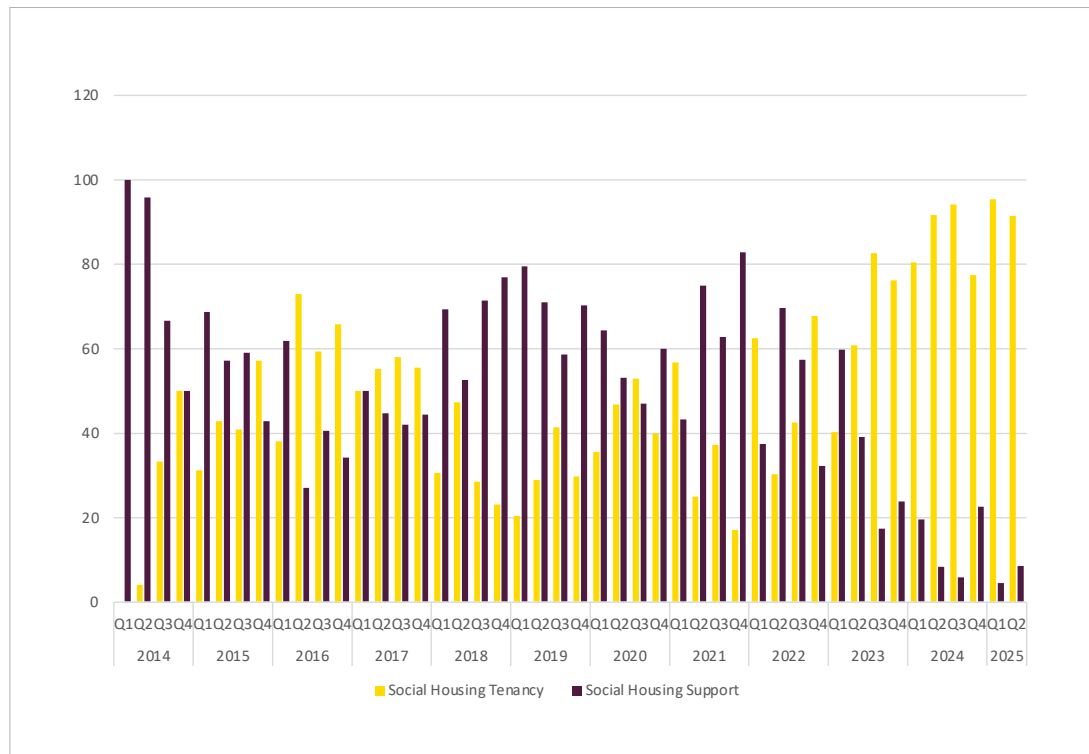
Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing from Emergency Accommodation by Type in the West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025

In Q2 2025 27 households (77.1%) exited into LA housing, 5 (14.3%) into AHB/LTSA and 3 (8.6%) into the PRS. The number of exits into the PRS has reduced significantly since 2014, and that pattern has continued between 2021 and 2025. In Q2 2021 75% (n=24) of exits were into the PRS, which fell to 8.6% in 2025.

Between Q3 2021 and Q2 2025 there were 768 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the West: 31.8% to LAs (n=244), 31.4% to AHB/LTSA (n=241) and 36.8% to the PRS (n=283). Between Q1 2014 and Q2 2025 there were 1,973 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the West: 25.2% to LAs (n=497), 24.1% to AHB/LTSA (n=475) and 50.7% to the PRS (n=1,001).

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of exits to Social Housing Tenancies (Local Authority and Approved Housing Bodies) *versus* Social Housing Support (Private Rental Tenancies supported by rent subsidies such as HAP and RAS).

In Q2 2025 there was a 91:9 ratio of Social Housing Tenancy to Social Housing Support. This is a large decrease in the proportion of Social Housing support exits compared to Q2 2021, which had a 25:75 ratio of tenancies to support.



**Figure 13: Adult Exits from Emergency Accommodation by Tenancy/Support in the West, Q1 2014-Q2 2025**

## Duration in Emergency Accommodation

Figure 14 shows the average duration of stay in emergency accommodation for *adult-only households* between Q1 2022 and Q2 2025<sup>10</sup>. In Q2 2025 51.2% of adult-only households stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=146); 14.7% for 6-12 months (n=42); 12.3% for 12-18 months (n=35); 7.7% for 18-24 months (n=22) and 14% for 24+ months (n=40). The number of adult-only households staying in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months represents a smaller proportion of the population than in Q1 2022, where 63.3% (n=152) were in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months.

In Q2 2025 34% of adult-only households were in emergency accommodation for 12+ months (n=97). In Q1 2022 this was 25.4% (n=61).

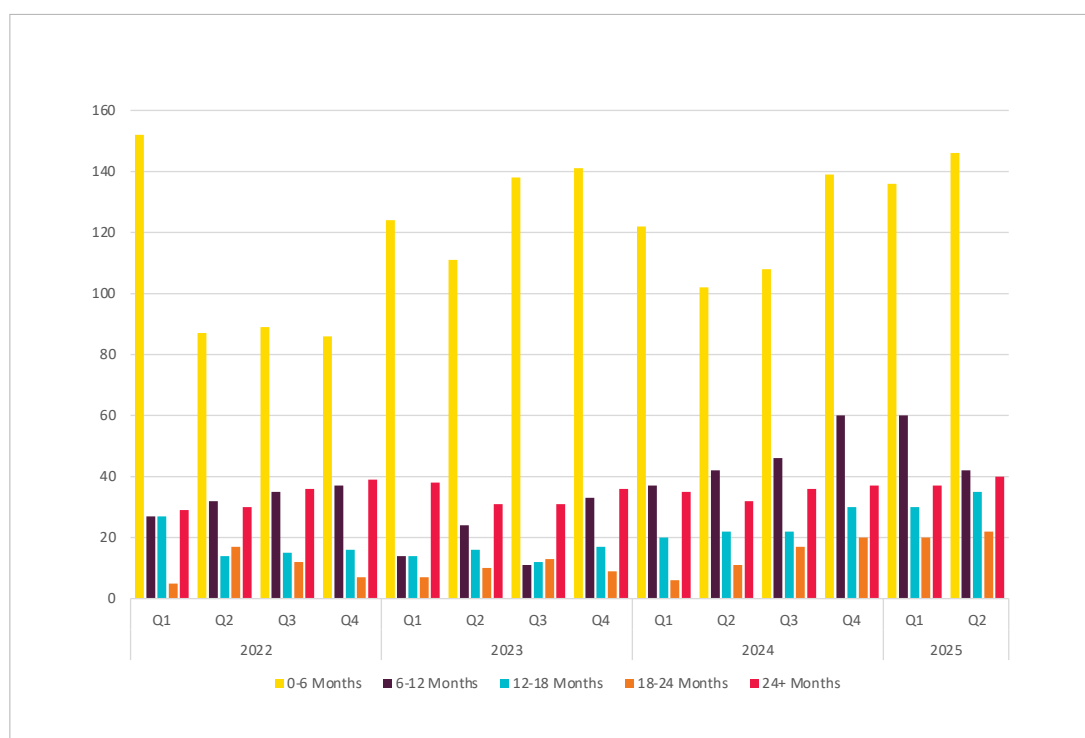


Figure 14: Duration of Stay by Adult-Only Households in Emergency Accommodation in the West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

Figure 15 shows the duration of stay for *families* in emergency accommodation in the West. In Q2 2025 41.1% of families stayed in emergency accommodation for 0-6 months (n=58); 17% for 6-12 months (n=24); 13.5% for 12-18 months (n=19); 12.1% for 18-24 months (n=17) and 16.3% for 24+ months (n=23).

In Q2 2025, 41.8% (n=59) of families were staying in emergency accommodation for over 12 months. In Q1 2022 this was 31.1% (n=38).

<sup>10</sup> Figures are shown from 2022 onward, as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage changed the presentation of the length of stay options from <6 months or >6 months to 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and 24+ months.

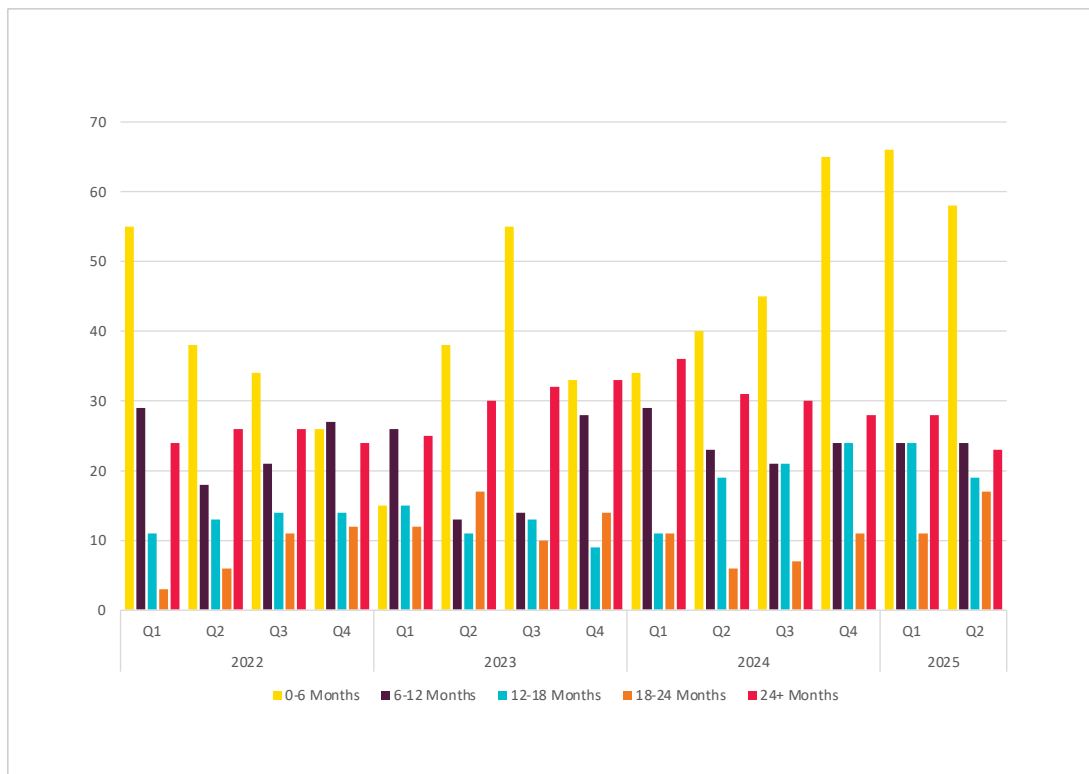
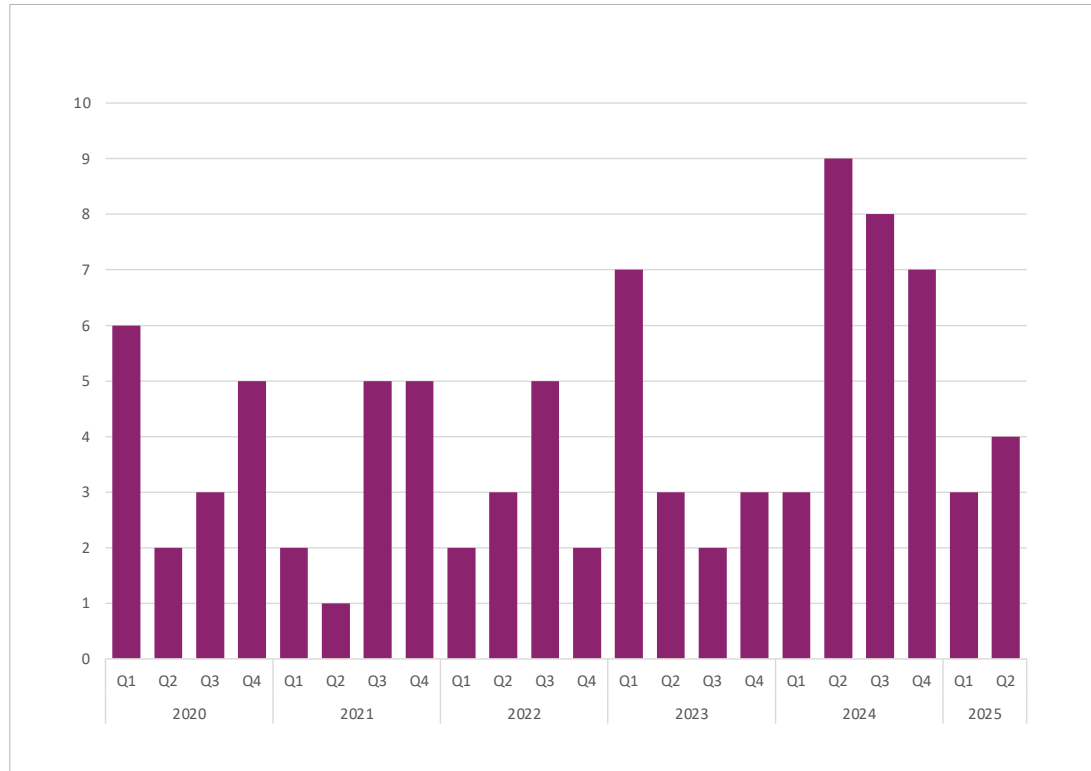


Figure 15: Duration of Stay by Families in Emergency Accommodation in the West, Q1 2022-Q2 2025

## Housing First

Figure 16 shows the number of Housing First tenancies created in the West since 2020. 4 tenancies were created in Q2 2025. This is a 55.6% decrease from its highest point of 9 new tenancies in Q2 2024. There was an average of 7 new tenancies created per quarter in 2024, compared to 4 per quarter in the first half of 2025. Since 2020 a total of 90 Housing First tenancies have been created in the West.

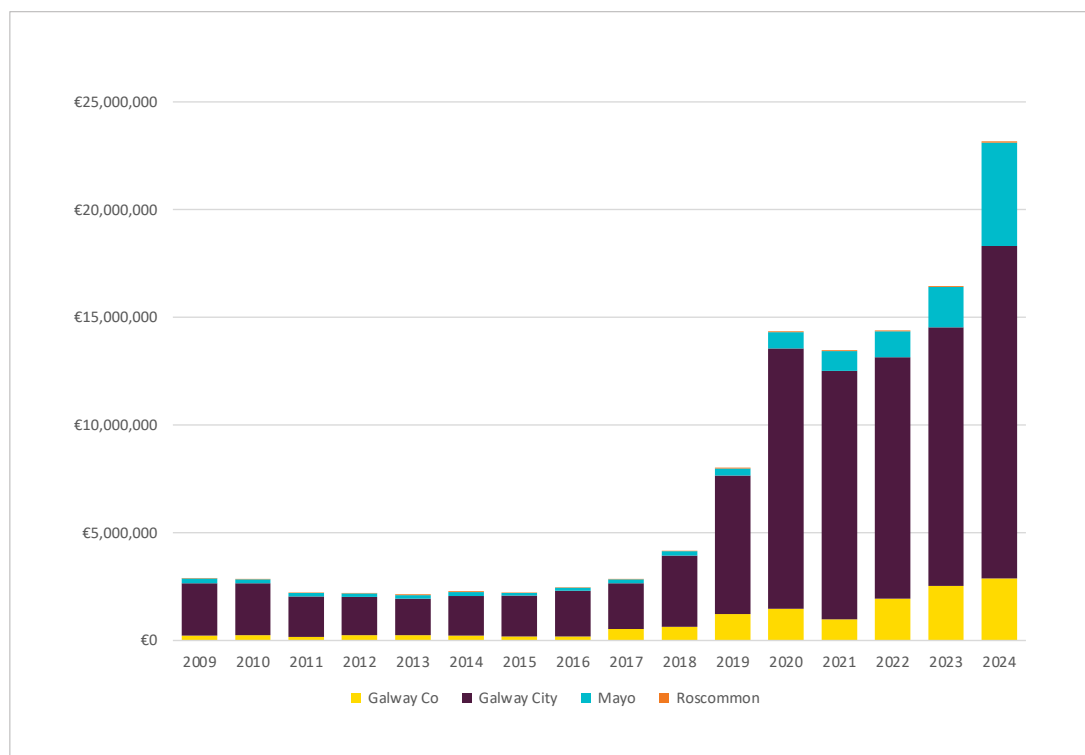


**Figure 16: Number of Housing First Tenancies Created in the West, Q1 2020-Q2 2025**



## Expenditure on Homeless Services in the West

Figure 17 shows the expenditure by local authorities on services for households experiencing homelessness in the West was €23.2m<sup>11</sup> in 2024 – the majority of this (66.6%) being in Galway City Council. West local authorities' annual expenditure on homelessness has seen a 61.5% increase since 2020 (€14.3m) and a 703.3% increase since 2009 (€2.9m). In the past ten years (2015-2024) €101.6m has been spent on homelessness by local authorities in the West.



**Figure 17: Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness by Local Authorities in the West, 2009-2024**

Figure 18 shows Section 10 expenditure on homelessness services in the West – that is for services funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. In 2024 €18.7m was spent on homeless services, the vast majority of this (71.3%) on emergency accommodation. €13.3m was spent on emergency accommodation in 2024, an increase of 77.8% since 2020 (€7.5m) and 2552.2% since 2013 (€0.5m). In comparison, expenditure on all other services combined has increased by 191.5% since 2020 (€1.8m) and by 355% since 2013 (€1.2m).

<sup>11</sup> See Focus on Homelessness Report on Public Expenditure on Services for Households Experiencing Homelessness (2025).

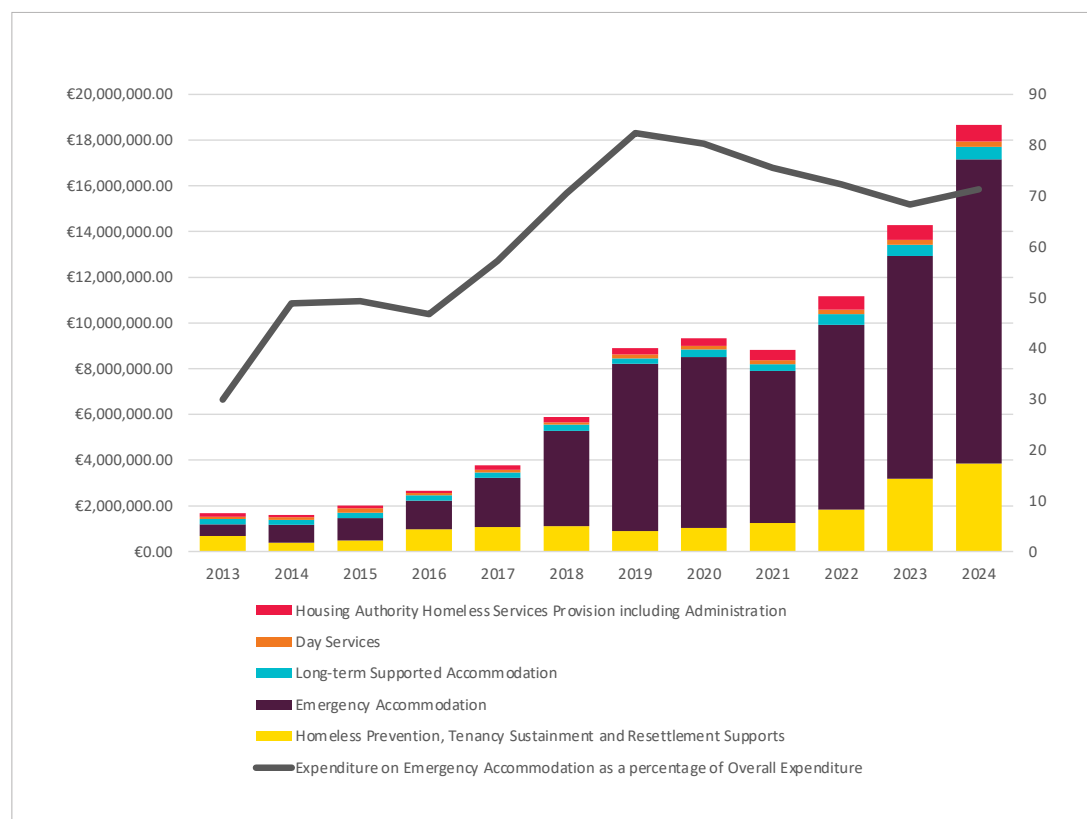


Figure 18: Section 10 Expenditure on Homeless Services in the West, 2013-2024

**Eoin O’Sullivan** is Professor in Social Policy at the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin.

**Publication date** December 2025

ISBN: 978-1-9996896-4-3

**Aisling McGovern** is Research Officer in Focus Ireland.

**Mike Allen** is Director of Advocacy in Focus Ireland.

**FOCUS**  
Ireland



Trinity College Dublin  
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath  
The University of Dublin





# focusireland.ie

Head Office  
9 – 12 High Street,  
Christchurch, Dublin 8  
D08 E1W0

T 01 881 5900  
LoCall 1850 204 205  
F 01 881 5950  
E [info@focusireland.ie](mailto:info@focusireland.ie)

Registered Charity  
CHY 7220

**FOCUS**  
Ireland