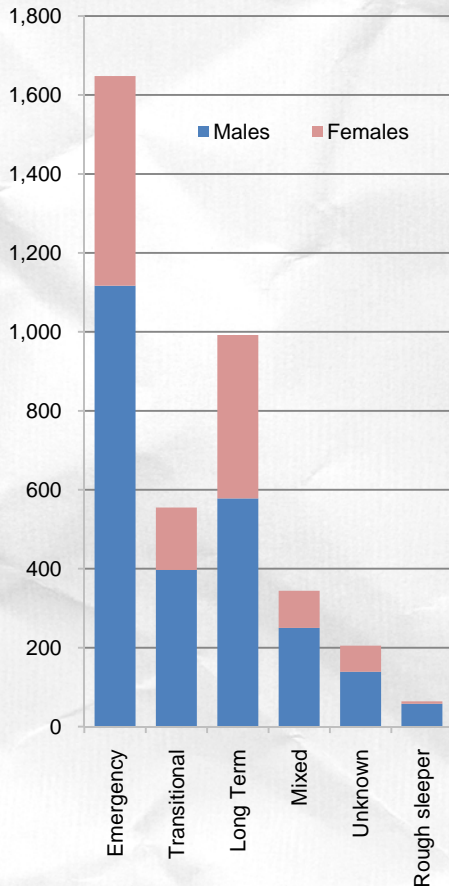




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Persons enumerated in homeless count



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Homeless persons in Ireland A special Census report

Persons enumerated in accommodation for the homeless and sleeping rough by sex

Category	Male	Female	Total
Persons in accommodation	2,481	1,263	3,744
Persons sleeping rough	58	6	64
Total	2,539	1,269	3,808

Of the 4,588,252 persons enumerated in the State on Census Night, April 10 2011, 3,808 were either counted in accommodation providing shelter for homeless persons or were identified sleeping rough. These results are based on a targeted approach aimed at measuring the extent of homeless persons in Ireland – the first time such a comprehensive approach to measuring homelessness was adopted as part of a Census of Population.

Homeless persons were identified based on where they were on Census Night rather than by self-identification, an approach agreed in advance by the major stakeholders.

The accommodation included in the count of the homeless persons in this report was either identified in advance by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG), by agencies involved in providing support for homeless persons, or was identified by CSO field staff during the census field operation. All properties included in this count were verified as providing shelter for homeless persons through contact with the proprietor or the relevant agency subsequent to the field operation.

A count of persons sleeping rough was performed in Dublin by the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (formerly the Homeless Agency) on behalf of the CSO on Census Night. For other areas, persons sleeping rough were identified by local field staff.

For a full description of the methodology used see Background notes.

For more information contact Cormac Halpin Tel. 01 895 1355

Type of accommodation

Over 40 per cent of the homeless population were enumerated in accommodation which was categorised as Emergency. Among these persons, 86 per cent were in accommodation identified by the DECLG. The remaining 14 per cent were in properties identified by agencies involved in providing support to homeless persons or by the CSO.

In contrast, of the 992 persons enumerated in Long term accommodation, two thirds were in properties identified by agencies, with only one third in properties identified by DECLG.

The third largest category was Transitional accommodation. As with Emergency accommodation, the majority (72 per cent) were enumerated in properties identified by the DECLG.

The proportion of males enumerated in homeless accommodation varied from a low of 58 per cent in Long term accommodation to 72 per cent in Transitional accommodation.

Persons sleeping rough

A total of 64 persons were found sleeping rough on Census Night (see Background notes for the methodology used). All but 6 of them were males. Dublin accounted for 59 of the 64 rough sleepers enumerated as such in the census.

Figure 1 Homeless persons by category of accommodation

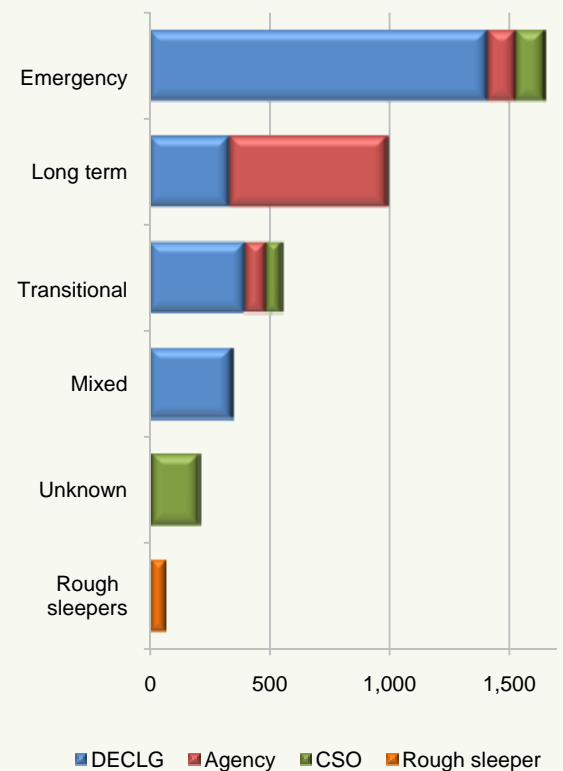
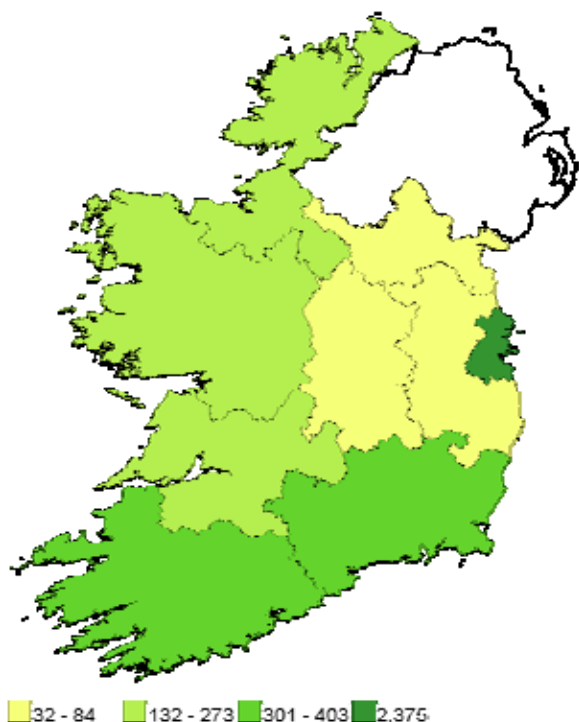


Table A Persons enumerated in homeless accommodation by category

	Emergency	Transitional	Long Term	Mixed	Unknown	Rough Sleeper	Total
Source	<i>Males</i>						
DECLG	1,011	283	231	250	0	0	1,775
Agency	67	52	347	0	6	0	472
CSO	39	62	0	0	133	0	234
Rough sleepers	0	0	0	0	0	58	58
All Males	1,117	397	578	250	139	58	2,539
	<i>Females</i>						
DECLG	399	119	104	94	0	0	716
Agency	50	35	310	0	6	0	401
CSO	82	4	0	0	60	0	146
Rough sleepers	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
All Females	531	158	414	94	66	6	1,269
All persons	1,648	555	992	344	206	64	3,808

Geography and age profile

Map 1 Distribution of homeless population by region



Geography

Map 1 shows the distribution of homeless persons by region based on the Regional Homeless Action Plans. (See Background notes for details of the regions).

Over 60 per cent of the persons enumerated as part of the homeless count were in the Dublin region on Census Night. Of the 2,375 people enumerated in Dublin, just over two thirds or 1,590 were male.

The next largest region was the South East. Of the 403 homeless persons enumerated in this region, 216 were male.

Table B Homeless persons by region of enumeration

Region	Male	Female	Total
Dublin	1,590	785	2,375
South East	216	187	403
South West	232	69	301
Mid West	186	87	273
West	122	49	171
North West	92	40	132
North East	56	28	84
Midland	21	16	37
Mid East	24	8	32
All	2,539	1,269	3,808

Age profile

The 20-59 age group contained 2,781 homeless persons or almost three quarters of the total homeless count. The corresponding proportion for the overall population of the State was 56 per cent.

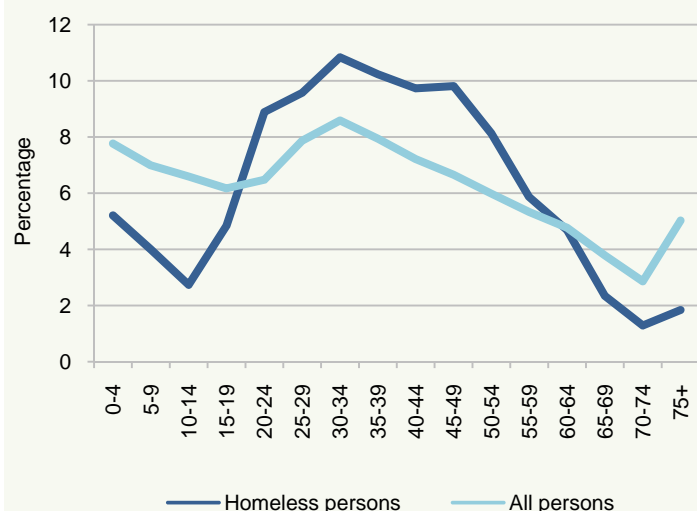
There were 386 persons aged 60 years and over among the homeless population while those aged 0-19 accounted for 641 homeless persons. Among the latter group, there were 457 children aged 0-14 years.

Females in the homeless population tended to be younger than males. Over 70 per cent of the 1,269 females were aged between 0 and 39, compared with half of the 2,539 males. Almost three in ten homeless males were aged 50 or over compared with only 15 per cent of females.

Table C Homeless persons by age group and sex

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	100	99	199
5-9	87	67	154
10-14	56	48	104
15-19	91	93	184
20-24	185	154	339
25-29	206	157	363
30-34	257	155	412
35-39	269	121	390
40-44	264	107	371
45-49	302	72	374
50-54	245	65	310
55-59	172	50	222
60-64	152	26	178
65-69	72	17	89
70-74	38	11	49
75+	43	27	70
All	2,539	1,269	3,808

Figure 2 Percentage of homeless population and general population by 5 year age-group



Marital status and families

Majority were single

See the Background notes for a methodological note on the analysis of marital status for the homeless population.

Among the 3,351 homeless persons aged 15 and over, two thirds were single compared with 42 per cent for the general population. Some 189 homeless persons were either married or re-married, representing just under 6 per cent of the group. In contrast, almost 48 per cent of the general population was married. Almost 17 per cent of the homeless population aged 15 and over was either separated or divorced, significantly higher than the general population for which the equivalent figure was 6 per cent.

Just over 8 per cent of homeless women were married compared with 5 per cent of men, while 19 per cent of homeless men were separated or divorced compared with 13 per cent of women.

Figure 3 Marital status of homeless population and general population

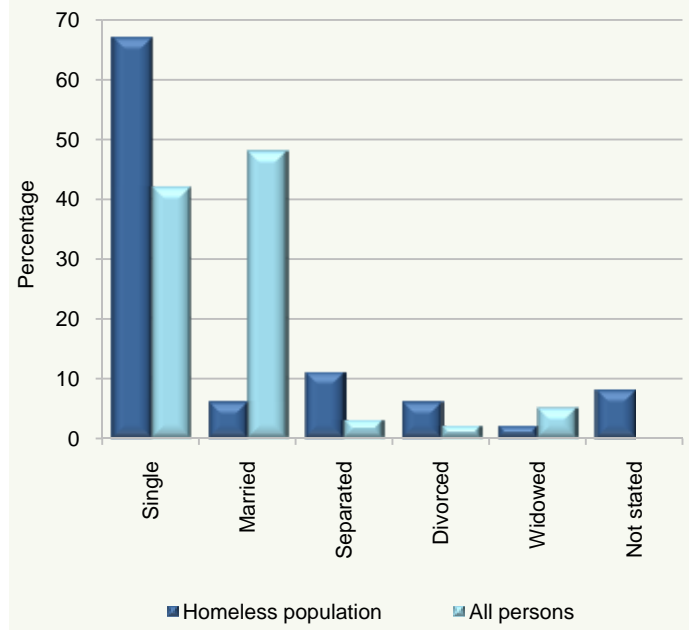


Table D Marital status of homeless persons aged 15 and over by sex

Status	Male	Female	Total
Single	1,525	732	2,257
Married	98	83	181
Re-married	5	3	8
Separated	286	84	370
Divorced	139	52	191
Widowed	38	31	69
Not stated	205	70	275
All	2,296	1,055	3,351

Homeless families

There were 296 family units enumerated as part of the homeless count representing 905 persons. A family is defined as a couple with or without children or a lone parent with at least one child.

Forty seven couples were enumerated with no children. There were 114 families with one child, 71 families with 2 children and 35 families with 3 children. A further 29 families had four or more children.

There were 498 persons enumerated as children in family units.

Family structure

Among the family units with children, 64 were couples and a further 185 were lone parents. There were 94 family units containing a lone parent with one child, 48 lone parents with 2 children and 24 lone parents with 3 children. There were 19 lone parents with 4 or more children.

Table E Structure of families in homeless population

Number of children	Couple	Couple with children	Lone parent with children	Total families	Total persons
None	47	0	0	47	94
One	0	20	94	114	248
Two	0	23	48	71	236
Three	0	11	24	35	151
Four or more	0	10	19	29	176
Total families	47	64	185	296	905

Nationalities

Predominantly Irish

A slightly higher proportion of the usually resident homeless population was non-Irish (15 per cent or 553 people) compared with the general population where the proportion was 12 per cent.

Among the non-Irish homeless population, UK nationals were the largest group, accounting for 139 persons.

There were 140 persons from African countries, 77 of whom were female.

As can be seen in Figure 4, 80 per cent of homeless persons in Dublin were Irish with 15 per cent non-Irish. The remaining 5 per cent were in the 'Not stated' category. For the rest of Ireland, 83 per cent of homeless persons were Irish.

Among Irish persons in the homeless population, 67 per cent were male, compared with 63 per cent among non-Irish persons.

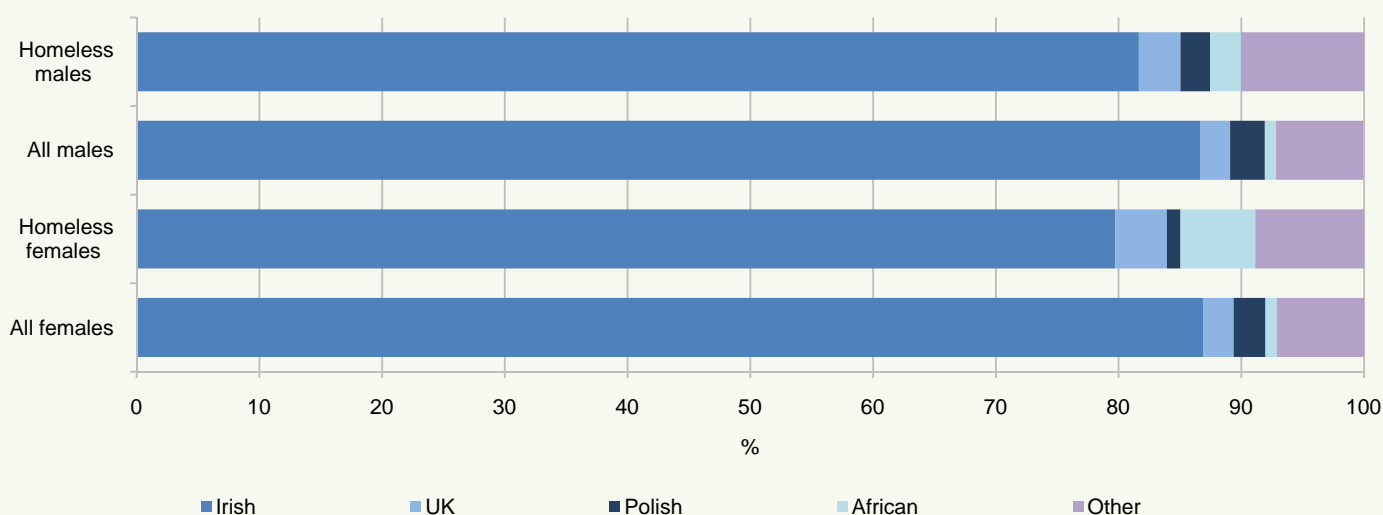
Figure 4 Composition by nationality of usually resident homeless persons



Table F Nationality of usually resident homeless persons by sex

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Irish	2,064	1,007	3,071
UK	86	53	139
Polish	61	14	75
Lithuanian	21	5	26
Other EU	64	23	87
African	63	77	140
Other	54	32	86
Not stated	115	52	167
Total	2,528	1,263	3,791

Figure 5 Nationality of usually resident homeless population and general population by sex



Ethnicity and religion

Ethnic background

Almost three quarters of the usually resident homeless population, or 2,818 persons, described their ethnicity as 'White Irish'.

The next largest ethnic group was 'Other White', which contained 296 persons, while 203 persons described their background as either Black or Black Irish.

There were 163 Irish Travellers enumerated as homeless, making up just over 4 per cent of the homeless population. Seventy five of the Travellers enumerated were male and 88 were female.

When examined by sex, a lower proportion of females (70 per cent) than males (77 per cent) indicated that they were 'White Irish'.

Figure 6 Ethnicity of usually resident homeless persons

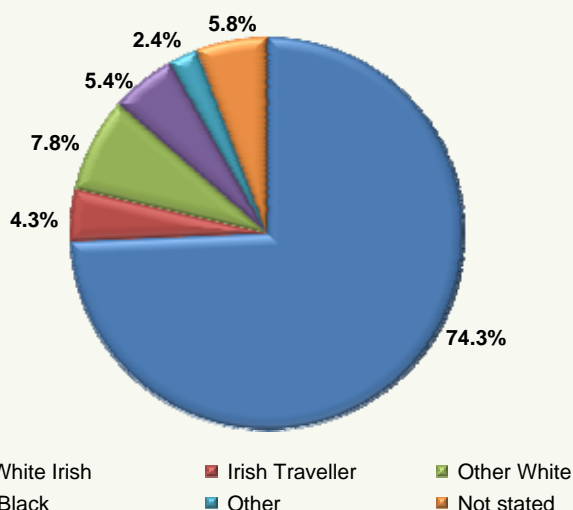
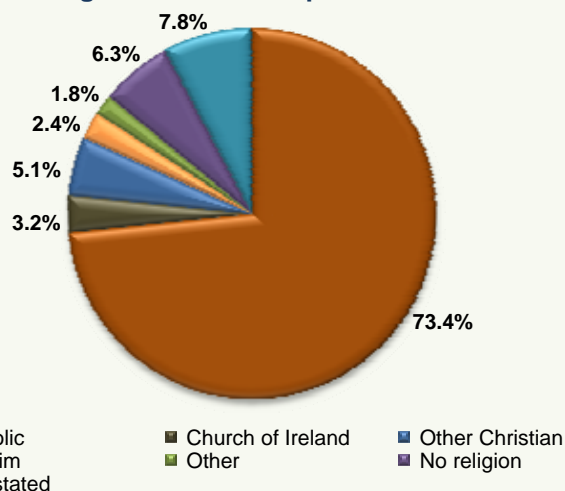


Figure 7 Religion of homeless persons



Religion

Reflecting the predominantly Irish composition of the homeless population, 73 per cent described themselves as Roman Catholic. A further 8 per cent of the population, representing 318 persons, were in other Christian denominations, of which 123 persons described themselves as Church of Ireland.

There were 91 Muslims among the homeless population and 239 persons who indicated that they had no religion. Approximately 8 per cent of homeless persons did not respond to the religion question.

Of the 2,794 Catholics, 66 per cent were male.

Table G Ethnicity of usually resident homeless persons by sex

Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total
White Irish	1,934	884	2,818
Irish Traveller	75	88	163
Other white	208	88	296
Black/Black Irish	96	107	203
Other	54	36	90
Not stated	161	60	221
All	2,528	1,263	3,791

Table H Religion of homeless persons by sex

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Roman Catholic	1,847	947	2,794
Church of Ireland	73	50	123
Other Christian	119	76	195
Muslim (Islamic)	50	41	91
Other	43	25	68
No religion	181	58	239
Not stated	226	72	298
All	2,539	1,269	3,808

Economic status

Half of homeless population were in the labour force

See the Background notes for a methodological note on the analysis of principal economic status for the homeless population.

There were 3,351 homeless persons aged 15 and over in April 2011. Of these, 1,660 were in the labour force accounting for 50 per cent of the total. This compares with a figure of 62 per cent for the general population.

Among males, 51 per cent were in the labour force, while the proportion for females was 47 per cent.

Of those in the labour force, 274 were at work. A further 1,386 persons were either looking for their first job or unemployed, accounting for 84 per cent of those in the labour force.

There were 752 persons, representing 22 per cent of the homeless population aged 15 years and over, who described themselves as unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability. In contrast, only 4 per cent of the general population was in this category. A higher proportion of men (25 per cent) than women (18 per cent) were unable to work due to sickness or disability.

Just under 7 per cent or 218 persons indicated that they were students. There were 186 persons who described themselves as retired.

No response to the present principal status question was recorded for 366 persons representing 11 per cent of the group aged 15 and over.

Figure 8 Principal economic status of homeless persons aged 15 and over by sex

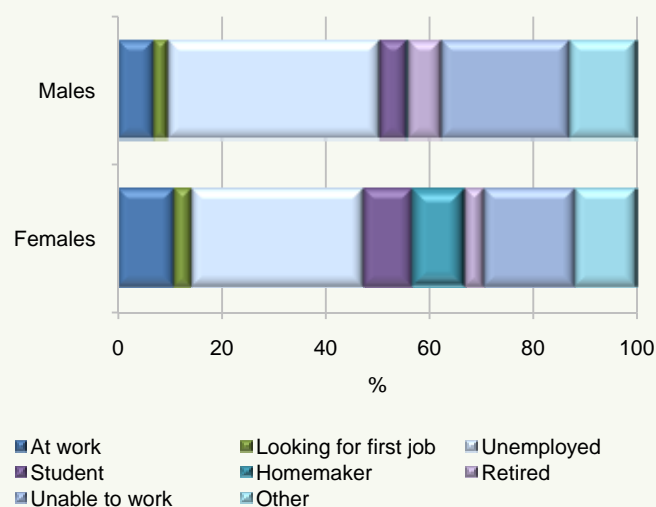


Figure 9 Percentage of persons unemployed among selected groups in the labour force, aged 15 and over

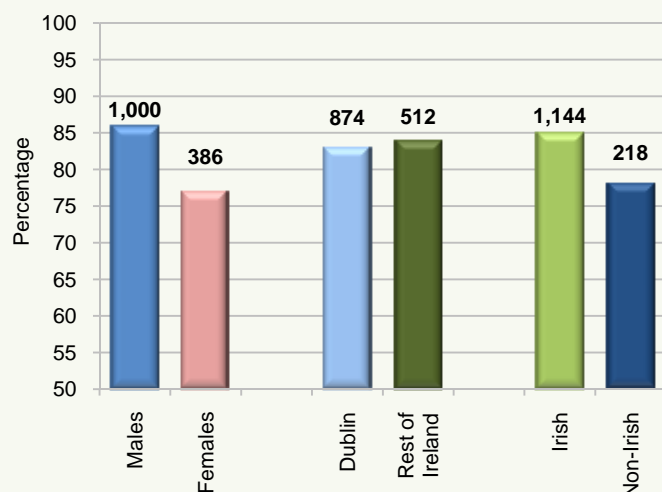


Table 1 Principal economic status of homeless persons aged 15 years and over by sex

Status	Male	Female	Total
At work	160	114	274
Looking for first job	63	36	99
Unemployed	937	350	1,287
Student	119	99	218
Homemaker	8	107	115
Retired	147	39	186
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	567	185	752
Other	27	27	54
Not stated	268	98	366
All	2,296	1,055	3,351

Lower levels of educational attainment

There were 1,439 homeless persons, accounting for 49 per cent of the homeless population aged 15 to 59, who did not have an educational qualification beyond lower secondary level, in sharp contrast to the general population where the figure was 25 per cent.

The corresponding figures for those educated to primary level only were 22 per cent of homeless persons compared with 8 per cent in the general population.

Among all those aged 15 years and over, 1,199 were educated to at least upper secondary, with 273 educated to third level.

Men and women

The levels of educational attainment were similar between males and females. Excluding persons in the not stated category, 78 per cent of males and 75 per cent of females had a level of education no higher than upper secondary.

Figure 10 Level of education of homeless population and general population aged 15 to 59 years

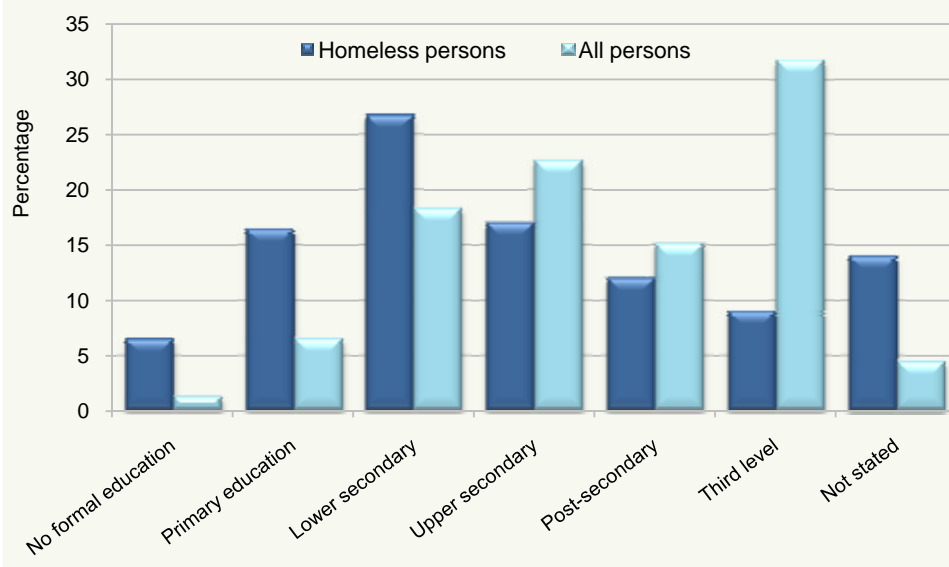


Table J Level of education of homeless persons aged 15 and over

Education level	Male	Female	Total
No formal education	160	68	228
Primary education	458	172	630
Lower secondary	584	253	837
Upper secondary	334	199	533
Post-secondary	274	119	393
Third level	159	114	273
Not stated	327	130	457
All	2,296	1,055	3,351

Figure 11 Level of education of homeless persons by age group, 15 and over

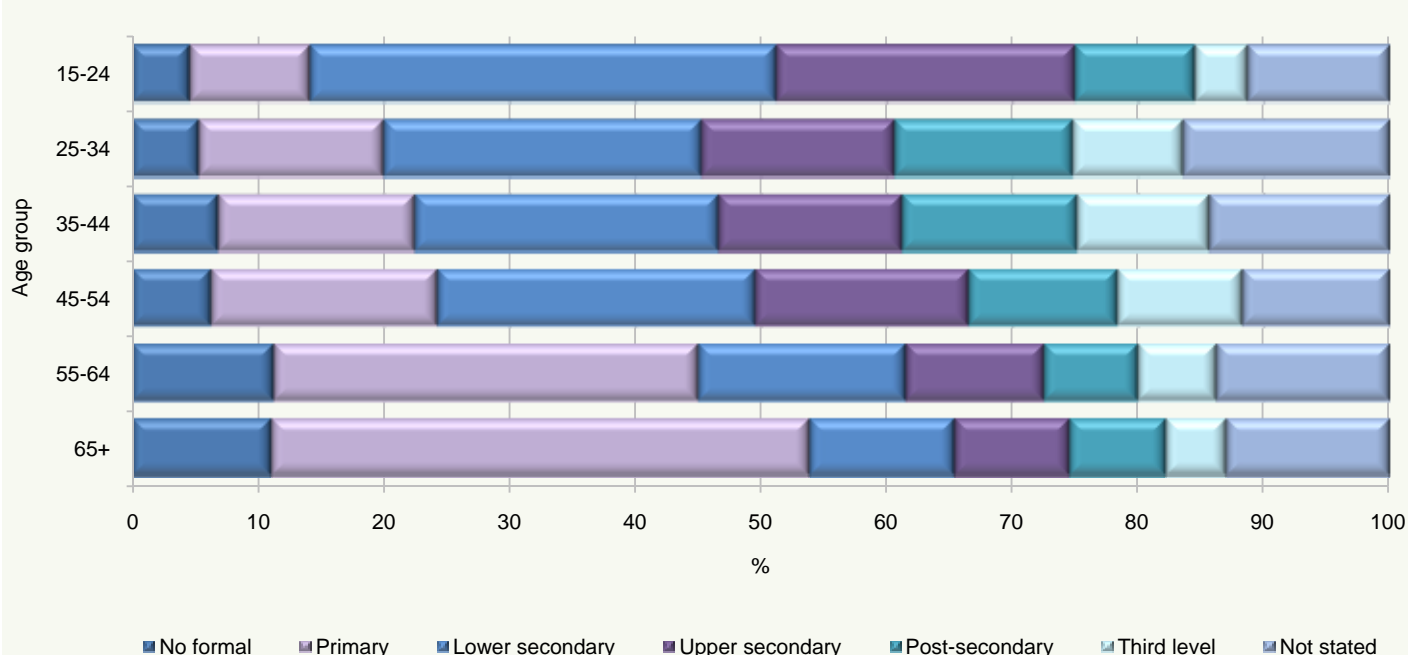


Table K General health of homeless population by sex

General Health	Male	Female	Total
Very good	624	440	1,064
Good	808	426	1,234
Fair	673	246	919
Bad	158	49	207
Very bad	38	15	53
Not stated	238	93	331
All	2,539	1,269	3,808

General health

Just over 60 per cent of the homeless population indicated that their general health was 'Very good' or 'Good'. The corresponding figure for the general population was 89 per cent. Almost one third of homeless persons had health which was 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very bad' compared with 10 per cent for the general population.

Females in the homeless population had better health than males. Almost 70 per cent of females had 'Good' or better health compared with just 56 per cent of males.

As with the overall population, general health tended to decline among older age groups in the homeless population. Over 75 per cent of 15 to 24 year olds had 'Very good' or 'Good' health. In contrast, just over 40 per cent of those aged 55-64 had 'Very good' or 'Good' health.

Figure 12 General health, homeless population and general population

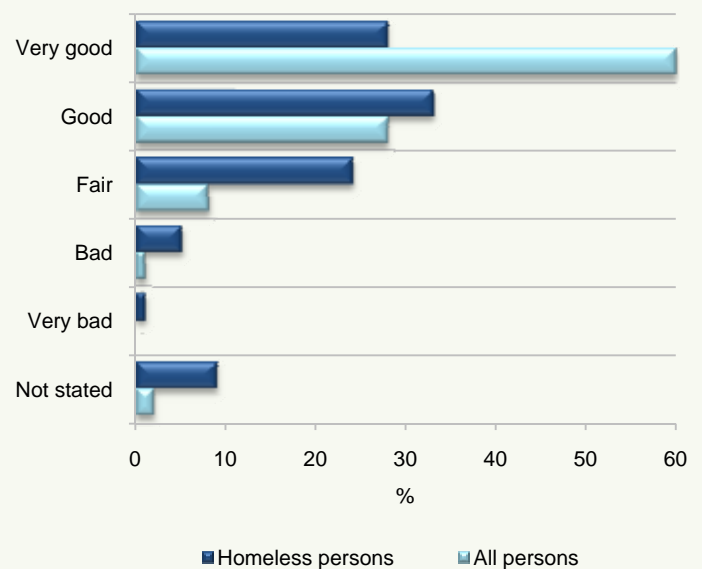
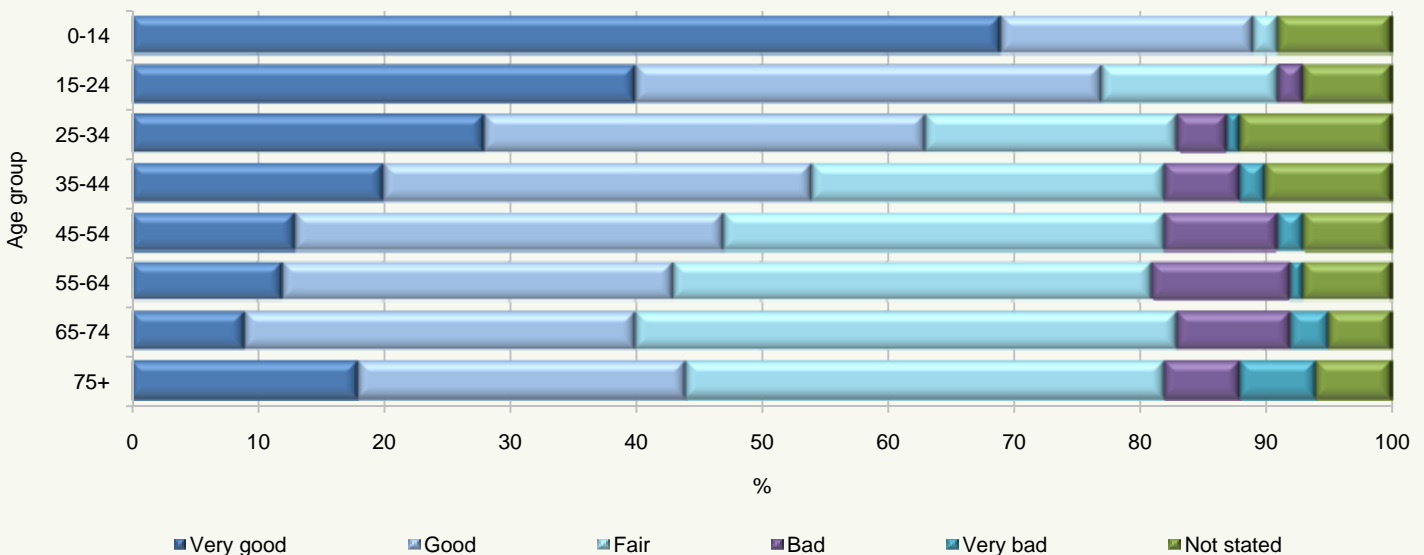


Figure 13 General health of homeless population by age group



Disabilities

The proportion of persons with disabilities among the homeless population was significantly higher than for the general population. A total of 1,581 persons had a disability, representing 42 per cent of the total, in sharp contrast to the general population where the rate was 13 per cent.

Information on individual disabilities has not previously been released as part of the Census 2011 dissemination programme. However it was deemed appropriate to include it here as part of the analysis of the homeless population.

The most common type of disability among the homeless population was a psychological or an emotional condition. Almost one in five homeless persons indicated that they had a disability in this category. A further 18 per cent of homeless persons had a difficulty with pain, breathing or another chronic illness or condition, with 15 per cent indicating a difficulty working at a job or business or attending school or college.

Figure 14 Rate of disability, homeless population and general population

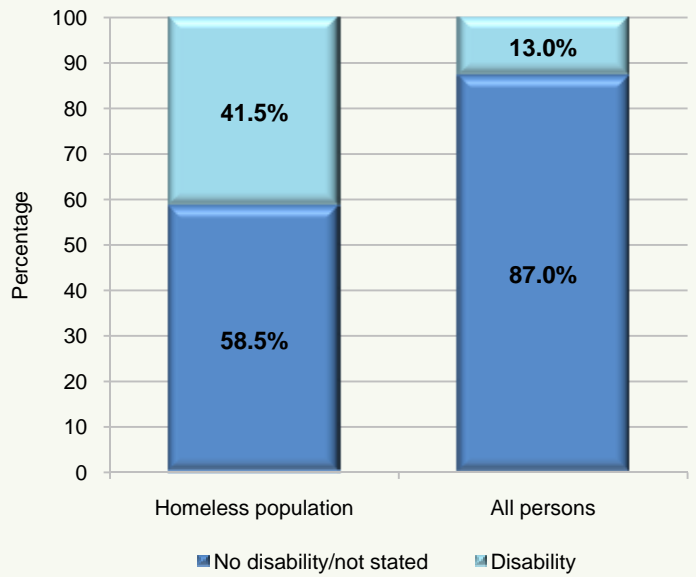


Figure 15 Disabilities of homeless population by category

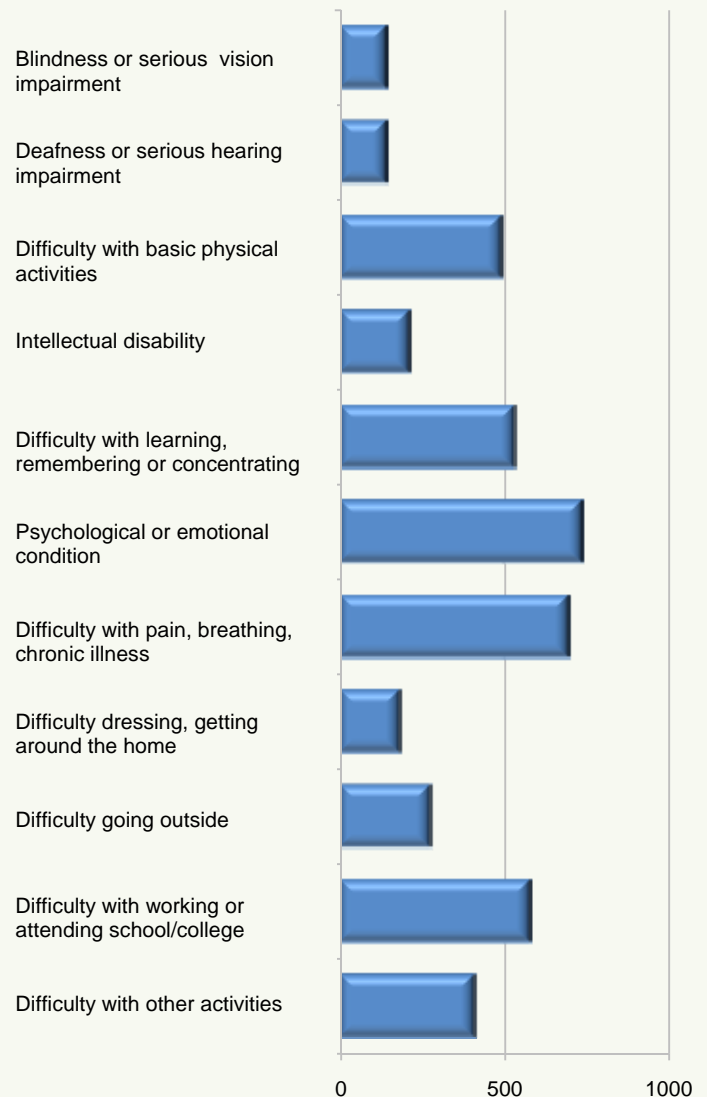


Table L Homeless persons with one or more disabilities and total number of disabilities by category

Category	Number of disabilities
Blindness or serious vision impairment	140
Deafness or serious hearing impairment	144
Difficulty with basic physical activities	492
Intellectual disability	214
Difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating	532
Psychological or emotional condition	740
Difficulty with pain, breathing, chronic illness	697
Difficulty dressing, getting around the home	180
Difficulty going outside	277
Difficulty with working or attending school/college	578
Difficulty with other activities	408
Total number of disabilities	4,402
Number of persons with a disability	1,581
Total homeless population	3,808

Background notes

Methodological notes on Census 2011 homeless count

Background

During the consultation phase of Census 2011, and following submissions to the CSO from Focus Ireland and the Department of Social and Family Affairs, the CSO committed to conducting a count of the homeless population of Ireland as part of the Census of Population in 2011.

The methodology used to identify a person as homeless for the purposes of this report was agreed in advance at a meeting of the Census Advisory Sub-Group on homelessness held on October 14 2008. The meeting was attended by major stakeholders involved in providing services to the homeless. The following organizations were represented:

Focus Ireland, Health Service Executive, Simon Communities of Ireland, Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE - formerly The Homeless Agency), Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG), Fingal County Council and the CSO.

At that meeting it was agreed that persons would be classified as being homeless on the basis of where they spent Census Night, as opposed to some element of self-identification (such as a specific question on the census form). It was also agreed that to facilitate this approach the DECLG and the agencies would provide CSO with lists of accommodation which they designated as providing shelter for homeless persons. The DRHE further agreed to assist CSO with the enumeration of persons sleeping rough in the Dublin area on Census Night. The CSO agreed to facilitate the capture of data on family relationships among those who spent Census Night in the designated accommodation (family relationships are not normally captured for persons in communal establishments in the Irish census).

CSO attended a meeting of the National Homeless Consultative Committee Data-Sub group in October 2010 to outline its plans for the homeless count.

Definition of homelessness

A European descriptive typology (ETHOS) has been developed as a research tool to provide a way of structuring research on homelessness so that valid comparisons can be made across European countries. Within this typology are four conceptual categories of homeless persons namely roofless, homeless, insecure and inadequate. See table on pages 16 and 17.

For the purposes of this report homeless persons have been identified by where they spent Census Night i.e. the definition is based on the accommodation type rather than on the individual person.

Identification of accommodation for the homeless

The complete list of properties identified as providing accommodation for the homeless and included in this publication falls into one of three categories:

1. Accommodation identified by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government or Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE)
 - The accommodation was either included in a list compiled in advance of the census by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (in consultation with the Health Service Executive and other organisations such as Focus Ireland, Simon and the DRHE) or was identified separately by the DRHE. Properties from both sources were designated as providing accommodation for the homeless. These properties were further categorised as Emergency, Transitional or Long term accommodation. A small number of properties listed by DECLG were a combination of two of these categories. These properties are categorised as 'Mixed' in this report.

Background notes (continued)

2. Accommodation identified by agencies involved in providing support to homeless persons

- The accommodation was not on the DECLG list but was given to the CSO for inclusion in the homeless count by the following 15 agencies: *Focus Ireland, Simon Communities of Ireland, DePaul Ireland, Adapt, Sophia, ARK Housing Association, Associated Charities Trust, Castleblaney Trust, Daisyhouse Housing, Good Shepherd, ONET, Peter McVerry Trust, Tintean Housing, Vincentian Housing Partnership, Western Housing Association*. These properties were further categorised as Emergency, Transitional or Long term accommodation

3. Accommodation identified by CSO

- CSO conducted a search of the GeoDirectory for terms related to homelessness, e.g. “Homeless”, “Focus”, “Simon”, “Shelter” and “Saint Vincent de Paul” etc. for other properties for *possible* inclusion.
- The accommodation was not on any predesignated list but was identified by the manager of the communal establishment during the field operation by ticking box 7 ‘Shelter or refuge (including accommodation for homeless persons)’ for question **E1 What is the type of the establishment?** on the census Listing Form. The properties were categorised as Emergency, Transitional or Long term following contact with the manager of the accommodation.

E1 What is the type of the establishment?
Please mark the box that best describes the establishment.

1	<input type="radio"/>	Hospital
2	<input type="radio"/>	Nursing Home/Children's Home
3	<input type="radio"/>	Educational Establishment
4	<input type="radio"/>	Religious Community
5	<input type="radio"/>	Defence Establishment
6	<input type="radio"/>	Prison
7	<input type="radio"/>	Shelter or Refuge (including accommodation for homeless persons)
8	<input type="radio"/>	Hotel
9	<input type="radio"/>	Boarding House, Guest House or B&B
10	<input type="radio"/>	Tourist/Youth Hostel or Campsite
11	<input type="radio"/>	Civilian ship, boat or barge
12	<input type="radio"/>	Other (please write in detailed description)

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Verification

In advance of the census field operation all enumerators and their field managers were informed of the list of properties that fell into their specific area and given special instructions regarding the enumeration of these establishments. These instructions emphasised the importance of correctly identifying each establishment and their prioritisation during the collection phase, and the special treatment of families in these units.

Following the field operation and the return of all census forms to the processing centre in Swords, census staff contacted, by telephone, the proprietor or manager of properties on the list to confirm

Background notes (continued)

that on the night of Sunday April 10 2011 the accommodation in question provided shelter for persons who were homeless. For completeness, establishments in category 12 of question E1 and those who left the question blank, were also examined to determine if they should be included. In a very small number of cases (6) where there was a mix of both homeless and other persons in the accommodation it was determined whether the majority of the persons who were in the accommodation on Census Night were homeless.

In the case of properties identified by one of the 15 agencies, the agencies themselves were contacted to confirm that the property was used to accommodate homeless persons.

In cases where contact could not be made with someone in the property, the DRHE or the relevant local authority was contacted for verification.

The total number of properties included in the analysis in this report is 928. Of these 428 were identified by DECLG or the DRHE. A further 454 were identified by agencies involved in providing support to homeless persons. Finally, 46 were identified by CSO either by the string search of the GeoDirectory or as part of the census fieldwork.

Excluded properties

Twenty seven occupied properties which had been identified by DECLG or agencies did not contain a majority of homeless persons. This was established after contact with the manager of the property or with the relevant agencies. These properties were excluded from the analysis in this report. Examples of the types of properties excluded were nuns' and priests' accommodation and managers' and caretakers' accommodation.

Transitional and long term accommodation

In certain accommodation for the homeless, particularly that labelled as transitional or long-term, residents may have tenancy rights. The inclusion of persons in transitional and long-term accommodation as homeless is therefore subject to debate. For the purposes of this report every establishment was contacted and asked to confirm that they "provided accommodation for the homeless"; those that confirmed they did were included regardless of how it had been originally categorised.

Enumeration of persons sleeping rough

Dublin Area

The DRHE performed a count of persons sleeping rough in the Dublin area on behalf of the CSO on Census Night.

The methodology followed by the DRHE was based on 'discovery', that is, direct observation of the number of persons physically present and sleeping rough in Dublin on Census Night.

The count took place between 3.30 a.m and 6.00 a.m on the morning of Monday April 11 2011. To perform the count, teams of volunteers were recruited to work alongside experienced homeless sector workers. Each team was given a designated area to cover and was provided with a detailed map. Every street in Dublin city centre was walked. In more residential and suburban areas where there was evidence of persons sleeping rough, teams covered some ground in cars.

Each team carried two types of form, 'A' forms and 'B' forms. 'A' forms were used to record details of persons who were found 'bedded down', that is persons who were lying down in a sleeping bag or other bedding in the open air or in buildings or other places not designed for habitation. If the person was awake the teams explained their purpose and asked the person for the following basic information: name, age and nationality. The location and time of discovery were also recorded. The volunteers were instructed not to wake persons who were asleep but rather to note his/her gender

Background notes (continued)

and approximate age, along with the location and time of discovery. The 'B' forms were used to record the details of those who in all likelihood were sleeping rough but who were not yet bedded down, for example someone who was walking around, or to record other information such as bedding without anyone being there.

After the count took place, a meeting was held between DRHE, CSO and representatives from Dublin City Council and the voluntary sector where the total number of persons counted sleeping rough was agreed based upon the findings from the collated Forms 'A' and 'B': duplicates were removed, other irregularities were examined, and persons on the 'B' count were reviewed and a decision made as to whether to include these persons in the final count. This was done on the basis of whether that person was known to habitually sleep rough or whether he/she may have been enumerated elsewhere on Census Night, such as in Emergency accommodation.

The methodology followed provided a definitive minimum count of persons who were sleeping rough on Census Night in Dublin. It is accepted that there may have been additional persons hidden in inaccessible locations, such as private property, who could not be counted on the night. The total number of persons enumerated in Dublin was 59.

Once the final list was agreed, all details were transmitted to CSO where the details were transcribed onto official census forms. More details of the methodology used by the DRHE in performing rough sleeper counts can be found in the *Counted In 2008* publication on the website www.homelessagency.ie.

Outside Dublin

Enumeration of persons sleeping rough outside of Dublin was the responsibility of local census field staff. In advance of the commencement of the field operation, Census Regional Supervisors were instructed to make contact with local authority homeless forums and local service providers to inform them of the upcoming count. As part of this communication, the Regional Supervisors were instructed to query the possible location of persons sleeping rough and to convey this information to the relevant Census Field Supervisors. Field Supervisors were also instructed to make contact with local Gardaí to inquire as to whether there may be persons sleeping rough in local areas on Census Night and to provide this information to the Enumerator for the relevant Enumeration Area (EA).

Enumerators who discovered persons sleeping rough in their EA were required to complete a Household Form for that person and to indicate that they were sleeping rough. The total number of persons enumerated outside Dublin was 5.

Family units

Relationships between family members are not normally captured for persons in communal establishments as part of the Irish census. In order to record family details for related persons in homeless accommodation Household Forms were issued to family units staying in the establishment. A family is defined for census purposes as one or both parents with their children, married couples or partners living together.

Enumerating individuals

For individual persons staying alone in homeless accommodation, the following procedure was used:

- The manager of the communal establishment was instructed to complete a Listing Form by listing every person who passed Census Night in the establishment.
- A supply of Individual Forms was provided for the inhabitants and the manager was instructed to distribute the forms to persons spending the night in the establishment along with a privacy envelope.
- The manager collected the completed forms in the privacy envelopes the following morning.

Background notes (continued)

- The enumerators were instructed to ensure that a completed Individual Form was returned for each person on the Listing Form, or a completed Household Form for each family.

Presentation and analysis of the results

Data variables

The census form contains a total of 30 questions not all of which were deemed appropriate for analysis in this report. The variables chosen for analysis and presented in this publication were agreed following consultation with DECLG, DRHE and the Simon Communities of Ireland.

Marital status and principal economic status

As key census variables, both marital status and principal economic status are imputed in the Irish census for non-response, using distributions found in the general population. As the distributions for the general population differ from those for the homeless population no imputation was done on these variables for this sub-group and accordingly the results in this report on these variables include an element of non-response.

Geography

Regional Homelessness Action Plans were adopted in 2010 by the 34 City and County Councils under the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009.

The regions agree with Regional Authority areas with the exception of the Border region which is split into two – the North East and North West.

North East: Louth, Cavan, Monaghan

Dublin: Dublin city, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin

Mid East: Kildare, Meath, Wicklow

South East: Waterford city, Waterford county, Carlow, Kilkenny, South Tipperary, Wexford

South West: Cork city, Cork county, Kerry

Mid West: Limerick city, Limerick county, Clare, North Tipperary

Midland: Westmeath, Laois, Longford, Offaly

West: Galway city, Galway county, Mayo, Roscommon

North West: Sligo, Donegal, Leitrim

Background notes (continued)

ETHOS Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion

A European descriptive typology (ETHOS) has been developed as a research tool to provide a way of structuring research on homelessness so that valid comparisons can be made across European countries.

Only operational categories 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 detailed below within the 'Roofless' and 'Houseless' conceptual categories have been enumerated as part of the Census 2011 homeless count.

Conceptual category	Operational category	Living Situation
Roofless	1 People living rough	1.1 Public space or external space
	2 People in emergency accommodation	2.1 Night shelter
Houseless	3 People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1 Homeless hostel 3.2 Temporary accommodation 3.3 Transitional and supported accommodation
	4 People in Women's Shelters	4.1 Women's shelter accommodation
	5 People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1 Temporary accommodation and reception centres 5.2 Migrant workers accommodation
	6 People due to be released from institutions	6.1 Penal institutions 6.2 Medical institutions 6.3 Children's institutions and homes
	7 People receiving longer term support (due to homelessness)	7.1 Residential care for older homeless people 7.2 Supported accommodation for formerly homeless people
Insecure	8 People living in insecure accommodation	8.1 Temporarily with family/friends 8.2 No legal (sub) tenancy 8.3 Illegal occupation of land
	9 People living under threat of eviction	9.1 Legal orders enforced (rented) 9.2 Legal orders enforced (owned)
	10 People living under threat of violence	10.1 Police recorded incident

Background notes (continued)

Inadequate	11 People living in temporary/non-conventional structures	11.1 Mobile homes 11.2 Non-conventional building 11.3 Temporary structure
	12 People living in unfit housing	12.1 Occupied dwellings unfit for habitation
	13 People living in extreme overcrowding	13.1 Highest national norm of overcrowding