



**An Ghníomhaireacht
Tithíochta**
The Housing Agency

Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2022

Key findings

www.housingagency.ie

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Abbreviations and glossary

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HAP:	Housing Assistance Payment. This form of social housing support involves the payment by a local authority of rent for a dwelling to a landlord on behalf of a qualified household in accordance with Part 4 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2014.
HH:	Households.
LGMA:	Local Government Management Agency. The LGMA is a state agency under the aegis of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage established in 2012 to provide a range of services to the Local Government Sector.
Main need for support:	This is established with reference to Section 23 of the Social Housing Assessment Regulations 2011 (and subsequent amendments). Households may have specific accommodation requirements that are not captured under this heading.
Qualified for social housing support:	Households deemed as eligible for and in need of social housing support whose social housing need is not being met.
RAS:	Rental Accommodation Scheme. Originally a social housing support introduced to cater for the accommodation needs of persons who are in receipt of long-term rent supplement to bring them under the remit of the local authority. Under RAS, local authorities enter contracts with accommodation providers for specified time periods and/or tenancy terms.
RS:	Rent Supplement. A means-tested payment for certain people living in private rented accommodation who cannot provide for the cost of their accommodation from their own resources. In the past, you could apply for Rent Supplement if you were qualified for social housing support and were on the local authority's housing list. However, people in this situation now apply for the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)
SSHA:	Summary of Social Housing Assessments.
SHCEP:	Social Housing Current Expenditure Programme.
Specific accommodation requirements:	Refers to the classification of accommodation requirements as set out in the Social Housing Assessment Regulations 2011 (and subsequent amendments). Specific accommodation requirements are used to determine the form of social housing support appropriate for a qualified household.
Waiting list:	Being qualified for social housing support (see above) is commonly referred to as being on the waiting list. The terms are used interchangeably throughout the document.



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2022 brings together information provided by local authorities on households in their functional area that are qualified for social housing support but whose social housing need is not currently being met. It is a point-in-time assessment of the identified need for social housing support across the country.

Purpose of the Assessment: This is a statutory assessment to count the total number of households qualified for social housing support across the country on 1 November 2022,¹ in order to better inform policy and plan for the delivery of the right types of housing support.

'Net need' or the total number of households qualified: This is the total number of households qualifying for social housing support whose social housing need is not being met. All the figures in this report are based on net need. The methodology used to produce these figures is outlined on pages 12-14.

Criteria: Households must be qualified for social housing support. Households currently living in local authority rented or Approved Housing Body (AHB) accommodation, or accommodation provided under the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or the Social Housing Capital Expenditure Programme (SHCEP) or any household on a transfer list, are not included in the total number.

Net Need Figures



¹ While the SSHA had been conducted in June each year, given the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on local authorities and nature of the work involved in conducting the SSHA, the exercise for 2020 was deferred to November to allow local authorities to continue to focus their resources on immediate priorities. It has continued to be conducted in November since then.



Key findings 2022

Key findings 2022

- In total, 57,842 households were assessed as qualified for housing support as of 1 November 2022.
- The number of households qualified for social housing support decreased by 1,405 (2.4%) since the previous assessment on 17 November 2021 and by 33,758 households (36.8%) compared to the first annual assessment conducted in September 2016. A total of 13 of the 31 local authorities recorded a decrease in numbers in 2022.
- The four Dublin Authorities (Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin) account for a marginally lower proportion of the national total social housing need at 42.6% compared to 43.5% in 2021.
- One-adult households remain the majority household grouping on the waiting list and grew proportionately from 54.9% of the total in 2021 to 56.0% in 2022.
- One parent family households continue to be the second highest household grouping, increasing marginally from a proportion of 23.0% to 23.5% of all households qualified for social housing between 2021 and 2022.
- The number and proportion of households whose basis of need for social housing is the requirement for separate accommodation decreased from 20.1% to 18.3% while those whose need was due to homelessness increased from 10.7% to 11.6% between 2021 and 2022.
- The Private Rented Sector (with and without RS) remains the largest tenure type for households on the waiting list. However, this has been falling steadily since 2016 (from 67.4% to 39.7% in 2022).
- A similar proportion of households are living with parents, relatives and friends at 37.0%, up from 36.4% in the last assessment.
- For the first time, the SSHA can now report on the number of households living in Direct Provision. In 2022 there were 572 households recorded in this current accommodation type.
- A Traveller Identifier² was also introduced in 2022, with 124 households identified as Irish Travellers. It is expected to take at least two years for all new and revised applications to respond to this new question.
- There were less households on the waiting list for a period of more than 7 years, with proportions declining from 27.3% in 2021 to 22.3% in 2022. Conversely, more households were on the list for less than 2 years with these proportions increasing from 33.9% in 2021 to 38.6% in 2022.
- The proportion of households with a main applicant over 60 years of age has been growing year on year and now makes up 11.9% of total households, this a 4.7 percentage point increase on the proportion in this age range in 2016 (7.2%).
- The employment status of most qualified applicants remains unemployed; however, this continues to fall (from 53.2% in 2021 to 51.5% in 2022) and the largest proportion of households continue to have an income source from social welfare only, although this is also falling (from 58.2% in 2021 to 56.0% in 2022).

² This comes from a new question on the social housing application form that asks applicants if they identify as Irish Travellers. Data from this question will allow the specific accommodation requirements of applicants, who chose to identify as Travellers, to be recorded vis-a-vis Traveller specific accommodation, mainstream social housing or any other social housing option, and will allow progress in meeting their housing needs to be monitored effectively.



Introduction

Introduction

What is the SSHA?

The purpose of the Summary of Social Housing Assessments (SSHA) is to capture the total number of households qualified for social housing support across the country whose social housing need is not being met, in order to better understand the level of need for such support. It is a snapshot at a point in time of the housing lists of 31 local authorities. This year's count was carried out on 1 November 2022.

The format of this report provides a breakdown of the national social housing need by various categories, such as:

- Age Profile and Employment Status of the primary applicant
- Source of Household Income
- Basis of Need for Social Housing Support
- Specific Accommodation Requirements

A breakdown of all the main tables by local authority area is available in Appendix One. All data from the Local and National Figures, and Household Profile tables published here, along with those of previous assessments are available for download from the Data Hub on the Housing Agency's website, see (<https://www.housingagency.ie/data-hub/households-qualified-social-housing-support>). Previously published full reports are available from the Publication Section of this website, see (<https://www.housingagency.ie/publications>).

Need for social housing support

Sections of this report break down the identified net need for social housing supports with reference to each qualified household's main need for support (often referred to as the 'basis of need'). When determining the main need for support, local authorities must consider the household's current accommodation and the household's circumstances at the time of applying. Regulation 23 of the Social Housing Assessment Regulations 2011 (and subsequent amendments) details the types of needs that must be considered when making a determination on a household's main requirement for support. For example, under Regulation 23, local authorities must determine if the household applying for support requires a rent supplement payment or is living in overcrowded or unfit accommodation. In addition, the regulations require local authorities to determine if a member of the household is homeless,

living in an institution, emergency accommodation or hostel. This category of need, and the method used to collect the data, differs from other counts of homelessness. The SSHA is administrative data that gives a point-in-time snapshot of those households recorded on local authority housing lists that are qualified for social housing support. Within this dataset, the number of households recorded as homeless will differ from homelessness figures published elsewhere.³

Who is reported on?

The reported data refers only to households who have been deemed qualified for social housing support. This means that households who are already living in local authority or Approved Housing Body (AHB) accommodation, or accommodation provided under the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or the Social Housing Capital Expenditure Programme (SHCEP), are not included in this report as households in these categories of social housing support are deemed to have had their housing need met.

Why produce the report?

The SSHA provides an up-to-date picture of the level of need for social housing support and the types of supports that are required. The 2022 Summary is the continuation of a process of annual assessments of identified national housing need that commenced with the 2016 Summary. The results of the SSHA provide planners and policymakers with information to allow for the delivery of the right types of housing supports in the right locations to the people who need it most. The data contained in the SSHA is also an important reference point for assessing progress towards the realisation of objectives set out in 'Housing for All,' the Government's housing policy to 2030.

³ For example, at a similar point in time, homelessness data that are published by DHLGH on a monthly basis show figures different to those in the SSHA count (see [Homelessness Reports - November 2022](#)). Reasons for differences between the datasets include definitional differences (the SSHA includes rough sleepers and homeless applicants not currently living in emergency accommodation while the DHLGH data includes those who have never engaged with a local authority in relation to social housing support), timing differences (the SSHA count is based on a single annual point in time while the DHLGH count is carried out over a full week), measurement level differences (the SSHA counts households while the DHLGH counts single adults), and data entry and IT systems anomalies. Homelessness figures reported in different data fields within the SSHA also vary (see Tables 2.5, 2.6, 2.7). This is due to differing data collection requirements for example, a household living in emergency accommodation may have a main need for social housing due to disability and may have Traveller specific accommodation requirements.



Background and methodology

Background and methodology

The SSHA is carried out annually by local authorities under Section 21 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 and the Social Housing Assessment (Summary) Regulations 2016 (and subsequent amendments).⁴ To qualify for social housing support, households must be both eligible for and in need of social housing support.

The key figure reported in the SSHA is referred to as 'net need'. Net need is the total number of households qualified for social housing support whose need for support is not being met. This total excludes the following households:

- i. Duplicate applications – A standardised procedure for social housing assessments was introduced in 2011, which restricted households from applying to more than one local authority. Prior to this, households could apply for social housing support to multiple authorities. Where a household has applied to more than one authority for social housing support, only their first application was included in the count. In this Assessment, 570 duplicate applications were identified, representing a decrease of 91 duplicate applications compared to 661 identified in the 2021 Assessment.
- ii. Those in receipt of social housing support – for example, households currently living in local authority rented or AHB accommodation, or accommodation provided under HAP, RAS or SHCEP.
- iii. Households on a transfer list—any household that has applied for a transfer from an existing form of social housing support, including HAP.

Information on the profile of households qualified for social housing support is also collected as part of this process. This information informs social housing policy and enhances the capacity of local authorities to plan to provide the right types of housing support. Housing for All commits to delivering approximately 10,000 social homes each year over the period 2022-2030, including 9,500 new-build social homes, delivered by local authorities and AHBs, on average over the next five years to 2026. The SSHA helps to ensure the social housing supports delivered match more closely the profile of those in need.

The process used to carry out the SSHA is outlined below. The purpose of this process is to ensure that the net need for social housing support on the count date is recorded as accurately as possible.

Local authorities were given detailed guidance in relation to the process to be carried out. Households entered on the waiting list or reviewed after 3 September 2021⁵ could be included in the return without a need to update the existing record, unless the local authority was aware of a particular reason to update the file. All other qualified households (all households other than those entered on the list or assessed since 3 September 2021) were written to and requested to update their details, including the following information:

- i. Confirmation that they were still seeking social housing support.
- ii. Updated information (including verification documentation, as required) to ensure that they qualify or continue to qualify in accordance with the Social Housing Assessment Regulations.
- iii. Any new household members.
- iv. Any changes in circumstances of the household – a recent change in marital status, for instance.
- v. Any change to employment status.
- vi. Income verification for all households.
- vii. Details of rent or mortgage supplement, if in receipt of this form of State support.

In addition, any household on the system not yet fully assessed was required to have its details updated to finalise a decision on its application.

Typically, households received a letter that outlined the need to engage with the local authority regarding their application for housing support and a form asking them for relevant information. Follow-up letters were issued to non-respondents. In some areas, authorities also texted, emailed or telephoned applicants, and raised general awareness of the process by placing advertisements in local newspapers and in other public offices. The guidelines underpinning the SSHA allow an application to be closed if several attempts to contact a household are made and there is no response. However, authorities were given discretion to reactivate an application where, within a reasonable time frame, a household that was removed from the list due to a failure to engage with

⁴ The SSHA was previously carried out every three years but since 2016 has become an annual process.

⁵ This is the date of the Departmental Circular issued to local authorities notifying them of the requirement to prepare a summary, in the prescribed form, of the social housing assessments carried out in their administrative area.

the process, subsequently provided information that demonstrated it remained qualified for social housing support.

The data returned from applicants was verified and the waiting list updated based on the replies. Those assessed as not meeting the eligibility criteria for social housing were removed from the waiting list.

The data was returned to the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA), where further data checks were carried out and duplicate applications removed (see below for details). The data was then passed to the Housing Agency for analysis and reporting.

The summary data provided by local authorities is of all qualified households on 1 November 2022. The methodology underpinning SSHA 2022 is similar to the process carried out for the last Summary, which took place in November 2021. The results from the two counts are comparable. While the 2016 count occurred in September, subsequent assessments took place in June in order to provide consistency. The 2020 count took place in November due to the disruption to normal work schedules caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The figure below provides a summary of the various parties involved in the SSHA and some of the key actions carried out by them;

Organisations Involved in the Summary of Social Housing Assessments

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

- Refining methodology
- Liaising with LGMA
- Issuing Circular and Regulations
- Publish summary report

Housing Agency

- Refining methodology
- Liaising with LGMA
- Drafting guidance and templates for local authorities
- Compiling Q&As
- Providing ongoing support to local authorities
- Analysing data from all local authorities
- Preparing the final summary report and submitting to the Department
- Liaising with iHouse and non-iHouse sites

Local Government Management Agency

- Preparing data specification document for local authorities
- Working on data warehouse and testing
- Providing support to local authorities in relation to iHouse and e-returns systems
- Providing compiled data to the Housing Agency for analysis

Local Authorities

- Organising files for review
- Contacting applicants
- Processing updated information as received from applicants
- Liaising with representatives and advocacy groups
- Preparing submission of data via LG-returns
- Complete Summary Form and return to Department

Summary of Social Housing Assessments Process Map

1

Identify Households to be Contacted and Update Data

The starting point is to identify and contact those households qualified for Social Housing Support that have not been reviewed since 3 September 2021. These files are reviewed based on data held in the housing I.T. systems in all Local Authorities across the country and updated where necessary.



2

Submit updated data

Once households have been contacted, new data recorded and reviewed, all data on all qualified households is securely fed into a central point via a report to LG-returns, by the deadline of 29 November 2022. Applications for households deemed to no longer qualify for support are closed.



3

Data Processing

The data is processed through a central system to identify the national net need dataset. The net need figure is determined by removing duplicates, those households appearing on multiple lists in different authorities, and households already in receipt of social housing support.



4

Data Analysis & Reporting

The data collected for all households is analysed and a national report is produced, the Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2022. The report provides an overall figure for net need and an analysis of the profile of households on the waiting lists across the country.





National and local figures

National and local figures

The SSHA 2022 is the 7th annual assessment, following on from the assessments of need conducted in September 2016, June 2017, June 2018, June 2019, November 2020 and November 2021.

Timely data on the requirement for social housing that is grounded in the application of clear guidelines provides a more precise snapshot of the scale of need and the types of supports required.

The results of this year's assessment are comparable to data derived from assessments conducted in 2013, and each year from 2016 to 2021, as these exercises were guided by a common legislative framework.

In total, 57,842 households were assessed as qualified for housing support as of 1 November 2022. The number of households on the waiting list decreased by 1,405 households (2.4%) compared to the assessment conducted in November 2021. Table 1.1 presents the number of households deemed qualified for social housing support by local authority area.

Of the 31 local authorities, Dublin City has by far the greatest identified need for social housing support, with 11,793 households on the waiting list, representing just over a fifth (20.4%) of all households qualified for housing support. The four Dublin local authorities combined (Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin) have 24,630 households on their waiting lists, a decrease of 1,167 households (4.5%) compared to November 2021. Together, the four Dublin authorities account for 42.6% of the national total.

The Mid-East (Louth, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow) had 7,878 households or 13.6% of the national figure, identified as being qualified for social housing support. This figure was down by 0.9% (75 households) on the 2021 assessment.

Across the two Cork Authorities (Cork City and Cork County) there were a total of 6,204 households on the waiting list, which represents 10.7% of the national total. Compared to the previous assessment in 2021, this represents a decrease of 534 households (8.6%) mainly driven by a 615 household decrease in Cork City (the count in Cork County rose by 81 households.)

Across the two Galway Authorities (Galway City and Galway County) there are a total of 2,692 households



57,842 households were assessed as qualified for social housing support as of 1 November 2022. The number of households qualified for support decreased by 1,405 (2.4%) compared to the assessment carried out in 2021.

on the waiting list, a decrease of 212 households (7.3%) since November 2021. Overall, Galway accounts for 4.7% of the national total.

Limerick City and County Council reported 1,963 households deemed qualified for social housing support, which represents 3.4% of the national total and a 0.7% fall on their 2021 figure.

As of the November 2022 count date, a large number of local authorities (13 out of 31) reported a decrease in the number of households on their respective waiting lists compared to the results of the previous assessment. Table 1.2 shows the ranking of local authorities according to the percentage change in the number of households qualified for support since the November 2021 count date.

The largest decreases compared to results reported in 2021 were recorded in Monaghan and Galway Counties with drops of 21.9% and 20.9% respectively in the number of households on the social housing waiting list.

Conversely, increases of 19.0% and 20.9% in the number of households qualified for social housing support were recorded in Laois and Sligo County Councils respectively (see Table 1.2).

⁶ As a result of boundary changes on 21 May 2019, a significant number of applicants who had previously been on the County Council's social housing waiting list were transferred to the expanded City Council's waiting list. Consequently, the figures for each authority, while comparable with 2019, 2020 and 2021 figures, are not directly comparable with previous figures, although aggregate figures remain directly comparable across all years.

Table 1.1 Number of Households Qualified for Social Housing Support by Local Authority

Local Authority	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Dublin City Council	12,709	21.5%	11,793	20.4%	-916	-7.2%
Fingal County Council	5,589	9.4%	5,789	10.0%	200	3.6%
South Dublin County Council	5,062	8.5%	4,894	8.5%	-168	-3.3%
Cork City Council	4,501	7.6%	3,886	6.7%	-615	-13.7%
Kildare County Council	2,937	5.0%	3,008	5.2%	71	2.4%
Cork County Council	2,237	3.8%	2,318	4.0%	81	3.6%
Kerry County Council	2,141	3.6%	2,305	4.0%	164	7.7%
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	2,437	4.1%	2,154	3.7%	-283	-11.6%
Limerick City and County Council	1,949	3.3%	1,963	3.4%	14	0.7%
Wicklow County Council	2,128	3.6%	1,909	3.3%	-219	-10.3%
Meath County Council	1,589	2.7%	1,716	3.0%	127	8.0%
Galway City Council	1,263	2.1%	1,394	2.4%	131	10.4%
Wexford County Council	1,416	2.4%	1,348	2.3%	-68	-4.8%
Waterford City and County Council	1,229	2.1%	1,340	2.3%	111	9.0%
Galway County Council	1,641	2.8%	1,298	2.2%	-343	-20.9%
Louth County Council	1,299	2.2%	1,245	2.2%	-54	-4.2%
Clare County Council	1,100	1.9%	1,185	2.0%	85	7.7%
Tipperary County Council	1,121	1.9%	1,090	1.9%	-31	-2.8%
Westmeath County Council	919	1.6%	1,028	1.8%	109	11.9%
Donegal County Council	856	1.4%	908	1.6%	52	6.1%
Mayo County Council	907	1.5%	836	1.4%	-71	-7.8%
Laois County Council	590	1.0%	702	1.2%	112	19.0%
Kilkenny County Council	656	1.1%	681	1.2%	25	3.8%
Sligo County Council	517	0.9%	625	1.1%	108	20.9%
Carlow County Council	457	0.8%	486	0.8%	29	6.3%
Cavan County Council	414	0.7%	460	0.8%	46	11.1%
Offaly County Council	472	0.8%	442	0.8%	-30	-6.4%
Monaghan County Council	392	0.7%	306	0.5%	-86	-21.9%
Longford County Council	301	0.5%	272	0.5%	-29	-9.6%
Roscommon County Council	241	0.4%	270	0.5%	29	12.0%
Leitrim County Council	177	0.3%	191	0.3%	14	7.9%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%



Table 1.2 Number of Households Qualified for Social Housing Support by Local Authority, Ordered by Percentage Change Since the 2021 SSHA

Local Authority	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Monaghan County Council	392	0.7%	306	0.5%	-86	-21.9%
Galway County Council	1,641	2.8%	1,298	2.2%	-343	-20.9%
Cork City Council	4,501	7.6%	3,886	6.7%	-615	-13.7%
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	2,437	4.1%	2,154	3.7%	-283	-11.6%
Wicklow County Council	2,128	3.6%	1,909	3.3%	-219	-10.3%
Longford County Council	301	0.5%	272	0.5%	-29	-9.6%
Mayo County Council	907	1.5%	836	1.4%	-71	-7.8%
Dublin City Council	12,709	21.5%	11,793	20.4%	-916	-7.2%
Offaly County Council	472	0.8%	442	0.8%	-30	-6.4%
Wexford County Council	1,416	2.4%	1,348	2.3%	-68	-4.8%
Louth County Council	1,299	2.2%	1,245	2.2%	-54	-4.2%
South Dublin County Council	5,062	8.5%	4,894	8.5%	-168	-3.3%
Tipperary County Council	1,121	1.9%	1,090	1.9%	-31	-2.8%
Limerick City and County Council	1,949	3.3%	1,963	3.4%	14	0.7%
Kildare County Council	2,937	5.0%	3,008	5.2%	71	2.4%
Cork County Council	2,237	3.8%	2,318	4.0%	81	3.6%
Fingal County Council	5,589	9.4%	5,789	10.0%	200	3.6%
Kilkenny County Council	656	1.1%	681	1.2%	25	3.8%
Donegal County Council	856	1.4%	908	1.6%	52	6.1%
Carlow County Council	457	0.8%	486	0.8%	29	6.3%
Clare County Council	1,100	1.9%	1,185	2.0%	85	7.7%
Kerry County Council	2,141	3.6%	2,305	4.0%	164	7.7%
Leitrim County Council	177	0.3%	191	0.3%	14	7.9%
Meath County Council	1,589	2.7%	1,716	3.0%	127	8.0%
Waterford City and County Council	1,229	2.1%	1,340	2.3%	111	9.0%
Galway City Council	1,263	2.1%	1,394	2.4%	131	10.4%
Cavan County Council	414	0.7%	460	0.8%	46	11.1%
Westmeath County Council	919	1.6%	1,028	1.8%	109	11.9%
Roscommon County Council	241	0.4%	270	0.5%	29	12.0%
Laois County Council	590	1.0%	702	1.2%	112	19.0%
Sligo County Council	517	0.9%	625	1.1%	108	20.9%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%



Household profile

Household profile

Data collected in the Summary of Social Housing Assessments allows households on the list to be profiled by characteristics such as age, employment status and nationality of the main applicant, and income source, current tenure and composition of the household. This section presents a summary of these household profiles.

The tables that follow in this section present a summary of the number and proportion of households in each profile category. The percentage change column shows the rate of change relative to the previous year however, the amount of change between the two years should be measured by percent difference which allows for any change in the total number of households between years, for example there is an overall reduction in total households since the previous assessment. For this reason, the text in the Household Profile section refers to percentage point difference when interpreting change between years.

Main applicant age

The largest proportion of households in need of social housing support in 2022 are aged between 30 and 39 years (28.5%), as shown in Table 2.1 (page 26). The count of households with a main applicant in the two older age bands, those aged between 60 and 69 years along with those aged 70 years or more, both increased since the last assessment (from 6,787 to 6,901 households in total). The proportion of those in the over 60 years age group has been growing year on year and now makes up 11.9% of total households, this a 4.7 percentage point increase on the proportion in this age range in 2016 (7.2%). The proportion of main applicants aged under 25 years also increased from 8.9% to 9.2% between 2021 and 2022.

Employment status and household income source

The proportion of main applicants whose employment status is 'unemployed and in receipt of social welfare' has been declining year-on-year from 59.8% in 2016, however the majority of main applicants remain in this category. In 2022, 29,781 households or just over half (51.5%) fell into this category, which is a decrease of 1.7 percentage points compared to 2021 (53.2%), as shown in Table 2.2.

Compared with 2021 there were an additional 379 households with a main applicant in employment, representing a proportionate increase of 1.3 percentage points from 28.5% in 2021 to 29.8% in 2022. This



The majority of households qualified for social housing support in November 2022 continue to be one-adult households while more than one-fifth have been on the list for less than a year.

pattern is reflected in Table 2.3, which shows that the proportion of main applicants whose income source comes from 'employment only' increased from 19.8% in 2021 to 20.2% in 2022, while the proportion of those whose income source was 'social welfare only' decreased by 2.2 percentage points from 58.2% to 56.0% between the two count dates.

The number of households where the main applicant's employment status is retired increased marginally from 3.5% in 2021 to 3.7% in 2022. This is in line with the growing proportion of those in the older age brackets on the housing list. The figure for main applicants whose employment status is defined as 'one parent family support only', dropped by 348 households or 0.5 percentage points compared to last year's assessment to a total of 2,424 households or 4.2% of the list in 2022.

Household composition

The number of one parent households on the housing list can be drawn from households comprising one adult with children in Table 2.4.⁷ This table shows only a small change in the number of one adult with 1-2

⁷ For a more accurate description of the number of persons captured in each household type, the 'Household Composition' category was replaced in the 2019 report by 'Household Size'.

children and one adult with 3 or more children between the two years, which together fell by 79 households to 13,579. However, the proportion of households that this represents increased marginally from 23.0% to 23.5%.

Table 2.4 shows that despite a fall in the absolute number of 1 adult only households (from 32,551 to 32,383 households), when the fall in overall numbers on the list is accounted for, there is a slight increase in the proportion of these households (from 54.9% to 56.0%). The proportion of 1 adult only households has increased each year since 2016 when it stood at 41.6% of the overall list, denoting a total 14.4 percentage point increase to date since that first annual assessment in 2016. When combined, smaller sized households including 1 adult, couple only and 1 adult or a couple with 1-2 children, now account for 87.3% of all households currently on the waiting list, a slight increase on the proportion of these households combined in 2021 (86.7%).

Basis of need and accommodation requirements

Guidance issued to local authorities in 2022, clarified that households who qualified for social housing due to a financial difficulty in meeting their accommodation costs could be recorded along with households that are currently in receipt of Rent Supplement payments. Local authorities were advised not to record households with a financial need for social housing in the 'Unsuitable accommodation – particular household circumstances' category as had become practice in previous years.

Correspondingly, the Basis of Need category 'Dependent on Rent Supplement' was replaced with 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' this year. This more clearly reflects the two types of households contained here – households that are currently private renting and in receipt of Rent Supplement and households that may require financial assistance such as HAP to provide for their housing need.

In 2022, an additional 794 households were recorded as having 'Unsuitable accommodation – particular household circumstances' as their basis of need for social housing, bringing the total to 19,100 households (see Table 2.5). This category now represents 33.0% of the total list which is an increase of just over 2 percentage points on last year's proportion (30.9%).

The number categorised as 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' decreased by 1,020 households since the count in 2021 with a corresponding drop in proportions from 19.8% in 2021 to 18.6% in 2022. It will likely take a couple of years before all new and reassessed applications with a financial basis of need are correctly categorised as 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' rather than 'Unsuitable accommodation – particular household circumstances'.

The number of households with a requirement for separate accommodation as their basis of need decreased between 2021 and 2022 from 11,890 to 10,557 or from 20.1% to 18.3%.

The next largest category of need for social housing support is 'Homeless, institution, emergency accommodation or hostel' which increased by 367 to 6,700 households between the 2021 and 2022 assessment and now represents 11.6% of all households on the list. And although the number whose need for social housing is due to being 'Overcrowded' fell by 9 households, the proportion increased slightly from 5.8% to 6.0% of all households on the housing list.

There was a small increase in the proportion of households whose basis of need for housing was a mental health disability (from 2.5% to 2.8%) or a physical disability (from 2.4% to 2.5%) between the two years and a slight decrease in households assessed as having basis of need due to an intellectual disability (from 2.8% to 2.5%).

As in other years, the majority of households on the waiting list do not have any specific accommodation requirement⁸ (44,723), although the proportion of households without a specific requirement continues to decrease from 78.1% in 2021 to 77.3% in 2022 (see Table 2.6).

Since the previous assessment in 2021, the number of households with a specific requirement because a 'household member(s) is homeless' increased by 283 to a total of 6,608 households bringing the proportion in this category to 11.4% in 2022 compared to 10.7% in 2021. The number and proportion of households with an accommodation requirement due a disability or to older age has remained relatively steady between the two years, with 6.6% and 3.1% of households recorded in these categories respectively.

⁸ This refers to the classification of accommodation requirements as set out in the Social Housing Assessment Regulations 2011 and is used to determine the form of social housing support appropriate for qualified households.



Introduction of a Traveller Identifier

Sections 6 and 7 of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act, 1988 require housing authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Travellers normally resident in their administrative areas. Without a formal Traveller identifier in previous assessments, the number of Traveller households in each local authority area was drawn by proxy from the Specific Accommodation Requirements table using the figure for 'Household member is a Traveller'. However, some households were recorded as having a Traveller specific accommodation requirement in cases where they had not requested Traveller specific housing (Traveller Group Housing, Halting Site or Bay in a Caravan Park), leading to an overestimation of the number of Traveller specific housing units required. In 2022, 900 households were recorded as requiring specific accommodation because a 'household member(s) is a Traveller', however this is likely to be a proxy count of the overall number of Traveller households known to local authorities rather than the number who require Traveller specific accommodation.

Arising from recommendations in the Traveller Expert Review Group Report 2019, a new Traveller identifier question was added to the social housing support application form (part 8) in March 2022. This allows the specific accommodation requirements of applicants, who chose to identify as Travellers, to be recorded vis-a-vis requiring Traveller specific accommodation, mainstream social housing or any other social housing option, and will allow progress in meeting their housing needs to be monitored effectively.

To date, the new Traveller identifier question has allowed 124 households to identify as Travellers (See Table 2.6a). A total of 28 households responded 'Prefer not to say' and the remaining 57,690 responses are recorded as 'No'. However, this includes those households that indicated 'No' on the application / review form as well as any null responses for those that have not yet responded to this question or that have not yet been reviewed⁹. As this is a new question since March 2022, it may take at least two years to begin accurately estimating the number of Traveller households on housing waiting lists, as local authorities carry out a count each year but are not required to review households already reviewed in the previous year.

The preferred housing option for households that identified as Travellers in 2022 are reported separately

in Table 2.6b. This shows that 96 (77.4%) of the 124 households that identified as Travellers require mainstream local authority or AHB housing. An additional four Traveller households or 3.2% are recorded as preferring halting site accommodation or a caravan bay, while the same number have requested Traveller group housing and private rented accommodation. The remaining 16 (12.9%) did not specify any particular housing option.



Several new fields have been added to the SSHA, including a Traveller Identifier and a count of those living in Direct Provision.

New wheelchair liveable housing option

Another housing option,¹⁰ 'Wheelchair liveable' was introduced to a revised version of the social housing application form in 2021. This addition is intended to help local authorities to identify and prepare dwellings for social housing applicants who require housing specifically catered to their needs. There were no households with this particular requirement recorded in the 2022 assessment. However, as with the Traveller identifier, it is likely to take time for these households to emerge in new and revised applications.

Current tenure

Most of the households qualified for social housing support continue to reside in the private rented sector (see Table 2.7). However, the figure for 2022 (22,990) is 2,447 households less than last year and, as a proportion of the total list, represents a fall from over two thirds of all households in 2016 (67.4%) to 39.7% in 2022. The next largest tenure grouping are those living with

⁹ These figures will be disaggregated in the next assessment so that the number of households who respond 'No' can be reported separately.

¹⁰ Categories in the Specific Accommodation Requirements field are prescribed in the 2011 social housing assessment regulations while data on housing options are routed from part 8 of the social housing application form.

parents, relatives and friends which together include 21,413 households or 37.0% of all households on the list.

The tenure group with the largest increase between 2021 and 2022 in the absolute number and proportion of households is those in emergency accommodation or no accommodation (or those rough sleeping). This tenure increased by 664 households to 6,704 or by 1.4 percentage points from 10.2% to 11.6%. These trends in tenure are possibly related to a lack of affordable housing in the private rented sector.

New direct provision accommodation type

Also in 2021, 'Direct provision centre' was added to the social housing application form as a new category of current accommodation type.¹¹ This will provide local authorities with a more accurate representation of the number of households in direct provision, which for 2022 was 572.

Length of time on the housing list

In 2022, there were 3,275 less households on the list for 'more than 7 years', which represents a fall of 5 percentage points from 27.3% in 2021 to 22.3% in 2022 (see Table 2.8). This corresponds with an increase in those on the list for 'less than 6 months' (from 8.7% to 12.5%) between the two count years. The proportion of those on the housing list for 6-12 months and for 1-2 years also increased slightly meaning that overall, 4.7% more households were on the list for less than 2 years at the time of the 2022 count compared to 2021.¹² This could be related to households leaving the list more quickly for example, due a shorter waiting time for those who enter the list in order to access HAP housing.¹³ It may also be related to a higher number of households joining the list in the period between the previous and current count date. Households which enter the list at a point in time following the previous count date and are removed from the list before the next annual assessment, either because they have been allocated social housing or for some other reason, will not be included in the current count.

Main applicant nationality

Although there was a fall of 1,599 households since 2021, the majority of main applicants qualified for social housing continue to be Irish citizens (77.3%) (see Table 2.9). A total of 8,605 or 14.9% of applicants are nationals of other countries from within the EEA. This year saw an increase of 403 households with main applicants from non-EEA countries bringing the total to 4,210 or 6.4% of total households.

The basis of stay for the majority of households with non-EEA citizenship continues to be 'permission to remain in the State' despite this proportion dropping from 81.1% to 74.7%. This corresponds with a 6 percentage point increase in non-EEA citizens whose basis of stay is 'refugee' and a 0.3 percentage point increase among non-EEA households with Subsidiary protection status.¹⁴

In 2021, following the UK's withdrawal from the EU on 31 January 2020, a 'UK citizen' category was added to the nationality details on the social housing support application form. In 2022, 320 households were recorded as having UK citizenship.¹⁵

¹¹ This field is separate from the 'Current Tenure' field as it is routed from a different question on the social housing application form.

¹² Care is required in interpreting change between years in counts and proportions across these shorter time bands because the assessment dates have differed in some years (see footnote 1 on page 6).

¹³ Because each assessment is a point in time count, assumptions cannot be made about how long any household may eventually remain on the list.

¹⁴ These proportions are based on relatively small numbers as they relate only to the non-EEA household grouping so care should be taken in their interpretation.

¹⁵ This group were recorded with non-EEA citizens in the 2021 SSHA annual report and as EEA citizens in previous years.

Figure 2.1: Age Profile of Households (Main Applicant)

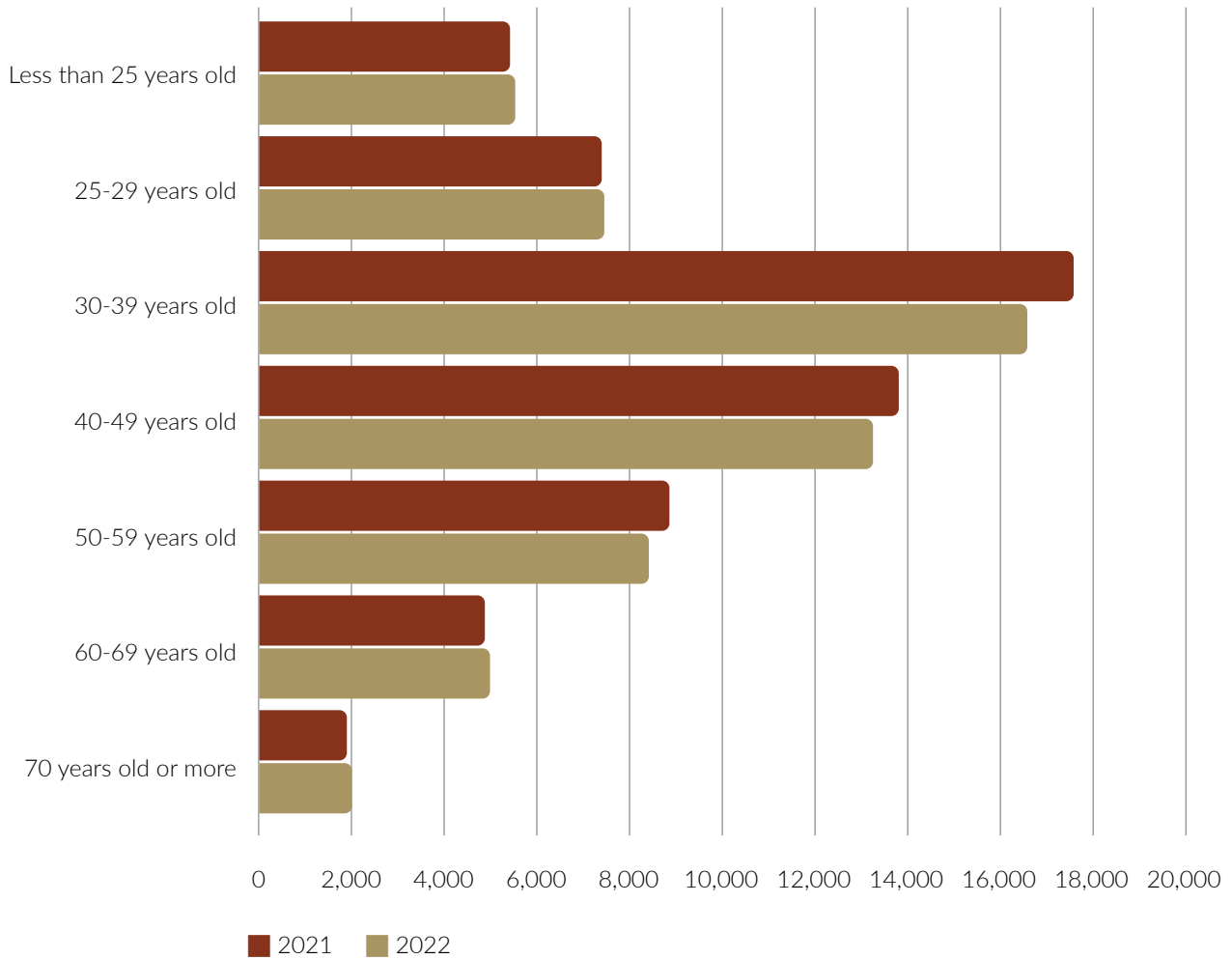
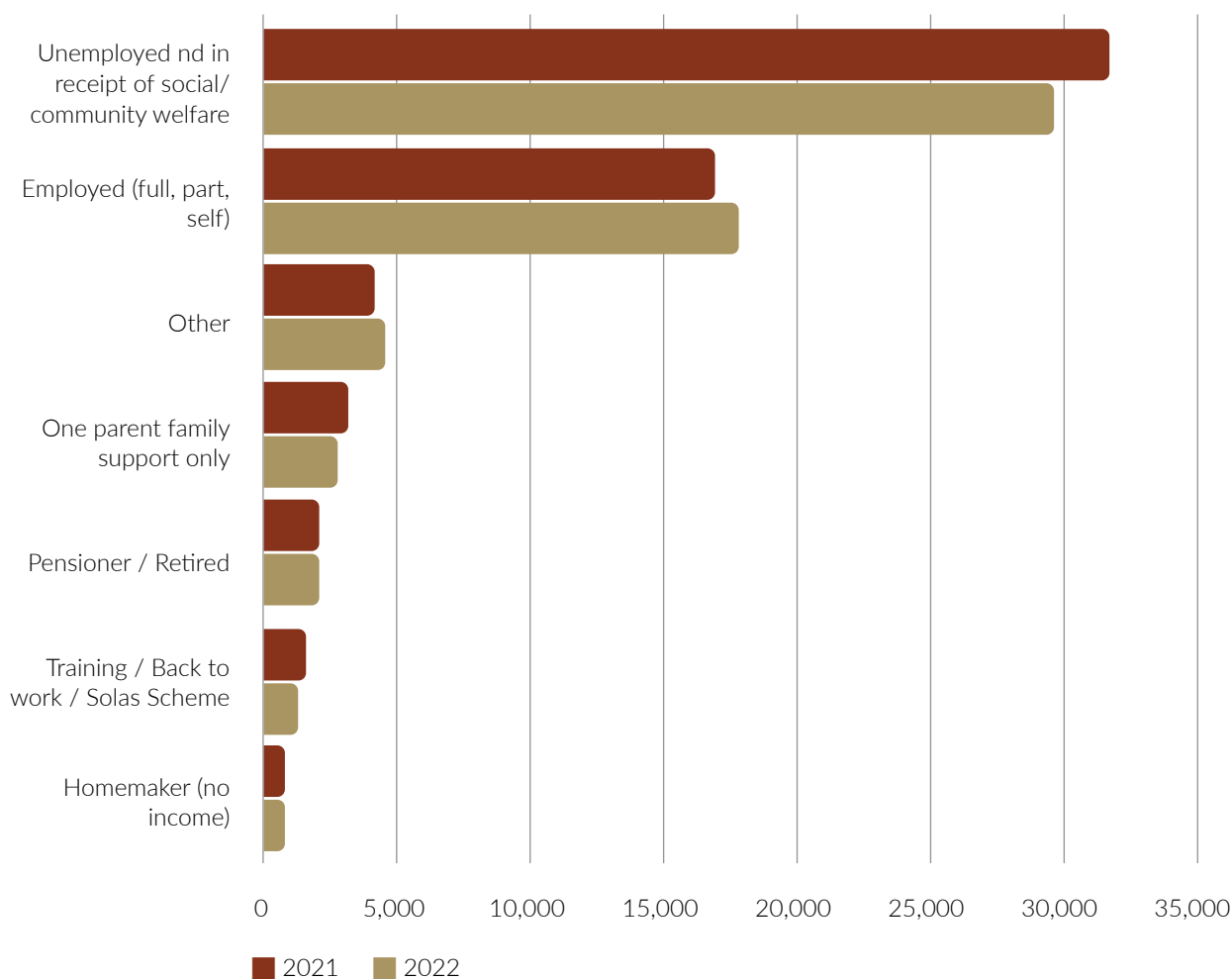


Table 2.1: Age Profile of Households (Main Applicant)

Age Group	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Less than 25 years old	5,302	8.9%	5,335	9.2%	33	0.6%
25-29 years old	7,204	12.2%	7,332	12.7%	128	1.8%
30-39 years old	17,226	29.1%	16,492	28.5%	-734	-4.3%
40-49 years old	13,761	23.2%	13,213	22.8%	-548	-4.0%
50-59 years old	8,967	15.1%	8,569	14.8%	-398	-4.4%
60-69 years old	4,862	8.2%	4,878	8.4%	16	0.3%
70 years old or more	1,925	3.2%	2,023	3.5%	98	5.1%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

Figure 2.2: Employment Status (Main Applicant)**Table 2.2:** Employment Status (Main Applicant)

Employment Status	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Unemployed and in receipt of social/community welfare benefit	31,541	53.2%	29,781	51.5%	-1,760	-5.6%
Employed (full, part, self)	16,868	28.5%	17,247	29.8%	379	2.2%
Other	3,657	6.2%	4,138	7.2%	481	13.2%
One parent family support only	2,772	4.7%	2,424	4.2%	-348	-12.6%
Pensioner / Retired	2,077	3.5%	2,137	3.7%	60	2.9%
Training / Back to work / Solas scheme	1,365	2.3%	1,143	2.0%	-222	-16.3%
Homemaker (no income)	967	1.6%	972	1.7%	5	0.5%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

Figure 2.3: Sources of Household Income

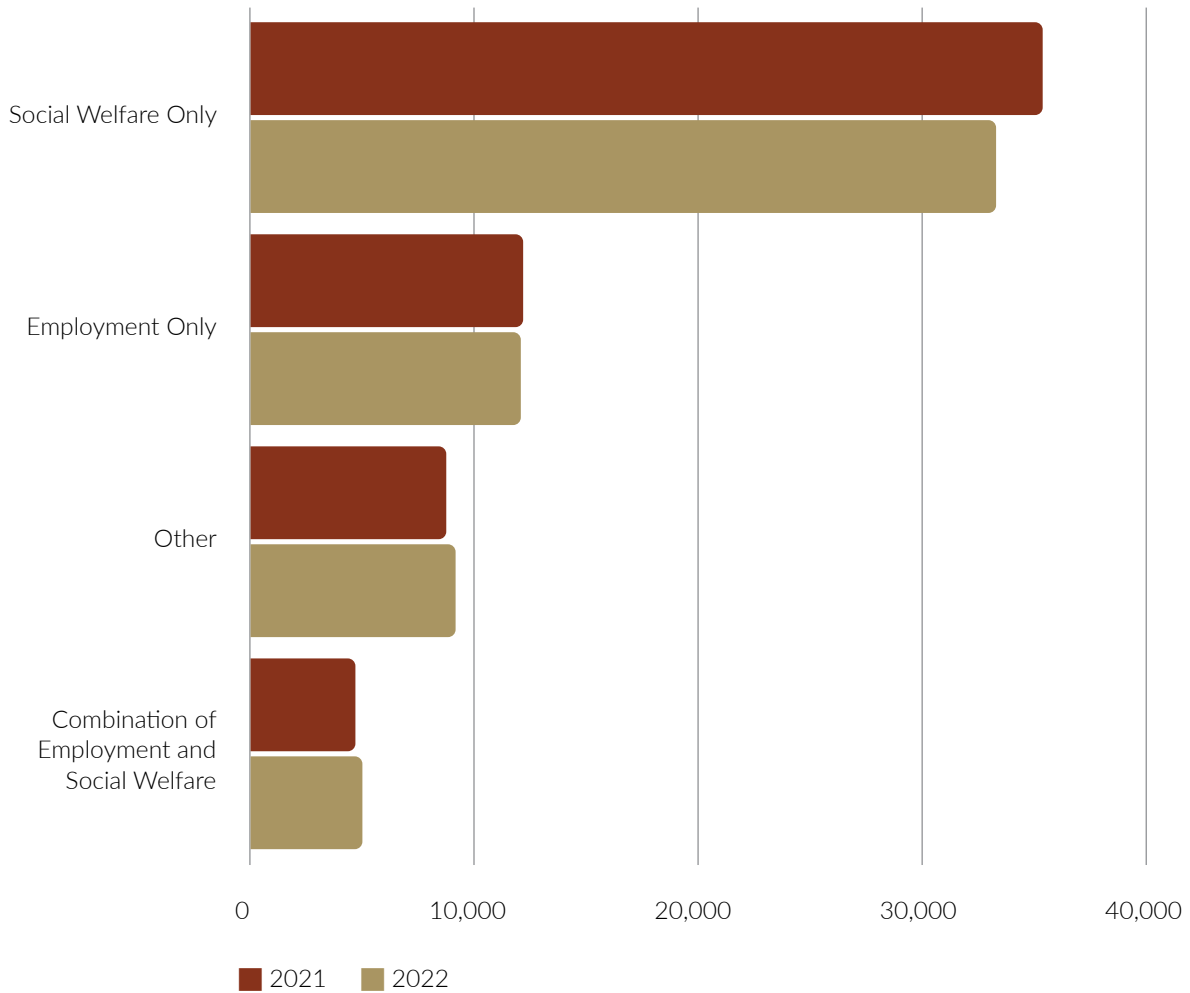


Table 2.3: Sources of Household Income

Sources of Household Income	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Social Welfare Only	34,453	58.2%	32,397	56.0%	-2,056	-6.0%
Employment Only	11,737	19.8%	11,691	20.2%	-46	-0.4%
Other ¹⁶	8,488	14.3%	8,888	15.4%	400	4.7%
Combination of Employment and Social Welfare	4,569	7.7%	4,866	8.4%	297	6.5%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

¹⁶ Other includes homemaker, pension only, no income, maintenance only and other combinations.

Figure 2.4: Household Size

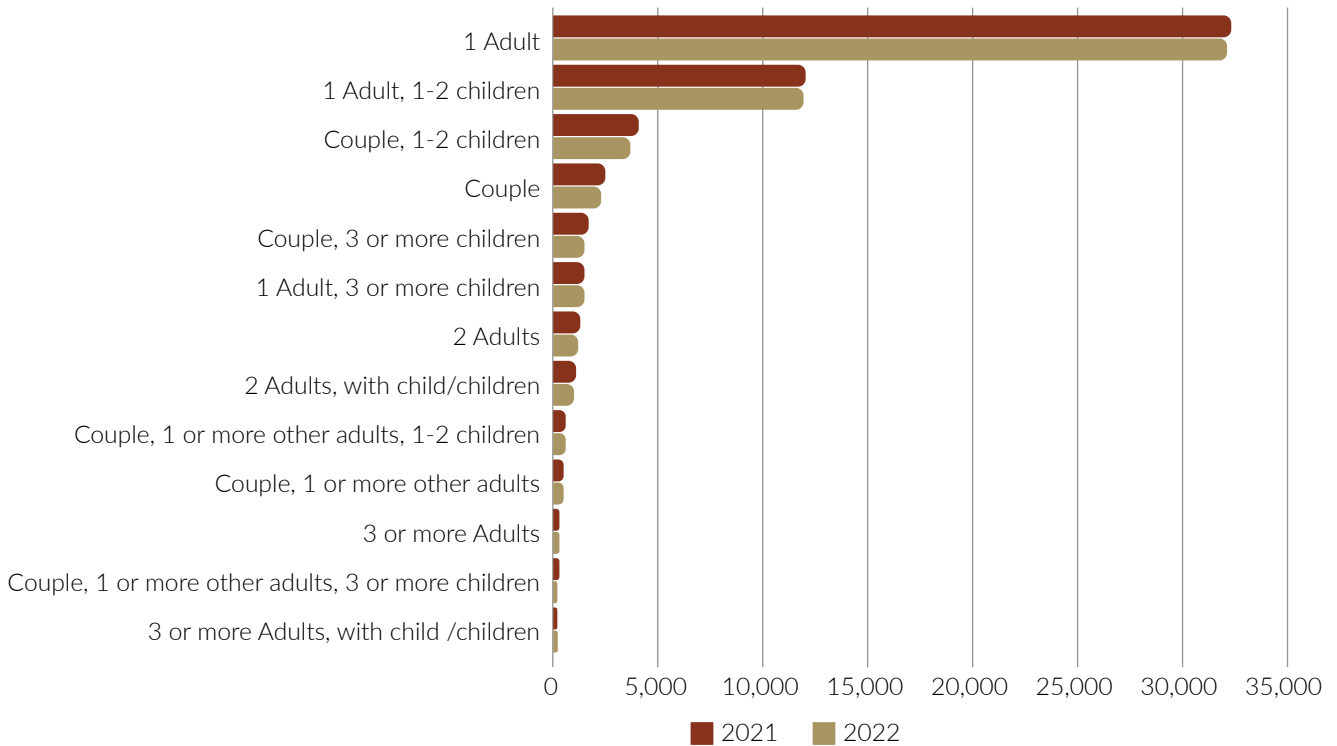


Table 2.4: Household Size

Household Size	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
1 Adult	32,551	54.9%	32,383	56.0%	-168	-0.5%
1 Adult, 1-2 children	12,116	20.4%	12,027	20.8%	-89	-0.7%
Couple, 1-2 children	4,191	7.1%	3,761	6.5%	-430	-10.3%
Couple	2,538	4.3%	2,332	4.0%	-206	-8.1%
Couple, 3 or more children	1,717	2.9%	1,589	2.7%	-128	-7.5%
1 Adult, 3 or more children	1,542	2.6%	1,552	2.7%	10	0.6%
2 Adults	1,329	2.2%	1,205	2.1%	-124	-9.3%
2 Adults, with child/children	1,117	1.9%	996	1.7%	-121	-10.8%
Couple, 1 or more other adults, 1-2 children	684	1.2%	631	1.1%	-53	-7.7%
Couple, 1 or more other adults	542	0.9%	486	0.8%	-56	-10.3%
3 or more Adults	355	0.6%	350	0.6%	-5	-1.4%
Couple, 1 or more other adults, 3 or more children	301	0.5%	268	0.5%	-33	-11.0%
3 or more Adults, with child /children	264	0.4%	262	0.5%	-2	-0.8%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

Figure 2.5: Main Need for Social Housing Support

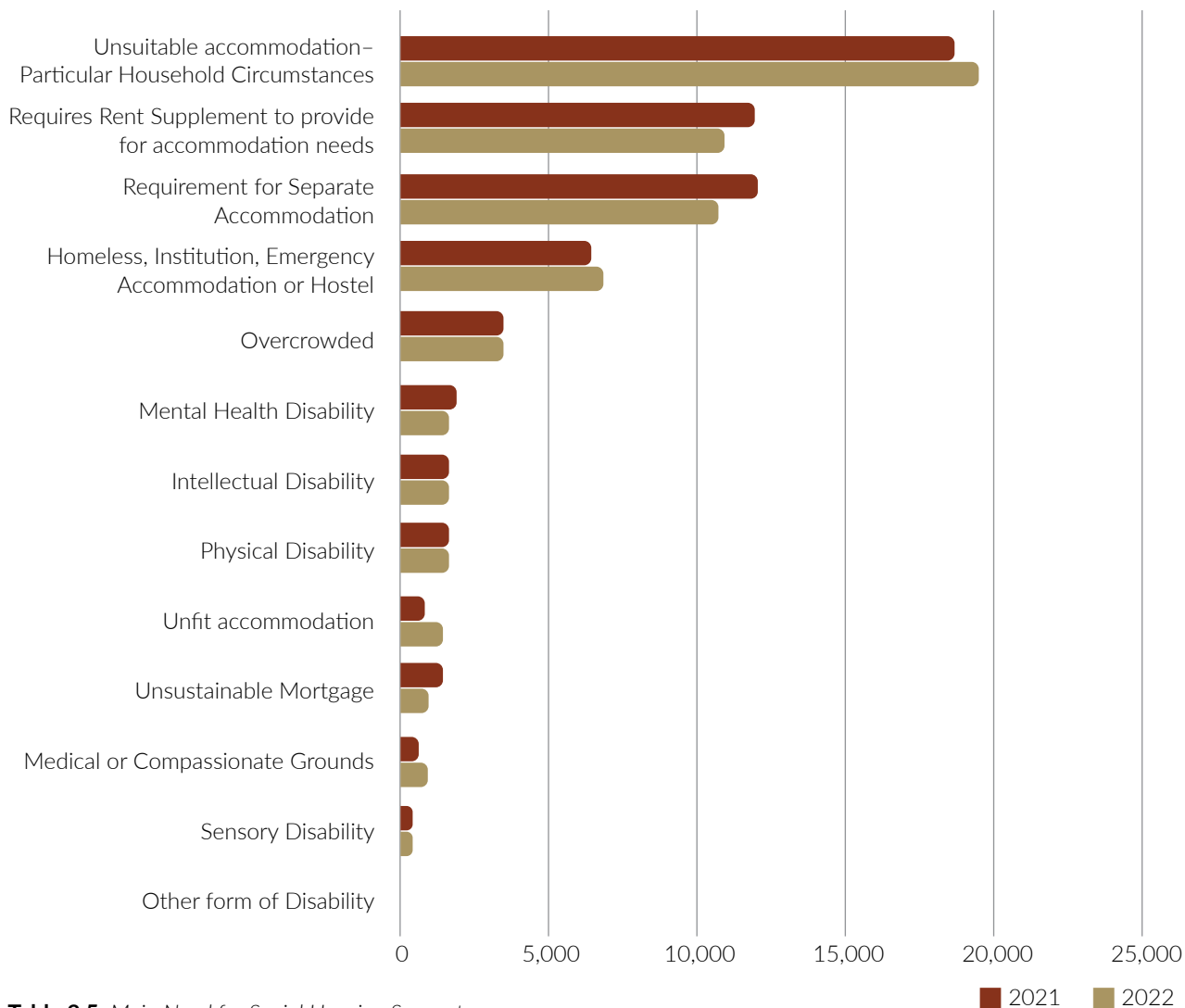
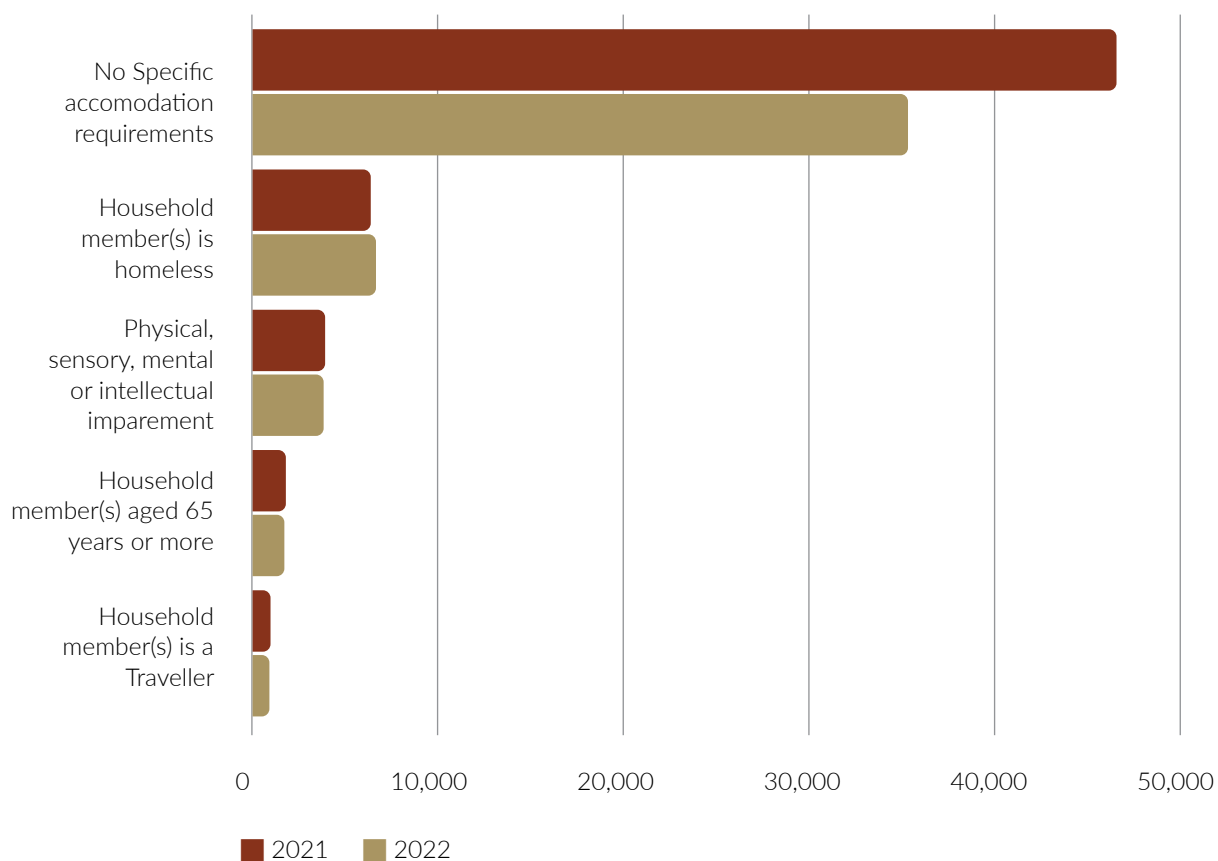


Table 2.5: Main Need for Social Housing Support

Main Need for Social Housing Support	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Unsuitable accommodation – Particular Household Circumstances	18,306	30.9%	19,100	33.0%	794	4.3%
Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs ¹⁷	11,755	19.8%	10,735	18.6%	-1,020	-8.7%
Requirement for Separate Accommodation	11,890	20.1%	10,557	18.3%	-1,333	-11.2%
Homeless, Institution, Emergency Accommodation or Hostel	6,333	10.7%	6,700	11.6%	367	5.8%
Overcrowded	3,451	5.8%	3,442	6.0%	-9	-0.3%
Mental Health Disability	1,477	2.5%	1,621	2.8%	144	9.7%
Intellectual Disability	1,656	2.8%	1,455	2.5%	-201	-12.1%
Physical Disability	1,418	2.4%	1,430	2.5%	12	0.8%
Unfit accommodation	836	1.4%	897	1.6%	61	7.3%
Unsustainable Mortgage	1,074	1.8%	890	1.5%	-184	-17.1%
Medical or Compassionate Grounds	642	1.1%	590	1.0%	-52	-8.1%
Sensory Disability	347	0.6%	356	0.6%	9	2.6%
Other form of Disability	62	0.1%	69	0.1%	7	11.3%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

¹⁷ In 2022, the 'Dependent on Rent Supplement' category was replaced with 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' (see page 22).

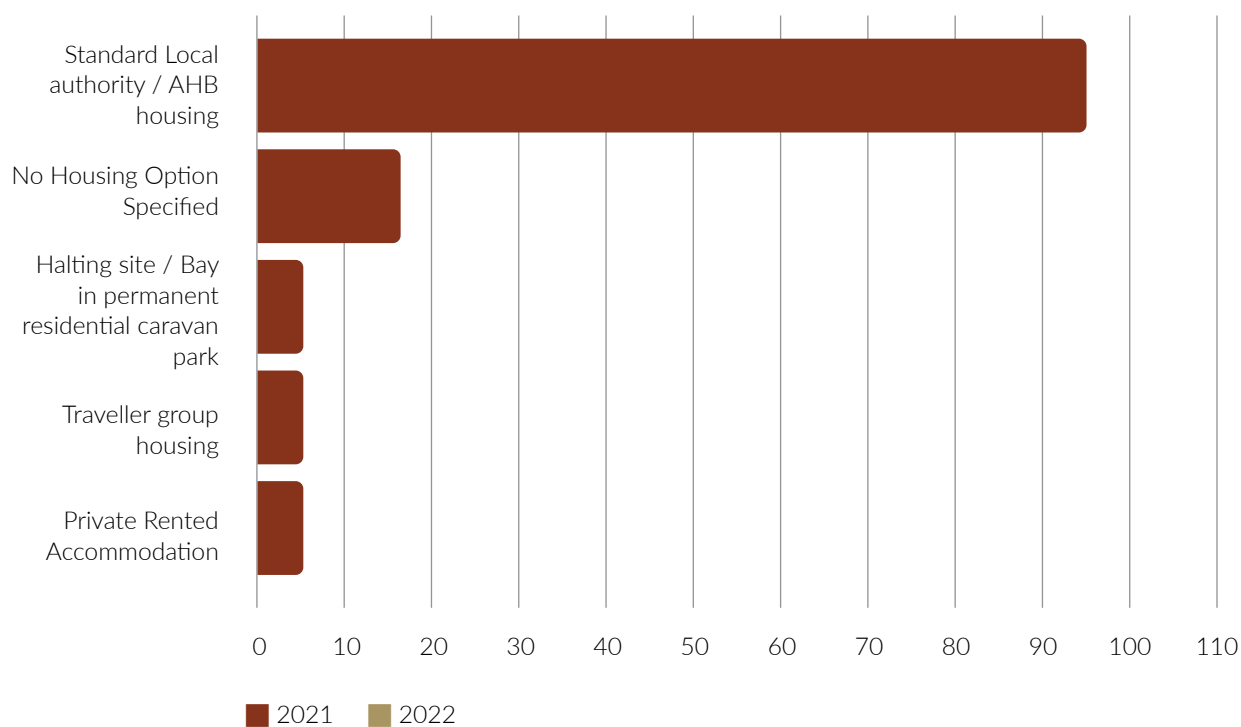
Figure 2.6: Specific Accommodation Requirements**Table 2.6:** Specific Accommodation Requirements

Specific Accommodation Requirements	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
No specific accommodation requirements	46,290	78.1%	44,723	77.3%	-1,567	-3.4%
Household member(s) is homeless	6,325	10.7%	6,608	11.4%	283	4.5%
Physical, sensory, mental or intellectual impairment	3,881	6.6%	3,842	6.6%	-39	-1.0%
Household member(s) aged 65 years or more	1,785	3.0%	1,769	3.1%	-16	-0.9%
Household member(s) is a Traveller	966	1.6%	900	1.6%	-66	-6.8%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%



Table 2.6a: Traveller Identifier 2022

Identify as Irish Traveller household	2022	
	No. of HH	%
No	57,690	99.7%
Yes	124	0.2%
Prefer not to say	28	0.0%
Total	57,842	100.0%

Figure 2.6b: Traveller Household Preferred Housing Option 2022**Table 2.6b:** Traveller Household Preferred Housing Option 2022

Preferred Housing Option	2022	
	No. of HH	%
Standard Local authority / AHB housing	96	77.4%
No Housing Option Specified	16	12.9%
Halting site / Bay in permanent residential caravan park	4	3.2%
Traveller group housing	4	3.2%
Private Rented Accommodation	4	3.2%
Total	124	100.0%

Figure 2.7: Current Tenure

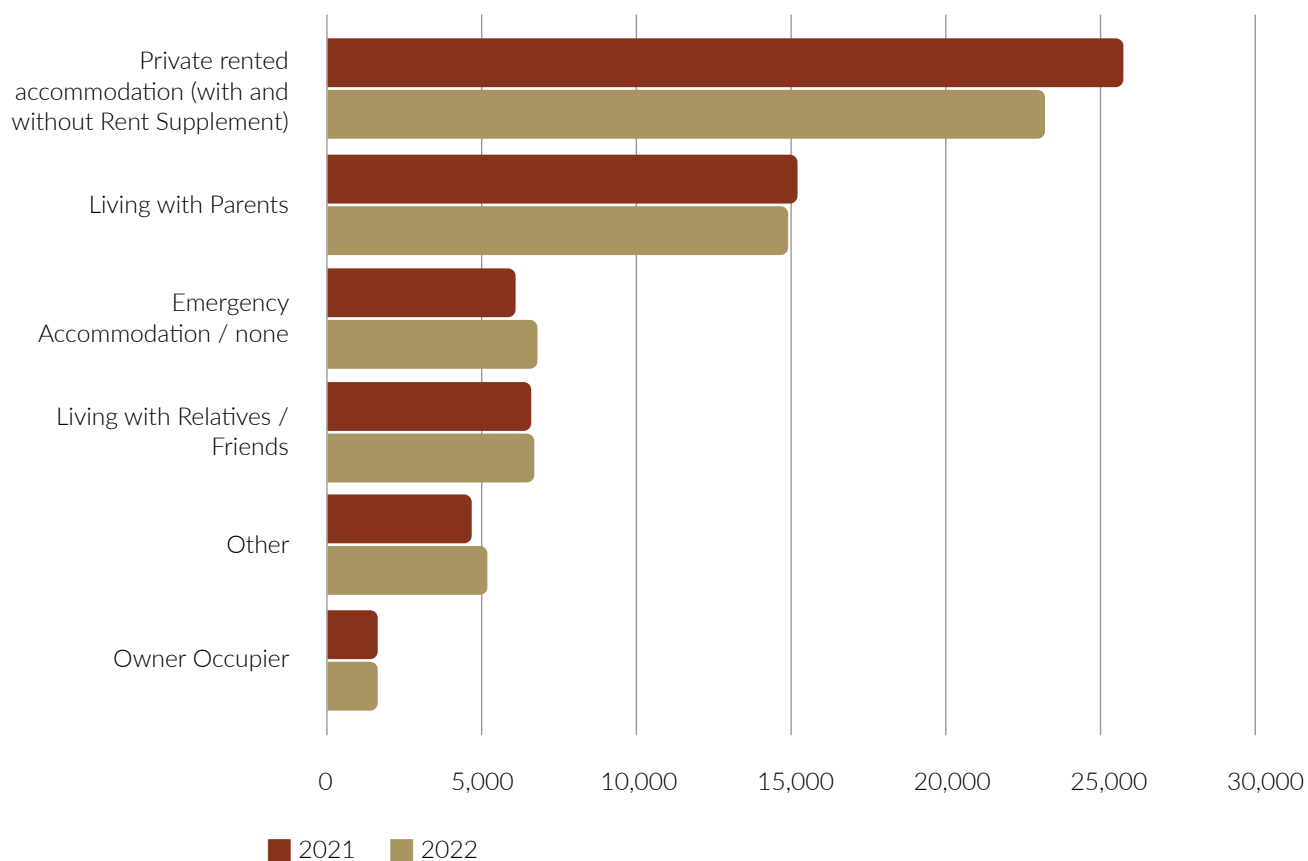
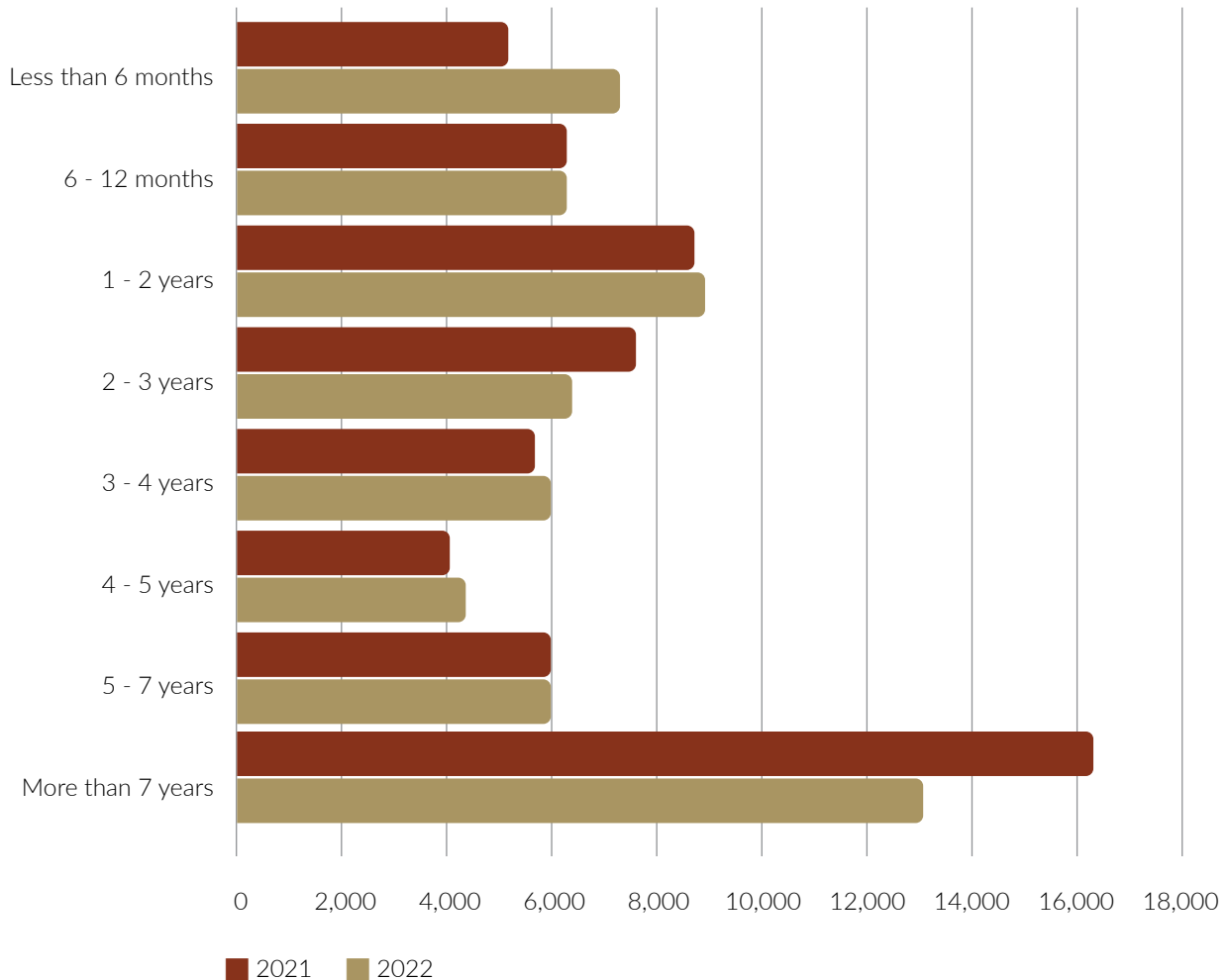


Table 2.7: Current Tenure

Current Tenure	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Private rented accommodation (with and without Rent Supplement)	25,437	42.9%	22,990	39.7%	-2,447	-9.6%
Living with Parents	15,046	25.4%	14,752	25.5%	-294	-2.0%
Emergency Accommodation / none	6,040	10.2%	6,704	11.6%	664	11.0%
Living with Relatives / Friends	6,506	11.0%	6,661	11.5%	155	2.4%
Other ¹⁸	4,603	7.8%	5,113	8.8%	510	11.1%
Owner Occupier	1,615	2.7%	1,622	2.8%	7	0.4%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

¹⁸ This includes instances such as households with a disability living in congregated settings, those living in supported and transitional housing, foster homes, Direct Provision, mobile home/caravan, or accommodation provided by an employer and households in hospital, prison, addiction recovery centres, rough sleeping or otherwise homeless but not correctly recorded as such.

Figure 2.8: Length of Time on the Record of Qualified Households (Waiting List)**Table 2.8:** Length of Time on the Record of Qualified Households (Waiting List)

Age Group	2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Less than 6 months	5,143	8.7%	7,234	12.5%	2,091	40.7%
6 - 12 months	6,272	10.6%	6,234	10.8%	-38	-0.6%
1 - 2 years	8,663	14.6%	8,868	15.3%	205	2.4%
2 - 3 years	7,353	12.4%	6,304	10.9%	-1,049	-14.3%
3 - 4 years	5,604	9.5%	5,968	10.3%	364	6.5%
4 - 5 years	4,050	6.8%	4,359	7.5%	309	7.6%
5 - 7 years	5,974	10.1%	5,962	10.3%	-12	-0.2%
More than 7 years	16,188	27.3%	12,913	22.3%	-3,275	-20.2%
Total	59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

Figure 2.9: Nationality (Main Applicant)

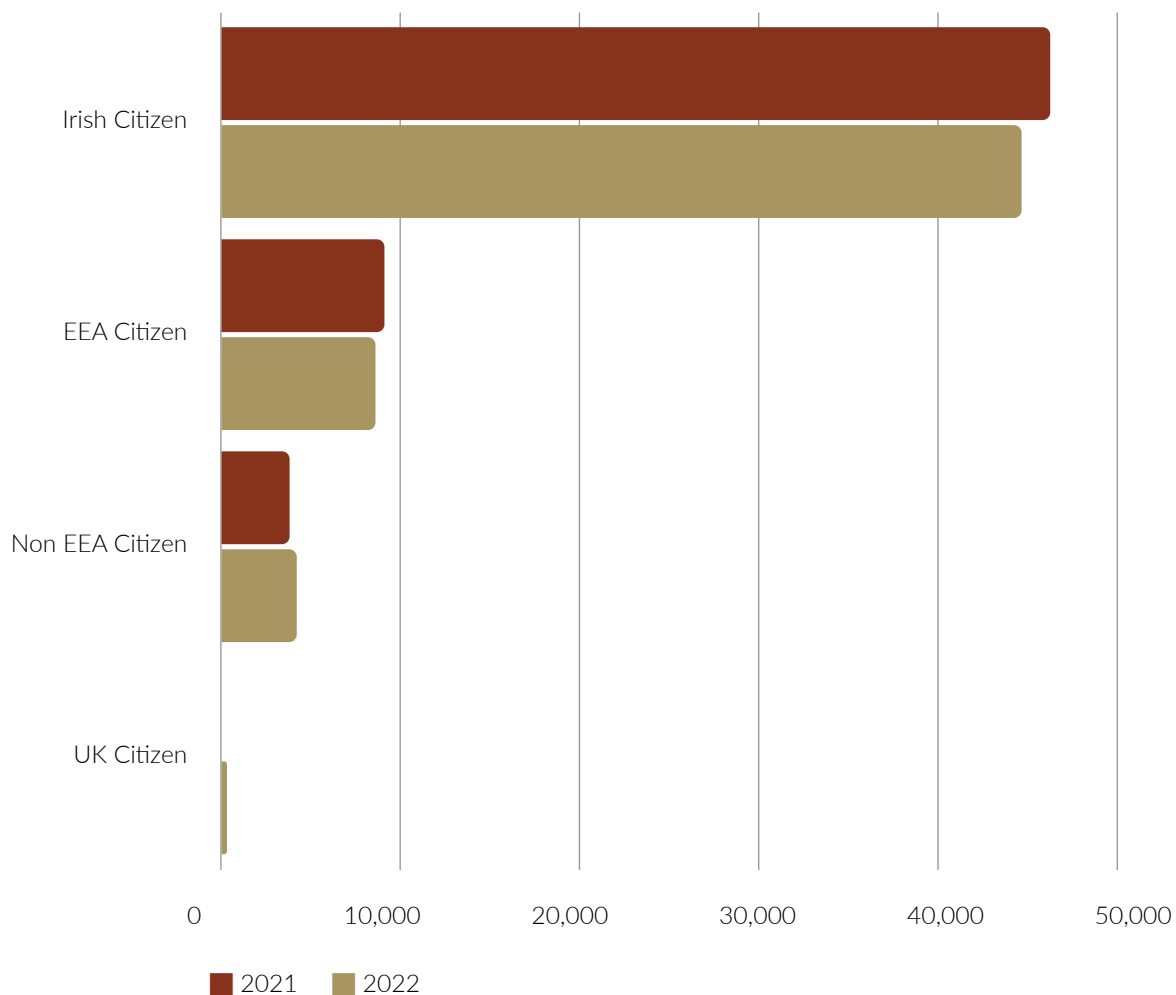


Table 2.9: Nationality (Main Applicant)

Nationality group		2021		2022		Change 2021/2022	
		No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Irish Citizen		46,306	78.2%	44,707	77.3%	-1,599	-3.5%
EEA Citizen		9,134	15.4%	8,605	14.9%	-529	-5.8%
Non EEA Citizen	Permission to remain in the State	3,086	81.1%	3,146	74.7%	60	1.9%
	Refugee	605	15.9%	923	21.9%	318	52.6%
	Subsidiary protection status	116	3.0%	141	3.3%	25	21.6%
	Total Non EEA Citizen	3,807	6.4%	4,210	7.3%	403	10.6%
UK Citizen		n/a	n/a	320	0.6%	n/a	n/a
Total		59,247	100.0%	57,842	100.0%	-1,405	-2.4%

Appendix One

Breakdown of Tables by Local Authority¹⁹

¹⁹ A breakdown of responses to the Traveller Identifier question has not been included in this report as the numbers are too small. It is expected that this will be reported in the next assessment.

Table A1.1: Age Profile of Households (Main Applicant) by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Less than 25 years old	25-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-59 years old	60-69 years old	70 years old or more	Total
Carlow	2022	58	77	145	92	72	34	8	486
	2021	69	76	137	83	52	33	7	457
Cavan	2022	55	63	120	101	65	37	19	460
	2021	50	70	93	89	60	37	15	414
Clare	2022	157	167	280	220	199	96	66	1,185
	2021	149	156	252	232	154	101	56	1,100
Cork City	2022	326	506	1,213	1,001	539	239	62	3,886
	2021	400	585	1,442	1,110	610	270	84	4,501
Cork	2022	148	217	618	536	407	272	120	2,318
	2021	133	209	575	526	432	262	100	2,237
Donegal	2022	105	119	243	174	145	79	43	908
	2021	107	116	249	158	117	73	36	856
Dublin City	2022	1,040	1,389	3,415	2,705	1,794	1,037	413	11,793
	2021	986	1,418	3,838	3,064	2,005	1,030	368	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	220	270	617	494	317	172	64	2,154
	2021	241	331	701	570	347	178	69	2,437
Fingal	2022	370	621	1,794	1,569	864	405	166	5,789
	2021	359	593	1,786	1,484	849	363	155	5,589
Galway City	2022	127	160	401	331	216	127	32	1,394
	2021	106	133	341	325	215	117	26	1,263
Galway	2022	76	125	279	282	221	181	134	1,298
	2021	127	143	397	368	283	188	135	1,641
Kerry	2022	170	261	614	549	377	224	110	2,305
	2021	152	254	578	507	349	206	95	2,141
Kildare	2022	223	358	847	713	461	290	116	3,008
	2021	201	313	826	716	470	291	120	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	82	76	176	154	108	57	28	681
	2021	72	86	175	150	96	48	29	656
Laois	2022	89	101	204	136	107	46	19	702
	2021	70	91	167	119	83	42	18	590
Leitrim	2022	11	25	56	34	33	21	11	191
	2021	15	19	43	39	40	16	5	177
Limerick	2022	194	302	579	404	282	136	66	1,963
	2021	186	268	581	429	282	144	59	1,949
Longford	2022	21	39	74	63	43	26	6	272
	2021	33	40	76	64	48	32	8	301
Louth	2022	151	192	343	268	166	85	40	1,245
	2021	160	171	356	276	186	110	40	1,299
Mayo	2022	63	98	214	185	137	89	50	836
	2021	59	108	227	206	161	96	50	907
Meath	2022	155	240	535	366	242	135	43	1,716
	2021	147	215	477	353	219	138	40	1,589
Monaghan	2022	39	30	78	58	53	38	10	306
	2021	40	28	106	76	86	41	15	392
Offaly	2022	49	70	119	99	53	41	11	442
	2021	47	73	132	106	58	41	15	472
Roscommon	2022	24	40	59	52	56	28	11	270
	2021	27	27	51	63	43	19	11	241
Sligo	2022	66	68	155	131	105	63	37	625
	2021	45	54	138	111	88	55	26	517
South Dublin	2022	578	754	1,452	1,125	562	315	108	4,894
	2021	536	706	1,606	1,176	602	319	117	5,062
Tipperary	2022	142	150	272	236	154	112	24	1,090
	2021	146	173	290	203	172	109	28	1,121
Waterford	2022	193	193	404	260	155	97	38	1,340
	2021	203	179	346	225	153	84	39	1,229
Westmeath	2022	115	151	236	207	177	99	43	1,028
	2021	111	120	201	189	168	96	34	919
Wexford	2022	151	219	396	245	158	122	57	1,348
	2021	170	195	400	270	193	135	53	1,416
Wicklow	2022	137	251	554	423	301	175	68	1,909
	2021	155	254	639	474	346	188	72	2,128

Table A1.2: Employment Status of Households (Main Applicant) by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Unemployed and in receipt of social/ community welfare	Employed (full, part, self)	One parent family support only	Other	Pensioner / Retired	Training / Back to Work / Solas Scheme	Homemaker (no income)	Total
Carlow	2022	294	134	5	15	1	8	29	486
	2021	275	102	12	20	9	12	27	457
Cavan	2022	260	101	7	42	31	10	9	460
	2021	276	72	6	21	22	10	7	414
Clare	2022	636	272	33	130	76	14	24	1,185
	2021	623	217	29	127	68	20	16	1,100
Cork City	2022	1,692	1,522	224	276	68	50	54	3,886
	2021	1,991	1,700	290	306	96	65	53	4,501
Cork	2022	1,271	674	49	134	87	41	62	2,318
	2021	1,317	591	49	130	78	39	33	2,237
Donegal	2022	597	174	34	19	49	14	21	908
	2021	542	160	28	63	38	12	13	856
Dublin City	2022	5,588	4,522	701	134	427	231	190	11,793
	2021	6,449	4,453	785	154	405	278	185	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	990	825	102	109	97	12	19	2,154
	2021	1,043	992	109	158	103	12	20	2,437
Fingal	2022	4,115	619	437	113	234	271	-	5,789
	2021	3,734	691	503	123	228	310	-	5,589
Galway City	2022	429	486	51	285	57	26	60	1,394
	2021	479	406	30	215	40	42	51	1,263
Galway	2022	778	226	25	104	115	34	16	1,298
	2021	998	271	42	140	113	47	30	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,061	703	68	265	130	46	32	2,305
	2021	1,030	603	70	240	116	44	38	2,141
Kildare	2022	1,439	955	75	330	112	39	58	3,008
	2021	1,481	891	76	272	116	47	54	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	290	214	21	114	30	3	9	681
	2021	275	207	25	100	31	5	13	656
Laois	2022	418	196	7	37	20	12	12	702
	2021	350	150	7	34	21	14	14	590
Leitrim	2022	121	29	2	18	14	5	2	191
	2021	121	25	1	18	4	6	2	177
Limerick	2022	1,179	421	80	159	62	39	23	1,963
	2021	1,228	378	77	139	63	41	23	1,949
Longford	2022	148	80	5	16	7	8	8	272
	2021	182	68	5	15	11	7	13	301
Louth	2022	684	396	24	61	44	4	32	1,245
	2021	758	362	30	58	43	9	39	1,299
Mayo	2022	450	157	32	107	49	24	17	836
	2021	523	147	28	119	46	23	21	907
Meath	2022	734	653	55	173	47	28	26	1,716
	2021	702	582	42	167	46	27	23	1,589
Monaghan	2022	150	86	4	41	12	10	3	306
	2021	191	117	8	49	14	9	4	392
Offaly	2022	290	85	4	38	3	7	15	442
	2021	307	91	3	45	5	6	15	472
Roscommon	2022	174	44	3	26	6	5	12	270
	2021	159	40	3	20	7	3	9	241
Sligo	2022	388	112	4	61	32	18	10	625
	2021	332	75	3	51	24	20	12	517
South Dublin	2022	2,417	1,804	85	440	76	13	59	4,894
	2021	2,676	1,845	245	71	82	58	85	5,062
Tipperary	2022	710	216	29	46	25	31	33	1,090
	2021	761	196	35	54	16	41	18	1,121
Waterford	2022	533	402	68	217	43	48	29	1,340
	2021	477	361	63	210	48	48	22	1,229
Westmeath	2022	486	250	50	140	48	33	21	1,028
	2021	510	189	29	98	43	34	16	919
Wexford	2022	433	309	104	354	71	28	49	1,348
	2021	515	292	108	328	77	38	58	1,416
Wicklow	2022	1,026	580	36	134	64	31	38	1,909
	2021	1,236	594	31	112	64	38	53	2,128

Table A1.3: Sources of Household Income Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Social Welfare Only	Employment Only	Other	Combination of Employment and Social Welfare	Total
Carlow	2022	262	74	92	58	486
	2021	271	68	80	38	457
Cavan	2022	282	60	82	36	460
	2021	267	35	75	37	414
Clare	2022	778	194	128	85	1,185
	2021	756	161	107	76	1,100
Cork City	2022	1,925	1,129	418	414	3,886
	2021	2,378	1,208	464	451	4,501
Cork	2022	1,304	405	349	260	2,318
	2021	1,353	383	315	186	2,237
Donegal	2022	588	104	115	101	908
	2021	602	83	77	94	856
Dublin City	2022	5,873	3,203	1,922	795	11,793
	2021	6,811	3,205	1,786	907	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	904	498	694	58	2,154
	2021	791	603	956	87	2,437
Fingal	2022	4,390	686	425	288	5,789
	2021	4,053	760	443	333	5,589
Galway City	2022	760	402	124	108	1,394
	2021	721	321	120	101	1,263
Galway	2022	866	138	152	142	1,298
	2021	1,135	162	188	156	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,344	416	220	325	2,305
	2021	1,305	390	215	231	2,141
Kildare	2022	1,686	651	429	242	3,008
	2021	1,722	627	362	226	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	395	137	67	82	681
	2021	386	139	64	67	656
Laois	2022	391	108	76	127	702
	2021	344	93	80	73	590
Leitrim	2022	141	27	13	10	191
	2021	134	20	12	11	177
Limerick	2022	1,309	246	193	215	1,963
	2021	1,338	249	184	178	1,949
Longford	2022	165	52	28	27	272
	2021	194	45	39	23	301
Louth	2022	723	244	155	123	1,245
	2021	806	219	164	110	1,299
Mayo	2022	559	100	98	79	836
	2021	645	83	103	76	907
Meath	2022	889	450	207	170	1,716
	2021	834	409	212	134	1,589
Monaghan	2022	187	63	21	35	306
	2021	235	93	36	28	392
Offaly	2022	283	43	73	43	442
	2021	309	44	80	39	472
Roscommon	2022	191	26	27	26	270
	2021	173	22	24	22	241
Sligo	2022	387	53	62	123	625
	2021	369	45	45	58	517
South Dublin	2022	1,823	997	1,857	217	4,894
	2021	2,231	1,120	1,453	258	5,062
Tipperary	2022	751	137	108	94	1,090
	2021	791	129	107	94	1,121
Waterford	2022	763	287	141	149	1,340
	2021	737	248	134	110	1,229
Westmeath	2022	632	164	124	108	1,028
	2021	611	132	93	83	919
Wexford	2022	809	189	208	142	1,348
	2021	910	208	191	107	1,416
Wicklow	2022	1,037	408	280	184	1,909
	2021	1,241	433	279	175	2,128

Table A1.4: Household Size by Local Authority

Key	Household Size	Key	Household Size	Key	Household Size
A	1 adult	G	2 adults	K	3 or more adults
B	1 adult, 1-2 children	H	2 adults, with child/children	L	Couple, 1 or more other adults, 3 or more children
C	Couple, 1-2 children	I	Couple, 1 or more other adults, 1-2 children	M	3 or more adults, with child/children
D	Couple	J	Couple, 1 or more other adults		
E	Couple, 3 or more children				
F	1 adult, 3 or more children				

Local Authority	Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Total
Carlow	2022	247	141	30	12	8	15	10	14	2	2	1	1	3	486
	2021	215	127	38	19	15	14	11	9	2	3	2	1	1	457
Cavan	2022	217	109	34	22	17	26	15	6	4	4	-	4	2	460
	2021	205	87	31	22	19	19	9	9	7	2	2	1	1	414
Clare	2022	674	229	67	46	30	35	31	30	13	9	12	4	5	1,185
	2021	627	220	65	47	21	23	27	29	10	9	10	7	5	1,100
Cork City	2022	2,217	829	300	175	98	58	63	44	33	18	21	19	11	3,886
	2021	2,425	998	396	217	122	82	75	60	32	35	24	24	11	4,501
Cork	2022	1,204	549	144	110	54	69	76	46	16	18	13	9	10	2,318
	2021	1,184	492	136	103	53	67	75	51	26	22	11	6	11	2,237
Donegal	2022	558	182	42	33	13	28	18	13	10	4	2	2	3	908
	2021	519	173	52	31	17	24	17	10	4	4	2	1	2	856
Dublin City	2022	7,555	2,066	558	422	266	274	185	140	102	81	51	49	44	11,793
	2021	8,093	2,162	640	491	303	276	213	171	107	97	58	53	45	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	1,351	389	89	60	52	59	31	57	23	16	10	8	9	2,154
Fingal	2022	2,337	1,303	635	237	310	195	157	163	145	107	70	65	65	5,789
	2021	2,119	1,314	641	222	319	202	154	178	147	101	66	71	55	5,589
Galway City	2022	940	183	92	59	49	30	9	9	6	6	3	4	4	1,394
	2021	844	158	86	52	43	26	20	11	8	7	3	4	1	1,263
Galway	2022	775	196	78	66	37	31	38	20	18	18	13	4	4	1,298
	2021	935	259	113	73	56	45	53	27	24	25	16	7	8	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,352	402	153	111	47	54	60	44	19	23	22	8	10	2,305
	2021	1,241	349	162	107	44	56	50	52	24	19	19	10	8	2,141
Kildare	2022	1,604	594	280	142	66	68	74	55	43	39	25	7	11	3,008
	2021	1,588	559	272	143	56	58	72	58	43	40	22	12	14	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	394	143	44	30	10	12	14	15	4	6	3	3	3	681
	2021	372	147	44	29	13	11	10	11	5	5	2	1	6	656
Laois	2022	378	154	58	35	10	22	11	6	12	7	4	2	3	702
	2021	302	128	54	34	14	19	11	9	10	4	1	2	2	590
Leitrim	2022	108	31	17	10	6	6	4	2	3	1	-	3	-	191
	2021	112	17	13	12	5	8	4	-	2	-	1	3	-	177
Limerick	2022	1,073	478	81	64	45	86	51	32	16	9	9	8	11	1,963
	2021	1,041	449	97	66	54	77	57	48	17	13	8	11	11	1,949
Longford	2022	133	67	15	12	14	10	9	4	1	6	-	1	-	272
	2021	142	57	20	21	15	10	12	8	4	8	2	-	2	301
Louth	2022	698	299	59	43	25	45	19	26	8	7	6	4	6	1,245
	2021	730	312	74	52	25	31	23	20	8	10	6	2	6	1,299
Mayo	2022	518	132	43	28	22	18	21	20	14	4	8	5	3	836
	2021	559	138	43	39	24	26	23	21	16	3	7	6	2	907
Meath	2022	927	391	122	89	46	30	36	25	21	10	7	6	6	1,716
	2021	848	349	119	82	51	25	40	24	22	8	11	7	3	1,589
Monaghan	2022	200	64	5	9	2	7	7	5	1	3	1	1	1	306
	2021	247	66	19	12	5	10	9	9	4	3	2	1	5	392
Offaly	2022	199	129	27	19	20	17	10	8	2	5	2	2	2	442
	2021	211	125	39	23	23	13	16	9	2	4	-	4	3	472
Roscommon	2022	170	35	13	16	16	3	4	3	2	6	2	-	-	270
	2021	150	31	14	11	12	6	3	6	3	1	2	1	1	241
Sligo	2022	411	120	21	22	12	16	9	6	-	3	2	-	3	625
	2021	342	97	16	12	10	10	19	6	1	2	-	1	1	517
South Dublin	2022	2,507	1,251	322	209	150	139	70	92	51	32	20	31	20	4,894
	2021	2,479	1,241	384	252	175	147	91	99	67	48	23	33	23	5,062
Tipperary	2022	559	261	81	52	25	41	29	21	8	5	6	1	1	1,090
	2021	587	273	75	52	22	34	34	18	10	2	7	3	4	1,121
Waterford	2022	822	293	61	30	22	44	27	12	5	10	6	5	3	1,340
	2021	743	268	61	40	19	29	26	15	8	12	5	-	3	1,229
Westmeath	2022	600	209	59	37	24	22	27	19	13	5	5	3	5	1,028
	2021	541	159	56	46	29	22	22	18	8	4	3	5	6	919
Wexford	2022	672	371	78	46	48	43	36	19	14	8	7	3	3	1,348
	2021	710	350	94	75	44	45	31	29	9	12	10	5	2	1,416
Wicklow	2022	983	427	153	86	45	49	54	40	22	14	19	6	11	1,909
	2021	1,003	510	203	90	50	49	81	54	33	20	18	5	12	2,128

Table A1.5: Main Need for Social Housing Support by Local Authority

Key	Main Need	Key	Main Need	Key	Main Need
A	Unsuitable accommodation – household circumstances	D	Homeless, Institution, Emergency Accommodation or Hostel	I	Unfit accommodation
B	Requires rent supplement to provide for accommodation need	E	Overcrowded accommodation	J	Unsustainable mortgage
C	Requirement for Separate accommodation	F	Mental health Disability	K	Exceptional medical needs or compassionate grounds
		G	Intellectual Disability	L	Sensory Disability
		H	Physical Disability	M	Other Disability

Local Authority	Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Total
Carlow	2022	103	42	137	40	37	33	21	47	9	13	1	3	-	486
	2021	102	32	126	33	37	31	20	34	13	20	2	7	-	457
Cavan	2022	210	29	93	9	17	11	5	14	9	23	35	5	-	460
	2021	193	27	98	3	14	5	5	11	8	23	25	2	-	414
Clare	2022	47	357	363	132	61	27	54	54	36	36	15	3	-	1,185
	2021	31	360	334	111	43	29	49	55	34	37	15	2	-	1,100
Cork City	2022	1,532	408	1,200	261	100	111	62	87	19	27	30	19	30	3,886
	2021	1,928	546	1,221	280	106	124	66	93	28	29	35	22	23	4,501
Cork	2022	1,136	368	261	174	16	93	33	109	3	64	40	20	1	2,318
	2021	1,077	450	267	107	12	83	26	90	4	72	33	16	-	2,237
Donegal	2022	477	12	236	37	11	14	24	30	21	30	10	6	-	908
	2021	435	14	245	21	15	13	21	31	22	26	7	6	-	856
Dublin City	2022	3,343	1,746	2,504	2,484	1,499	24	16	57	52	27	13	26	2	11,793
	2021	3,128	2,412	3,008	2,634	1,285	34	20	71	42	31	13	28	3	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	61	-	1,063	528	35	234	103	54	24	4	36	12	-	2,154
	2021	195	132	1,374	353	48	71	106	70	21	5	46	16	-	2,437
Fingal	2022	1,336	2,975	857	301	109	47	27	70	49	1	3	9	5	5,789
	2021	1,270	2,909	840	303	113	53	23	43	15	1	2	12	5	5,589
Galway City	2022	73	393	341	342	25	73	55	63	4	7	4	13	1	1,394
	2021	395	153	270	213	33	61	58	55	6	7	3	8	1	1,263
Galway	2022	17	624	161	57	9	149	70	88	39	52	24	7	1	1,298
	2021	21	835	236	72	14	154	73	102	42	61	19	6	6	1,641
Kerry	2022	825	570	320	103	45	159	39	113	7	37	24	63	-	2,305
	2021	766	505	267	99	46	177	34	108	6	40	27	66	-	2,141
Kildare	2022	1,438	429	312	281	147	76	177	43	16	28	47	8	6	3,008
	2021	1,691	212	294	243	91	75	178	44	18	33	51	5	2	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	257	55	40	98	89	16	43	9	17	36	17	3	1	681
	2021	262	51	40	70	85	17	42	11	16	40	18	3	1	656
Laois	2022	33	237	227	56	20	18	21	26	11	42	6	5	-	702
	2021	48	164	210	45	18	17	7	20	9	41	7	4	-	590
Leitrim	2022	71	11	27	15	3	15	13	8	3	13	12	-	-	191
	2021	60	14	27	5	2	12	16	10	6	13	12	-	-	177
Limerick	2022	632	283	295	298	119	60	84	81	7	32	31	40	1	1,963
	2021	697	318	250	258	108	59	66	83	5	32	41	32	-	1,949
Longford	2022	91	70	40	26	4	12	6	8	4	5	4	1	1	272
	2021	150	42	47	17	4	7	1	7	5	9	7	3	2	301
Louth	2022	380	17	286	139	155	43	102	45	-	62	8	8	-	1,245
	2021	520	24	179	159	135	40	103	40	1	82	8	8	-	1,299
Mayo	2022	166	341	89	33	35	39	26	23	17	38	20	3	6	836
	2021	170	385	100	28	32	46	27	28	20	33	23	6	9	907
Meath	2022	888	94	258	87	48	63	69	47	27	54	52	28	1	1,716
	2021	815	92	228	60	41	58	57	32	27	98	57	24	-	1,589
Monaghan	2022	205	7	5	-	7	2	14	4	18	1	42	1	-	306
	2021	221	10	8	-	10	4	18	4	20	31	64	2	-	392
Offaly	2022	-	122	171	28	23	9	36	22	-	24	2	5	-	442
	2021	-	126	156	27	23	8	50	16	25	35	3	3	-	472
Roscommon	2022	5	111	47	15	2	29	26	16	3	11	3	2	-	270
	2021	2	98	50	9	2	18	24	12	2	17	3	4	-	241
Sligo	2022	-	319	112	33	7	21	72	25	4	21	7	4	-	625
	2021	120	82	137	31	7	19	72	16	5	20	5	3	-	517
South Dublin	2022	3,253	45	398	382	441	2	3	8	349	6	7	-	-	4,894
	2021	1,228	672	1,122	574	759	30	241	68	329	19	8	10	2	5,062
Tipperary	2022	711	32	65	50	18	46	17	71	6	50	1	23	-	1,090
	2021	717	41	89	55	13	39	19	59	12	57	4	16	-	1,121
Waterford	2022	454	235	111	262	104	26	74	23	20	13	8	4	6	1,340
	2021	443	185	137	203	99	18	70	19	25	13	9	4	4	1,229
Westmeath	2022	349	255	135	101	48	20	19	41	14	24	13	7	2	1,028
	2021	329	267	95	70	36	18	18	32	13	23	12	6	-	919
Wexford	2022	78	367	280	140	94	91	90	98	42	41	10	16	1	1,348
	2021	188	334	310	77	96	93	92	103	35	63	11	13	1	1,416
Wicklow	2022	929	181	123	188	114	58	54	46	67	68	65	12	4	1,909
	2021	1,104	263	125	173	124	64	54	51	22	63	72	10	3	2,128

Table A1.6: Specific Accommodation Requirements by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	No specific accommodation requirements	Household member(s) is homeless	Physical, sensory, mental or intellectual impairment	Household member(s) aged 65 years or more	Household member(s) is a Traveller	Total
Carlow	2022	336	45	102	1	2	486
	2021	330	29	76	-	22	457
Cavan	2022	390	6	51	12	1	460
	2021	373	3	35	2	1	414
Clare	2022	966	93	76	33	17	1,185
	2021	880	101	72	31	16	1,100
Cork City	2022	3,298	256	227	52	53	3,886
	2021	3,832	275	253	84	57	4,501
Cork	2022	1,999	125	130	28	36	2,318
	2021	1,997	87	104	12	37	2,237
Donegal	2022	800	27	58	20	3	908
	2021	780	9	43	22	2	856
Dublin City	2022	8,321	2,279	162	953	78	11,793
	2021	8,776	2,728	196	929	80	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	1,713	337	11	87	6	2,154
	2021	2,103	201	12	115	6	2,437
Fingal	2022	4,920	633	60	72	104	5,789
	2021	4,762	569	64	78	116	5,589
Galway City	2022	751	288	211	76	68	1,394
	2021	812	198	158	57	38	1,263
Galway	2022	985	43	164	81	25	1,298
	2021	1,298	50	183	67	43	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,705	66	396	40	98	2,305
	2021	1,538	56	400	38	109	2,141
Kildare	2022	2,392	279	261	64	12	3,008
	2021	2,341	241	266	78	11	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	480	86	72	24	19	681
	2021	480	67	70	23	16	656
Laois	2022	632	50	19	-	1	702
	2021	529	36	23	-	2	590
Leitrim	2022	127	5	40	13	6	191
	2021	116	5	45	6	5	177
Limerick	2022	1,306	303	241	24	89	1,963
	2021	1,329	285	214	25	96	1,949
Longford	2022	231	14	19	1	7	272
	2021	262	8	19	4	8	301
Louth	2022	1,111	-	101	7	26	1,245
	2021	1,069	79	117	6	28	1,299
Mayo	2022	673	24	63	32	44	836
	2021	732	12	77	30	56	907
Meath	2022	1,317	88	246	35	30	1,716
	2021	1,256	60	215	28	30	1,589
Monaghan	2022	281	-	24	-	1	306
	2021	353	1	37	-	1	392
Offaly	2022	343	30	46	3	20	442
	2021	373	22	55	5	17	472
Roscommon	2022	240	5	19	1	5	270
	2021	216	3	15	2	5	241
Sligo	2022	451	30	119	17	8	625
	2021	348	28	117	16	8	517
South Dublin	2022	3,851	776	226	15	26	4,894
	2021	4,049	569	367	41	36	5,062
Tipperary	2022	853	50	159	3	25	1,090
	2021	918	52	124	4	23	1,121
Waterford	2022	902	290	107	9	32	1,340
	2021	837	233	107	15	37	1,229
Westmeath	2022	838	91	75	14	10	1,028
	2021	757	74	64	12	12	919
Wexford	2022	947	122	224	33	22	1,348
	2021	1,073	68	215	33	27	1,416
Wicklow	2022	1,564	167	133	19	26	1,909
	2021	1,771	176	138	22	21	2,128

Table A1.7: Current Tenure by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Private rented accommodation (with and without Rent Supplement)	Living with Parents	Living with Relatives / Friends	Emergency Accommodation / none	Other	Owner Occupier	Total
Carlow	2022	146	156	78	46	32	28	486
	2021	136	145	81	30	42	23	457
Cavan	2022	217	120	49	9	36	29	460
	2021	214	104	39	2	28	27	414
Clare	2022	342	335	157	114	186	51	1,185
	2021	381	301	128	80	149	61	1,100
Cork City	2022	1,777	1,048	358	217	446	40	3,886
	2021	2,207	1,147	404	236	453	54	4,501
Cork	2022	1,139	414	208	178	202	177	2,318
	2021	1,182	454	202	130	153	116	2,237
Donegal	2022	334	271	156	49	32	66	908
	2021	334	271	143	19	24	65	856
Dublin City	2022	4,390	3,170	1,078	2,651	455	49	11,793
	2021	5,214	3,404	1,099	2,551	390	51	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	659	557	293	177	467	1	2,154
	2021	813	591	338	226	468	1	2,437
Fingal	2022	3,831	943	472	436	80	27	5,789
	2021	3,646	1,001	469	358	76	39	5,589
Galway City	2022	576	232	119	329	107	31	1,394
	2021	632	219	105	212	85	10	1,263
Galway	2022	584	259	113	78	162	102	1,298
	2021	843	299	137	115	143	104	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,169	489	310	75	101	161	2,305
	2021	1,209	461	252	71	69	79	2,141
Kildare	2022	1,170	773	393	287	324	61	3,008
	2021	1,215	720	372	257	310	63	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	197	181	80	75	99	49	681
	2021	193	194	89	54	72	54	656
Laois	2022	272	219	80	43	37	51	702
	2021	228	191	68	34	22	47	590
Leitrim	2022	83	47	21	4	15	21	191
	2021	80	50	17	7	4	19	177
Limerick	2022	569	593	229	214	301	57	1,963
	2021	667	570	233	192	235	52	1,949
Longford	2022	107	75	45	21	9	15	272
	2021	112	92	48	11	12	26	301
Louth	2022	357	367	206	148	102	65	1,245
	2021	417	355	206	167	70	84	1,299
Mayo	2022	329	191	83	36	169	28	836
	2021	395	183	87	24	187	31	907
Meath	2022	465	558	216	154	254	69	1,716
	2021	471	521	202	111	167	117	1,589
Monaghan	2022	103	104	56	-	32	11	306
	2021	158	113	63	-	18	40	392
Offaly	2022	116	151	63	26	35	51	442
	2021	137	146	61	26	35	67	472
Roscommon	2022	128	70	34	8	16	14	270
	2021	113	60	29	7	12	20	241
Sligo	2022	181	148	114	27	124	31	625
	2021	162	123	80	25	96	31	517
South Dublin	2022	1,434	1,449	763	759	464	25	4,894
	2021	1,668	1,497	653	676	544	24	5,062
Tipperary	2022	313	311	204	86	85	91	1,090
	2021	328	314	233	72	87	87	1,121
Waterford	2022	450	329	188	148	189	36	1,340
	2021	447	321	174	113	160	14	1,229
Westmeath	2022	451	255	109	51	125	37	1,028
	2021	462	209	84	44	88	32	919
Wexford	2022	442	379	134	81	262	50	1,348
	2021	533	385	146	69	210	73	1,416
Wicklow	2022	659	558	252	177	165	98	1,909
	2021	840	605	264	121	194	104	2,128

Table A1.8: Length of time on Record of Qualified Households (Waiting List) by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Less than 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 7 years	More than 7 years	Total
Carlow	2022	103	84	92	60	39	32	39	37	486
	2021	47	84	98	71	43	26	34	54	457
Cavan	2022	126	53	73	70	42	23	37	36	460
	2021	53	56	81	69	26	31	51	47	414
Clare	2022	158	149	169	196	122	87	140	164	1,185
	2021	70	115	260	164	107	108	101	175	1,100
Cork City	2022	572	330	710	535	523	311	392	513	3,886
	2021	343	474	786	695	490	333	378	1,002	4,501
Cork	2022	465	283	271	217	187	168	254	473	2,318
	2021	211	229	331	252	239	157	231	587	2,237
Donegal	2022	181	131	140	142	114	66	77	57	908
	2021	88	124	189	151	84	70	85	65	856
Dublin City	2022	700	1,200	1,602	1,165	1,256	1,000	1,222	3,648	11,793
	2021	600	1,145	1,401	1,404	1,164	843	1,297	4,855	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	164	235	385	249	195	158	217	551	2,154
	2021	229	296	365	270	189	173	253	662	2,437
Fingal	2022	496	485	853	592	515	421	663	1,764	5,789
	2021	528	491	739	574	460	379	620	1,798	5,589
Galway City	2022	226	138	231	89	125	68	143	374	1,394
	2021	97	134	148	132	74	76	145	457	1,263
Galway	2022	115	67	207	148	153	85	158	365	1,298
	2021	106	153	211	204	152	136	177	502	1,641
Kerry	2022	239	191	334	254	260	182	295	550	2,305
	2021	181	202	272	249	215	116	262	644	2,141
Kildare	2022	382	175	374	265	422	290	372	728	3,008
	2021	231	246	299	457	324	200	325	855	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	70	82	133	85	71	48	90	102	681
	2021	75	74	114	75	62	35	100	121	656
Laois	2022	118	79	159	98	63	59	66	60	702
	2021	86	100	130	64	54	42	47	67	590
Leitrim	2022	56	25	31	26	14	9	15	15	191
	2021	30	38	34	20	14	7	23	11	177
Limerick	2022	288	242	278	185	176	134	205	455	1,963
	2021	146	230	292	239	175	168	208	491	1,949
Longford	2022	57	40	56	38	23	12	18	28	272
	2021	47	54	61	39	28	15	23	34	301
Louth	2022	254	208	209	128	122	82	77	165	1,245
	2021	147	217	240	198	126	77	79	215	1,299
Mayo	2022	143	99	120	87	92	56	105	134	836
	2021	96	93	148	113	89	81	94	193	907
Meath	2022	235	169	334	260	211	159	138	210	1,716
	2021	169	199	278	243	226	104	131	239	1,589
Monaghan	2022	55	35	47	48	40	23	34	24	306
	2021	35	42	66	63	54	37	39	56	392
Offaly	2022	80	62	85	38	44	43	49	41	442
	2021	31	68	80	58	68	41	44	82	472
Roscommon	2022	65	40	44	39	35	14	26	7	270
	2021	42	35	52	44	17	24	18	9	241
Sligo	2022	90	87	117	57	82	50	45	97	625
	2021	55	65	91	87	54	30	44	91	517
South Dublin	2022	652	761	704	431	407	317	390	1,232	4,894
	2021	606	554	732	560	429	295	409	1,477	5,062
Tipperary	2022	299	147	192	129	58	78	89	98	1,090
	2021	224	154	218	105	121	81	90	128	1,121
Waterford	2022	235	120	232	183	151	121	159	139	1,340
	2021	153	195	236	158	124	99	131	133	1,229
Westmeath	2022	162	138	168	130	82	59	83	206	1,028
	2021	129	101	165	99	69	38	110	208	919
Wexford	2022	251	213	217	147	125	86	138	171	1,348
	2021	135	143	237	216	142	99	201	243	1,416
Wicklow	2022	197	166	301	213	219	118	226	469	1,909
	2021	153	161	309	280	185	129	224	687	2,128

Table A1.9: Nationality (Main Applicant) by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Irish Citizen	EEA Citizen	Non EEA Citizen	UK Citizen	Total
Carlow	2022	395	64	14	13	486
	2021	378	57	22	n/a	457
Cavan	2022	349	97	14	-	460
	2021	313	85	16	n/a	414
Clare	2022	971	131	52	31	1,185
	2021	908	154	38	n/a	1,100
Cork City	2022	2,745	711	421	9	3,886
	2021	3,184	871	446	n/a	4,501
Cork	2022	1,665	478	149	26	2,318
	2021	1,631	509	97	n/a	2,237
Donegal	2022	777	98	21	12	908
	2021	748	91	17	n/a	856
Dublin City	2022	8,555	2,064	1,150	24	11,793
	2021	9,456	2,073	1,180	n/a	12,709
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2022	1,780	209	165	-	2,154
	2021	2,011	255	171	n/a	2,437
Fingal	2022	5,167	372	234	16	5,789
	2021	4,908	425	256	n/a	5,589
Galway City	2022	993	226	160	15	1,394
	2021	930	212	121	n/a	1,263
Galway	2022	1,098	170	24	6	1,298
	2021	1,349	248	44	n/a	1,641
Kerry	2022	1,693	455	131	26	2,305
	2021	1,611	438	92	n/a	2,141
Kildare	2022	2,214	584	201	9	3,008
	2021	2,192	572	173	n/a	2,937
Kilkenny	2022	554	89	29	9	681
	2021	546	81	29	n/a	656
Laois	2022	547	127	26	2	702
	2021	466	108	16	n/a	590
Leitrim	2022	115	41	26	9	191
	2021	117	44	16	n/a	177
Limerick	2022	1,659	134	160	10	1,963
	2021	1,669	159	121	n/a	1,949
Longford	2022	187	60	19	6	272
	2021	215	68	18	n/a	301
Louth	2022	925	199	115	6	1,245
	2021	986	220	93	n/a	1,299
Mayo	2022	673	116	30	17	836
	2021	753	126	28	n/a	907
Meath	2022	1,306	325	81	4	1,716
	2021	1,226	306	57	n/a	1,589
Monaghan	2022	224	64	17	1	306
	2021	281	95	16	n/a	392
Offaly	2022	387	42	11	2	442
	2021	418	46	8	n/a	472
Roscommon	2022	208	50	11	1	270
	2021	182	46	13	n/a	241
Sligo	2022	470	85	68	2	625
	2021	416	61	40	n/a	517
South Dublin	2022	3,635	736	523	-	4,894
	2021	3,815	844	403	n/a	5,062
Tipperary	2022	917	138	29	6	1,090
	2021	962	148	11	n/a	1,121
Waterford	2022	1,028	188	116	8	1,340
	2021	977	181	71	n/a	1,229
Westmeath	2022	758	164	96	10	1,028
	2021	680	160	79	n/a	919
Wexford	2022	1,135	148	30	35	1,348
	2021	1,211	162	43	n/a	1,416
Wicklow	2022	1,577	240	87	5	1,909
	2021	1,767	289	72	n/a	2,128



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