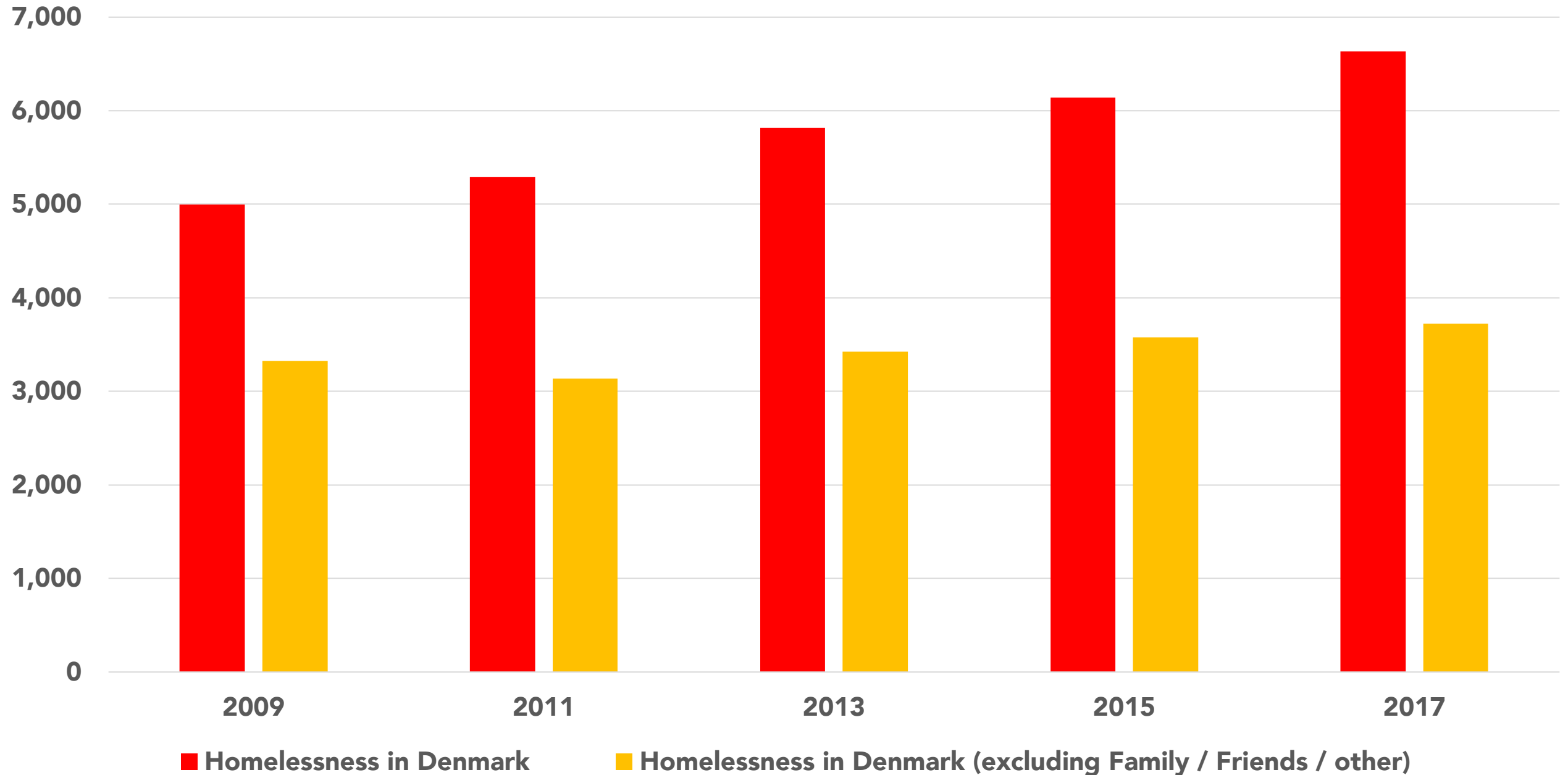
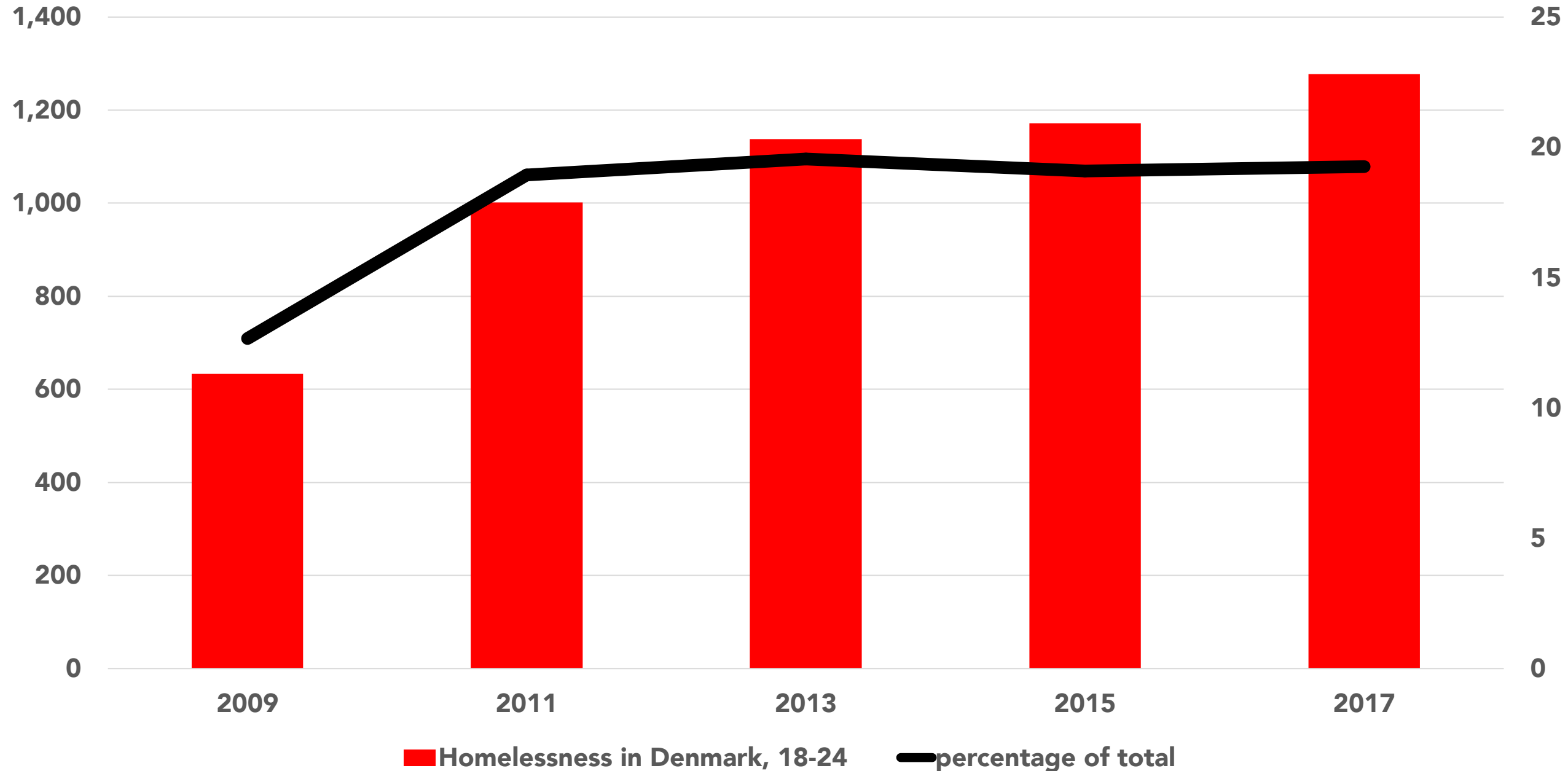


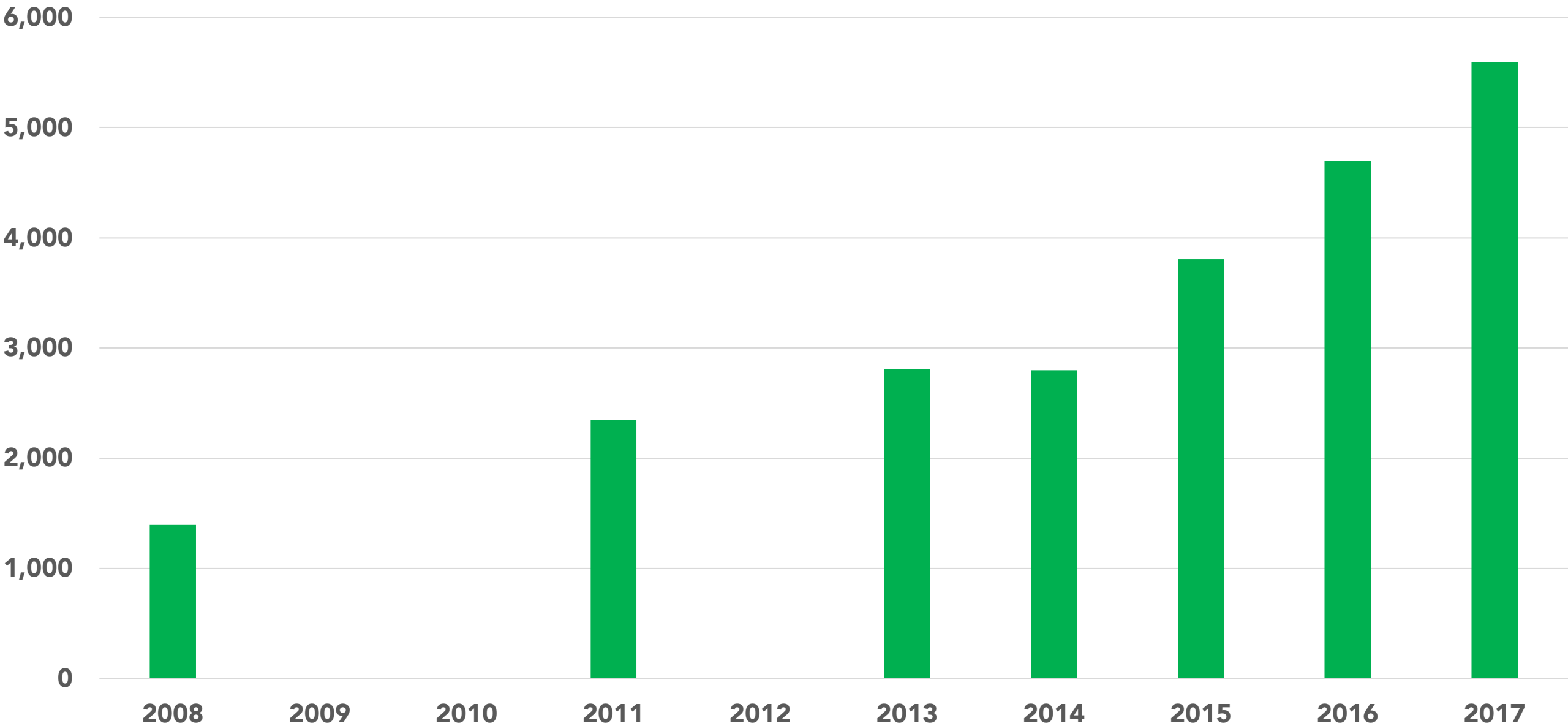
Homelessness in Denmark, 2009-2017



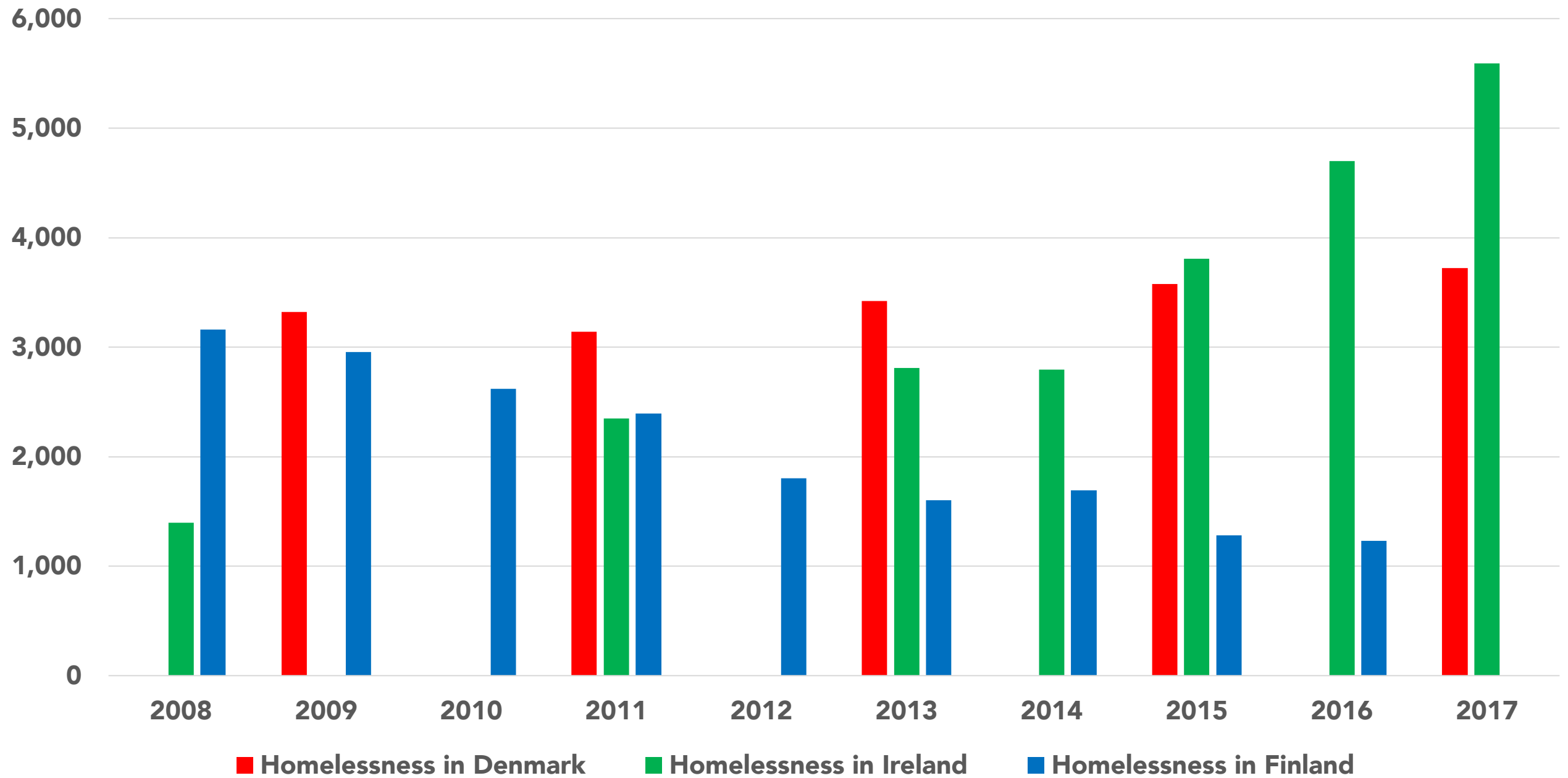
Homelessness in Denmark (18-24 year olds), 2009-2017



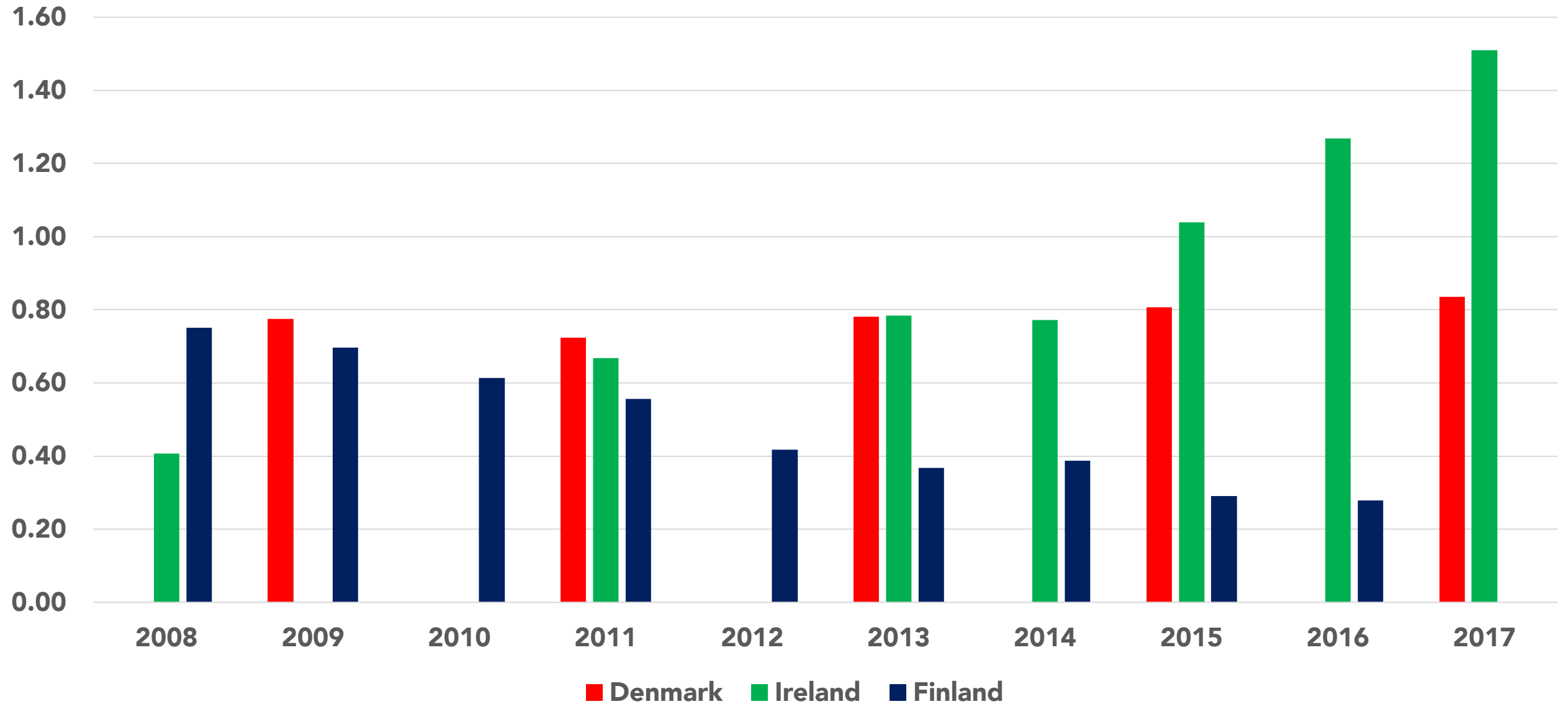
Homelessness in Ireland 2008-2017- Emergency Accommodation and Rough Sleeping



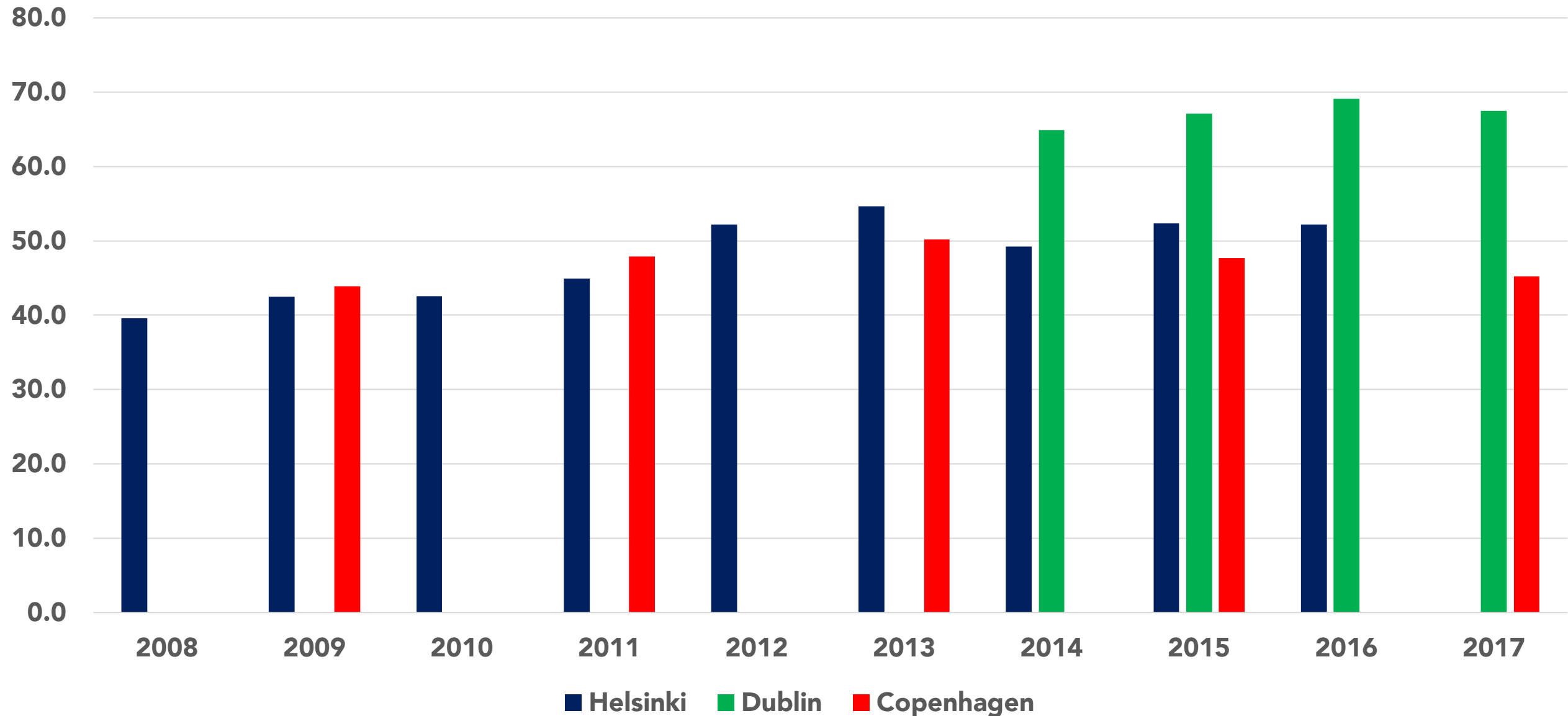
Homelessness in Denmark, Ireland and Finland, 2008-2017



Homelessness in Denmark, Ireland and Finland per 1,000 population 18+



Homelessness in Helsinki, Dublin and Copenhagen as a percentage of Total Homelessness, 2008-2017



Mechanisms: Finland

- **The *Y-Foundation* in Finland was crucial to purchasing and building housing for homeless people - during (Paavo I 2008–2011 and Paavo II 2012–2015), approximately 6,000 new dwellings were constructed, acquired or allocated for homeless households.**
- **This allowed shelters to be replaced with permanent supported housing, either in the form of congregate HF in converted shelters or in scattered site units - to-date the housing retention rate is 82%.**
- **The 3rd phase (2016-2020) aims to provide a further 3,500 units of housing for the homeless, with a ring-fenced budget of €79m.**

Mechanisms: Denmark

- **In Denmark, housing for homeless people was provided primarily from the social housing stock (approx. 21 percent of housing stock).**
- **Local / municipal authorities have a right to one in four vacancies for those who have an acute housing need.**
- **Intensive Floating support, with extensive use of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), Intensive Case Management (ICM) and Critical Time Intervention (CTI).**

Mechanisms: Ireland

- **Reliance primarily on the private rented housing sector to house homeless people, with a range of income support measures.**
- **Short-lived policy of allocating between 30-50 percent of social housing allocations to homeless people (social housing approx. 11 percent of housing stock).**
- **Limited investment in Housing First – initial target of 100 HF tenancies in Dublin, later expanded to 300.**

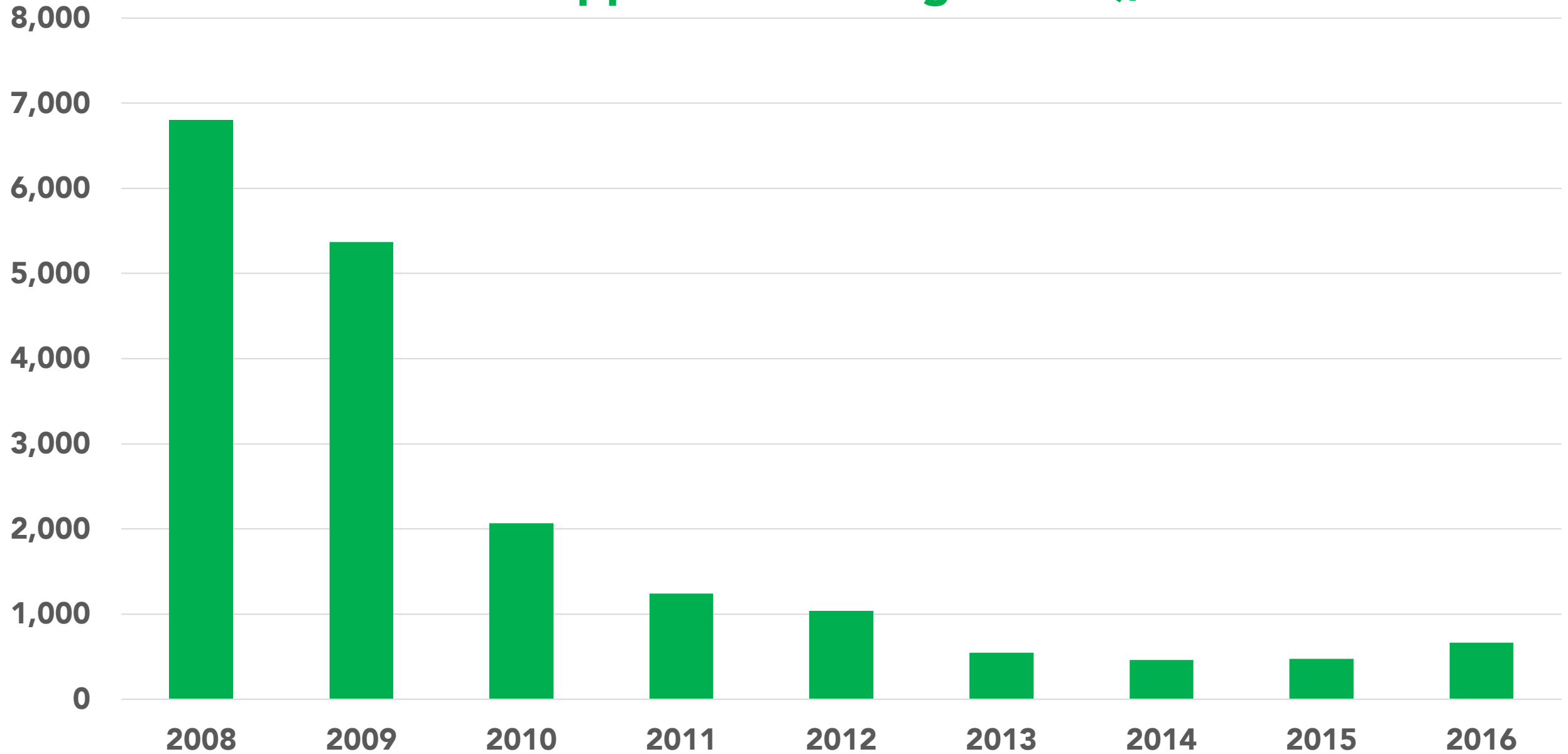
Chronic
Homelessness

- **Permanent Supported Housing**

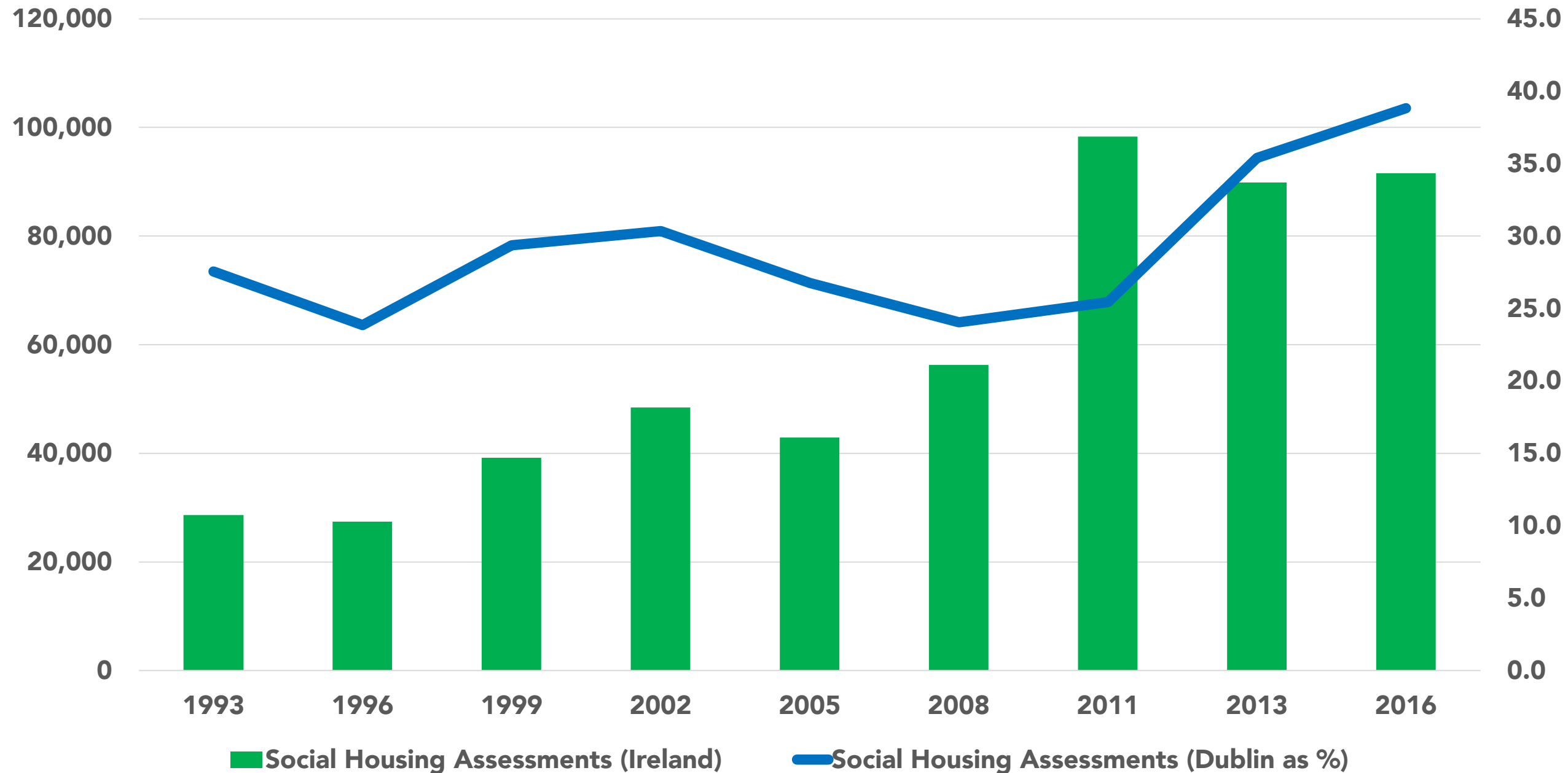
Crisis
Homelessness

- **Preventative Interventions and Rapid Rehousing**

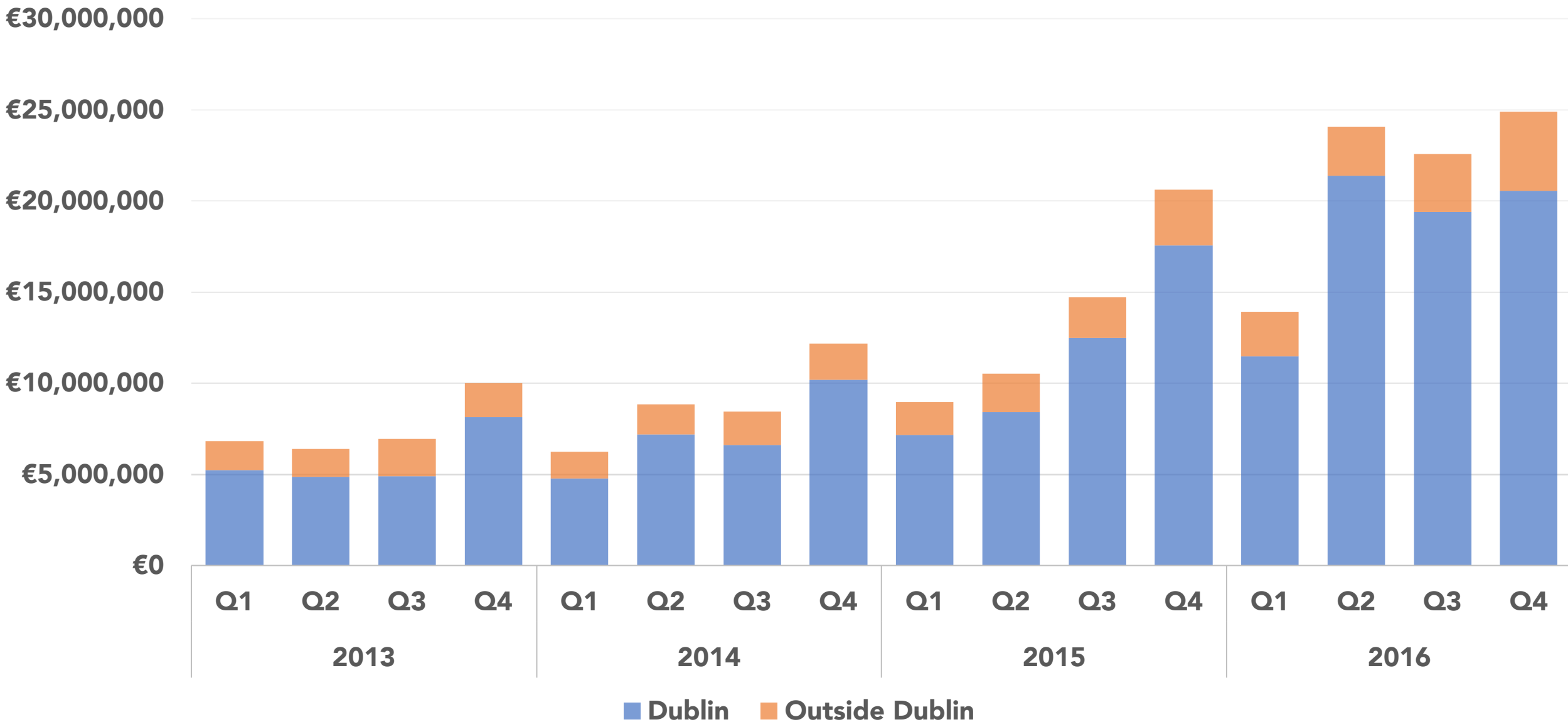
Social Housing Construction in Ireland (municipal authorities and approved housing bodies), 2008-2016



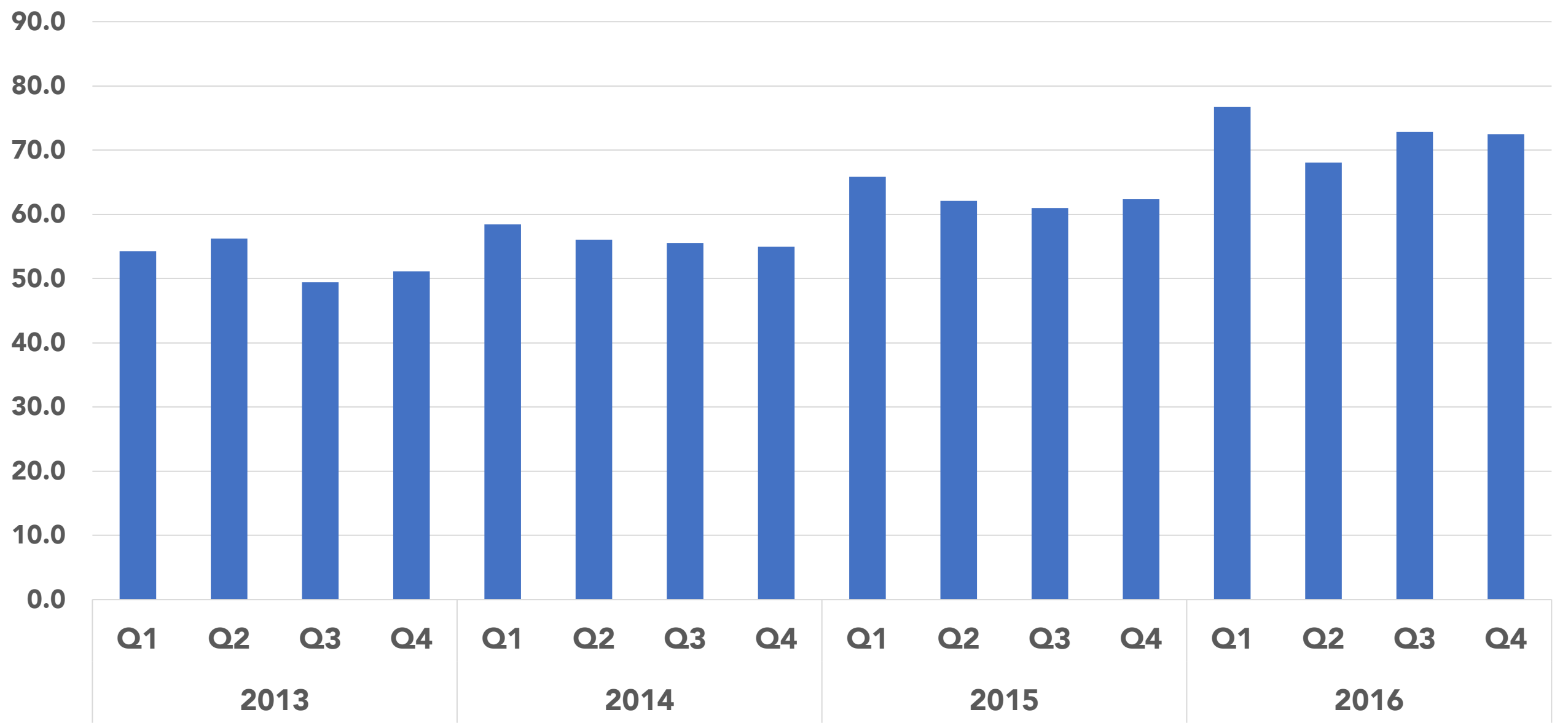
Social Housing Waiting List, 1993-2016



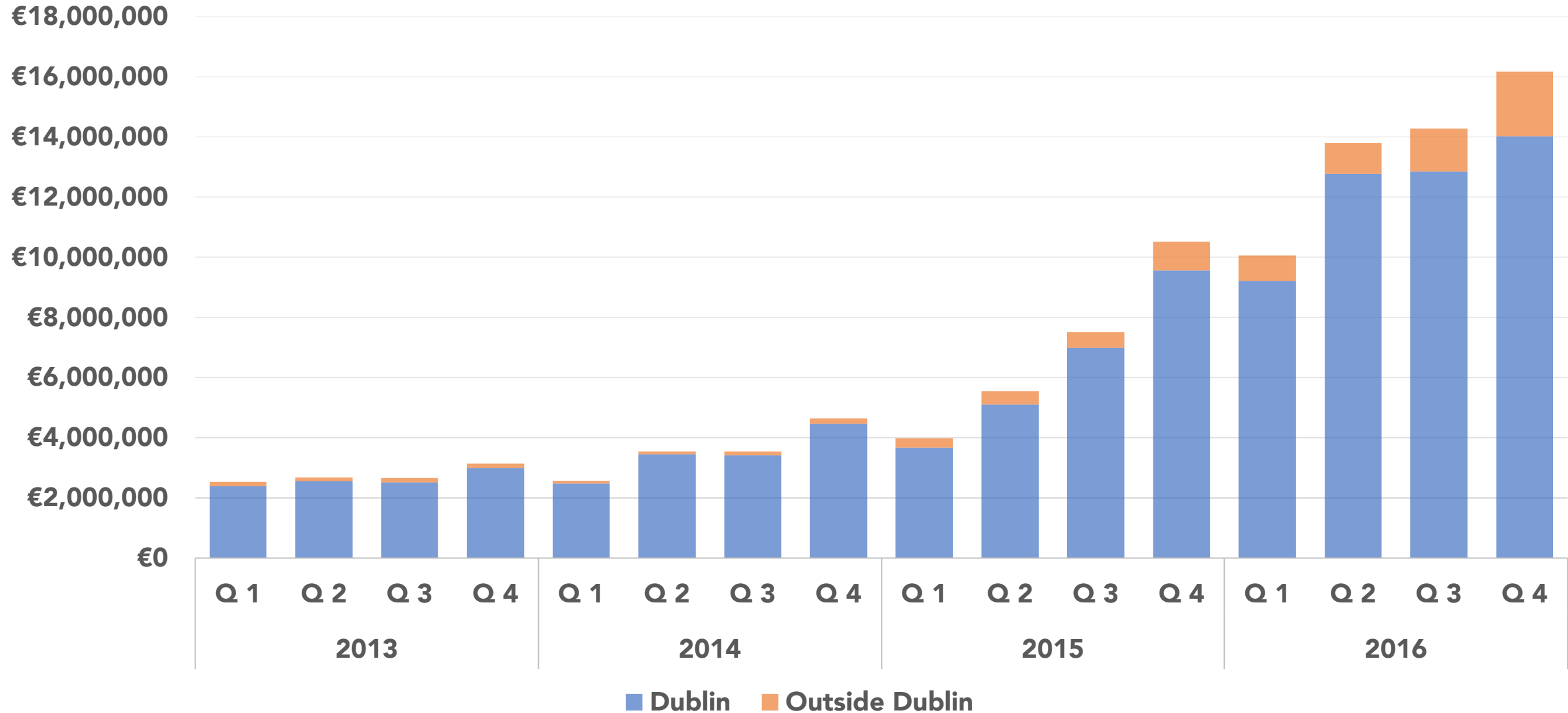
Ireland: Central and Local Government Expenditure on Emergency Accommodation, 2013-2016 (€206m)



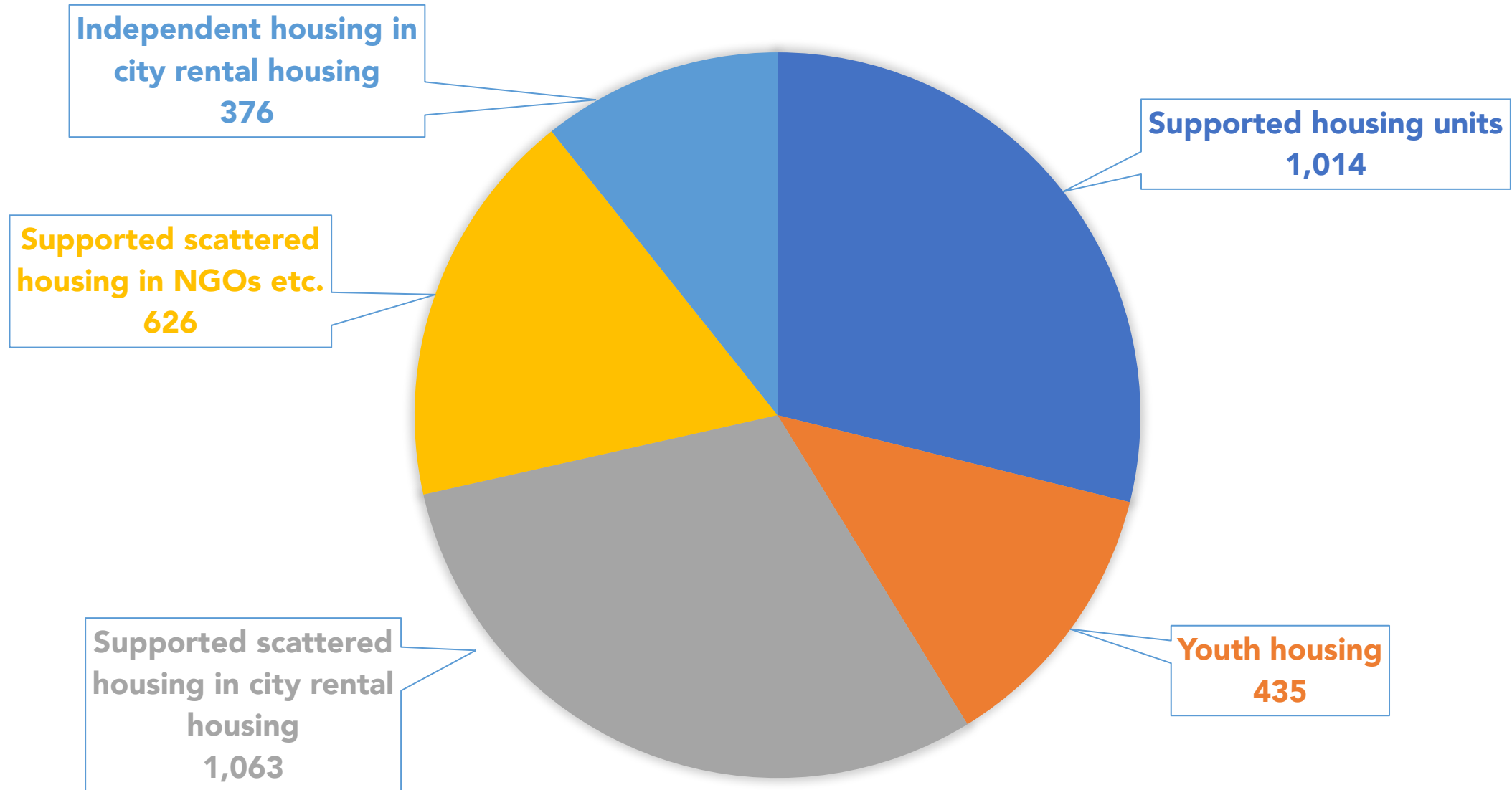
Expenditure on Emergency Accommodation as a Percentage of Total Expenditure, 2013-2016



Central and Local Government Expenditure on *Private* Emergency Accommodation, 2013-2016 (€107m)



Finland: Completed apartments and apartments allotted to use in the PAAVO program 2012-2015 (3,514 dedicated units provided)



- ***In Finland:***

- **In 2008 – 600 beds in emergency hostels / shelters**
- **In 2016 – 52 beds in emergency hostels / shelters and only in Helsinki**

- ***In Ireland (Dublin):***

- **In 2008 – 617 beds in emergency hostels / shelters (ex. Private Emergency beds).**
- **In July 2017 – 1,969 beds in emergency hostels / shelters (ex. Private Emergency beds) (2,169 beds by December).**

Explanations for Variations in Outcomes

- **A dedicated stream of permanent supported housing is essential to ending homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness.**
- **A mixed economy of accommodation types is essential to ending homelessness**
- **Exchequer funded social housing, with municipal and NGO provider's, allows for greater certainty and reliability in allocating homeless households permanent supported housing than private rented housing.**
- **Strong social safety nets are essential in preventing underlying and more immediate reasons for homelessness.**
- **The limited supply of social housing and affordable private rented housing in Helsinki, Copenhagen and Dublin explains the failure to realise the ambition to end homelessness in Finland and Denmark and the soaring homeless population in Ireland.**