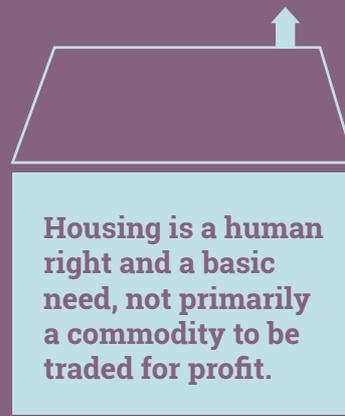


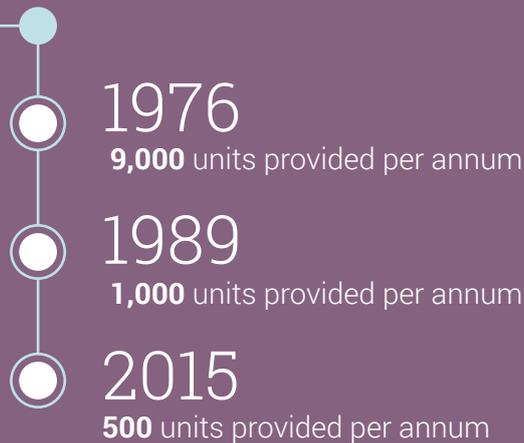
“ Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself/herself and his/her family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services

(Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

”



Social housing enables those unable to afford a mortgage to have a home. The decline in local authority house building has been a significant contributor to the current housing catastrophe.



Current government policy outlined in 'REBUILDING IRELAND' promises:

- 47,000 units of social housing to be provided up to 2021
- 26,000 units will be supplied by construction, voids and Part V
- 11,000 units will be acquired from the market
- 10,000 units will be leased from the market



2017
 > 1,000

It is estimated that there are likely to be less than **1,000** new build social houses in **2017** - **one third** of the projected **3,000** outlined in Rebuilding Ireland. Housing experts say that at this rate it will take decades to meet people's housing needs.

43%

Homelessness increased in the greater Dublin area by **43%** between **2014** and **2015**

72

Families become newly homeless every month



In July 2017 there were 462 on the homeless list in South Dublin, 208 of these were families

According to the Mercy Law Centre we have not seen such a crisis in homelessness since the foundation of the state

Delivery against the **Traveller Accommodation Programme** targets up to May 2017:

| Category | Target | Delivered | Percentage progress |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Redevelopment | 51 units | 28 units | 54% |
| Infill development | 9 units | Nil | 0% |
| New development | 78 units | Nil | 0% |
| TOTAL | 138 units | 28 units | 20% |

Accommodation is a critical issue for the **Traveller community** – improving Traveller health outcomes depends on the availability of quality accommodation and sanitation.



We need housing for people with disabilities that enables independent living.



There has been a rise of 28% between 2011 and 2016 in the number of households that contain more persons than rooms (CSO 2017)

An increasing number of families are sharing accommodation

Young adults are living longer with their families.



Lack of social housing has increased demands on the private rental sector, resulting in spiralling rents.

Rental now constitutes over **30%** of housing

House ownership has fallen from **78%** in 2008 to **67%** in 2016

Average rents have increased by almost **200%** since 1991

A single person on a wage of **€25,000** will pay **55%** of their income in rent for a **one bedroom** apartment in Dublin.



12%

In Ireland only 12% of housing is state provided

(either directly or through not-for-profit organisations)

compared with

22% in Austria,

30% in Denmark and

17% in the UK

We need state led provision of social housing through local authorities or a national house building agency



We need to increase the provision of housing for the most vulnerable – people with disabilities, the homeless, older people and those recovering from addiction

The Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998, is not working and needs to be amended by inserting sections that define accommodation for Travellers within a human rights framework, or alternatively, the state could implement the recommendation of the Convention on the Constitution for a strengthened constitutional guarantee for economic, social and cultural rights, including accommodation.



We need legislation that safeguards tenant's rights, including rent certainty

