

Rebuilding Ireland for Everyone

A Review of the Government's Housing Strategy for Young and for Old

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Rebuilding Ireland – 5 Pillars



- Address Homelessness
- Accelerate Social Housing
- Build More Homes
- Improve the Rental Sector
- Utilise Existing Housing

But is it working?

And what impact is it having on the accommodation needs of Ireland's children and older people?

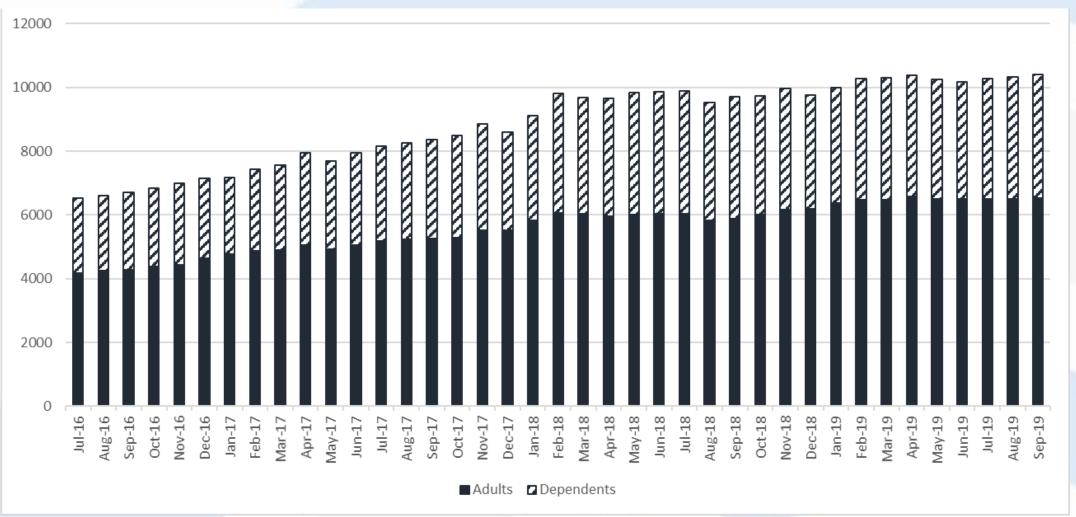
Pillar 1 – Address Homelessness

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Key Objective (emphasis added)

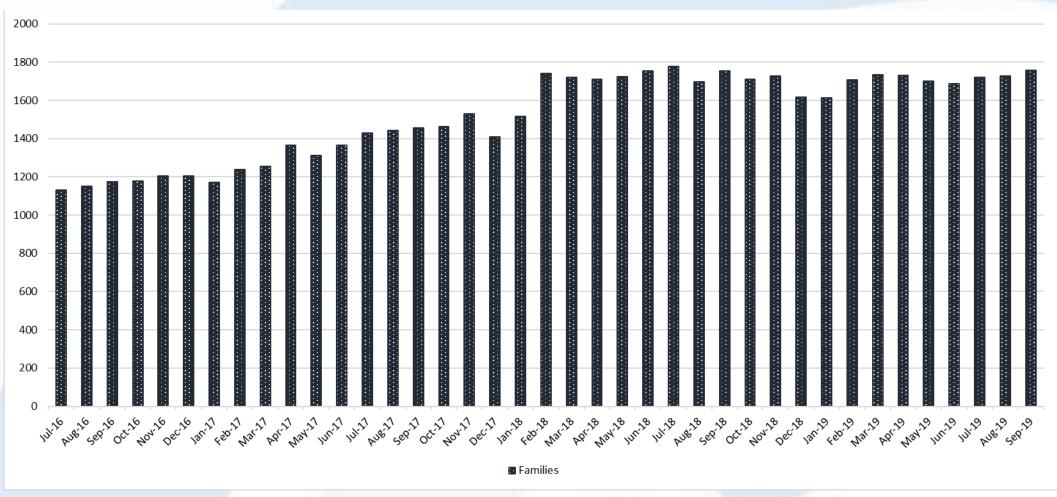
Provide early solutions to address the unacceptable level of families in emergency accommodation; deliver interagency supports for people who are currently homeless, with a particular emphasis on minimising the incidence of rough sleeping; and enhance State supports to keep people in their own homes.

Chart 1: Homelessness, Adults and Dependents, July 2016 to September 2019



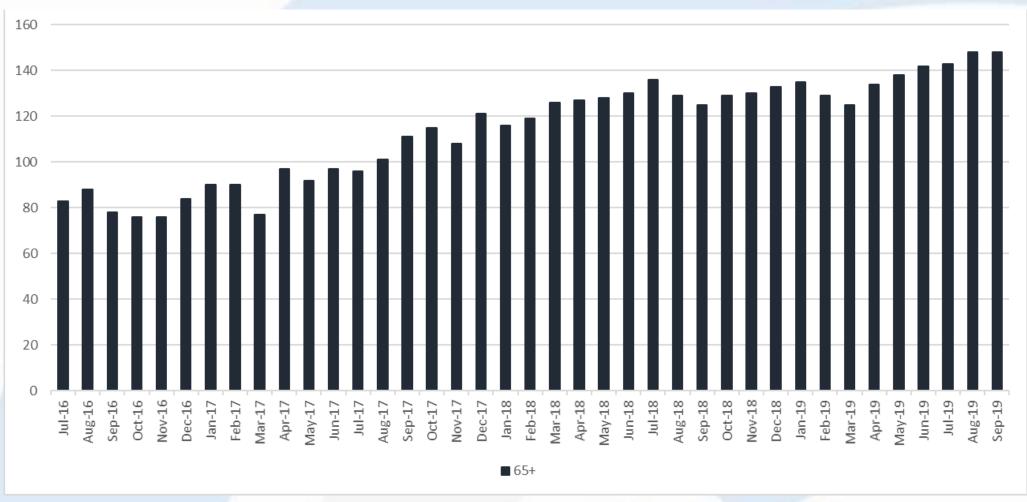
Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Homelessness Reports, various years

Chart 2: Family Homelessness, July 2016 to September 2019



Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Homelessness Reports, various years

Chart 3: Homelessness, Age 65+, July 2016 to September 2019



Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Homelessness Reports, various years

Financial Cost

• €147 million in 2018 – an increase of 311% on 2014

• €438 million between 2014-2018, c.€350m (80%) since 2016

Dublin City Council account for c.80% of total spend

Increases not evenly distributed across councils

Homelessness Prevention

 Tenancy sustainment and homeless prevention

- Mortgage Arrears
 - Insolvency
 - Mortgage to Rent



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Pillar 2 – Accelerate Social Housing

Pillar 2 – Accelerate Social Housing

Key Objective

Increase the level and speed of delivery of social housing and other State-supported housing.

The rapidly rising number of homeless people as a result of rent increases and insufficient social housing merits urgent action.

Insufficient levels of investment and construction over the last decade, including social housing, have led to a huge shortage of adequate accommodation for those most at risk.

European Commission, 2019 Country Report for Ireland

■51-60 **△**61-69 **■**70+

Chart 4: Social Housing Needs Assessment, by Age Group (50+), 2005 to 2018

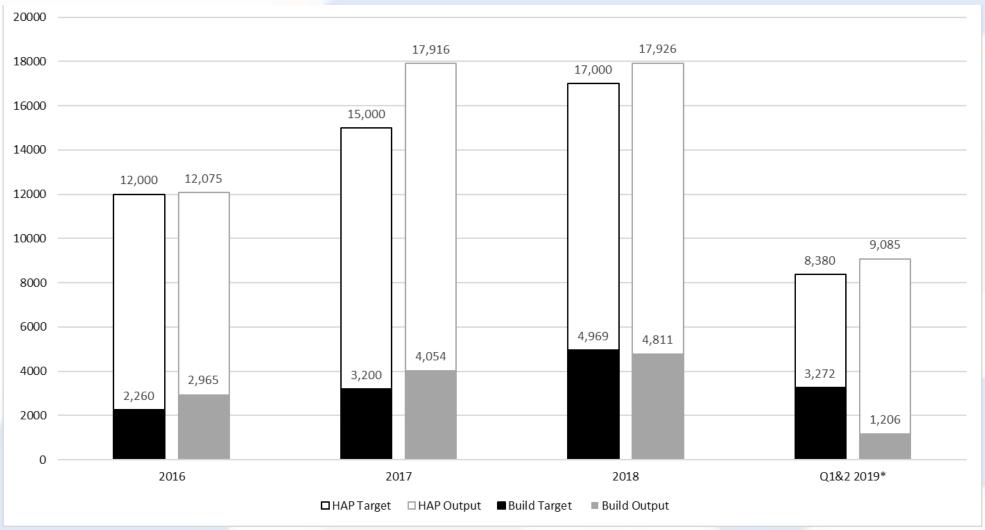
Source: Summary of Social Housing Needs Assessments, Housing Agency, various years

6000 4,969 5000 4,811 4,054 4000 3,272 3,200 2,965 3000 2,260 2000 1,206 1000 2016 2017 2018 Q1&2 2019* ■ Build Target ■ Build Output

Chart 5: Social Housing (builds) v Targets, 2016 to Q2 2019

Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (2019) Rebuilding Ireland – Targets and Progress

Chart 6: Social Housing (builds) and HAP, Targets v Output, 2016 to Q2 2019



Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (2019) Rebuilding Ireland – Targets and Progress

Pillar 3 – Build More Homes

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Key Objective (emphasis added)

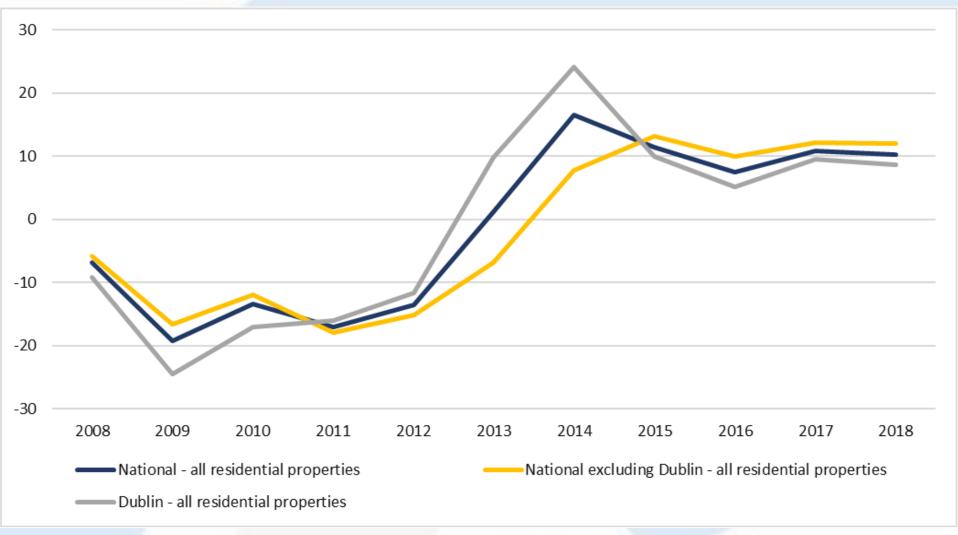
Increase the supply of private housing to meet demand at **affordable prices**.

■ Single house Scheme house Apartment

Chart 7: New Dwelling Construction, 2011 to Q2 2019

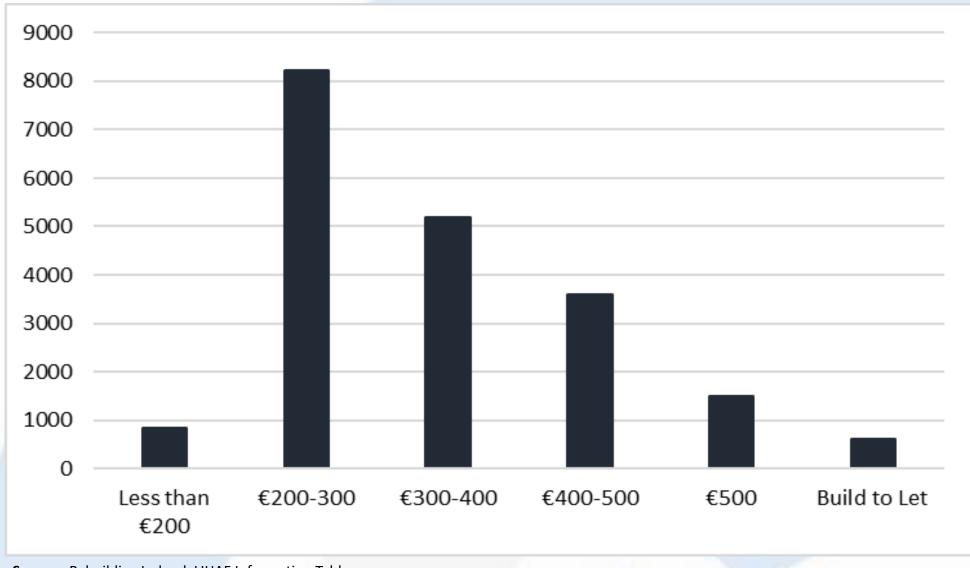
Source: CSO, New Dwelling Constructions by Type of House and Quarter, Statbank [NDQ01

Chart 8: Percentage Change over 12 Months for Residential Property Price Index, National, Dublin and National excluding Dublin, 2008 to 2018



Source: Extracted from CSO, Residential Property Price Index by Type of Residential Property, Year and Statistic

Chart 9: LIHAF Projects, Average Price of a 3-bed house in 2017 (€,000)



Source: Rebuilding Ireland, LIHAF Information Table

Affordability, Credit and Demographics

Mortgage Lending

First Time Buyers

Income Replacement

Future Sustainability?

Table 1: Mean Values of Retirement Income Total Replacement Rates by Quartile

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
99.4	64.2	53.3	39.3

Source: Extracted from Nivakoski, S., Determinants of Pension Coverage and Retirement Income, p.317, Table 8

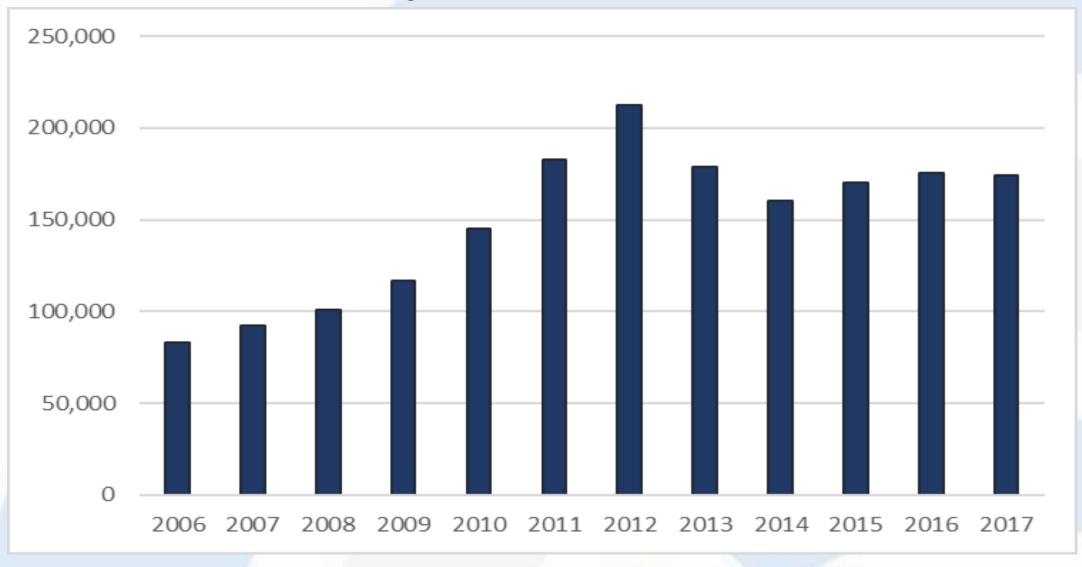
Pillar 4 — Improve the Rental Sector

Pillar 4 – Improve the Rental Sector

Key Objective (emphasis added)

Addressing the obstacles to greater private rented sector delivery, to **improve the supply** of units of **affordable** rents.

Chart 10: Number of Landlords registered with the Residential Tenancies Board, 2006 to 2017



Source: Residential Tenancies Board, Annual Reports 2015 and 2017

Chart 11: Private Rents and Average Weekly Earnings, 2008 to 2019 (Base = Q1 2012)

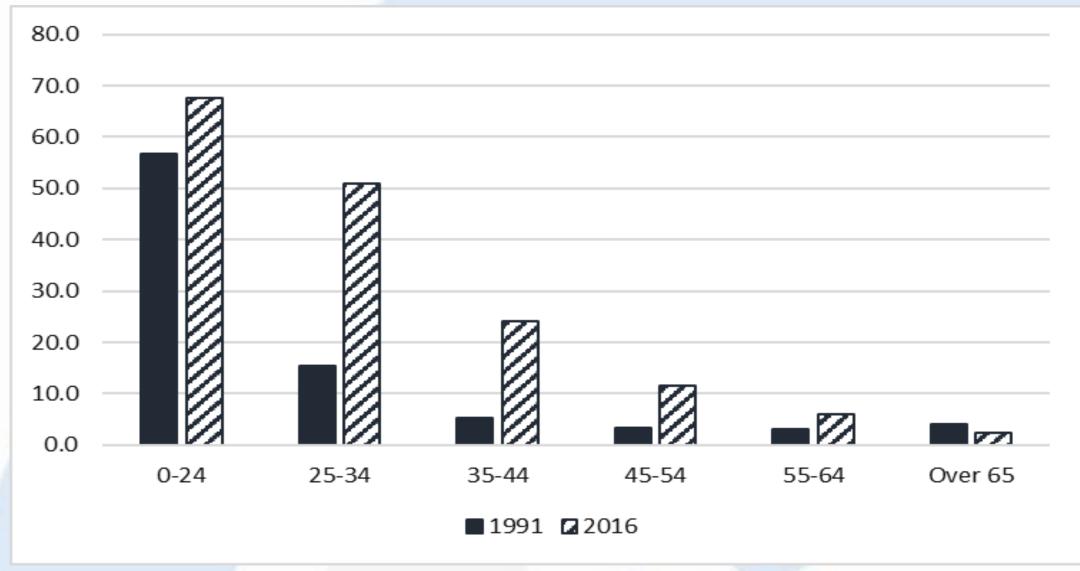


Source: Calculated from CSO, Quarterly Earnings and Labour Costs and RTB Rent Index 2019 Q1

"This expanding role and unprecedented dominance of unregulated financial markets and corporations in the housing sector is now generally referred to as the "financialization of housing" and it is having devastating consequences for tenants."

UN Rapporteur on adequate housing, Leilani Farha, March 2019

Chart 12: Proportion living in the private rented sector by Age Group, 1991 and 2016



Source: Data extracted from NESC (2014) Home Ownership and Rental: What Road is Ireland On?; Malone (2019) Housing in Ireland: changing trends in headship rates and tenure by age group

Rents and Rights

Rent Inspections

New legislation

Cost / affordable rental?



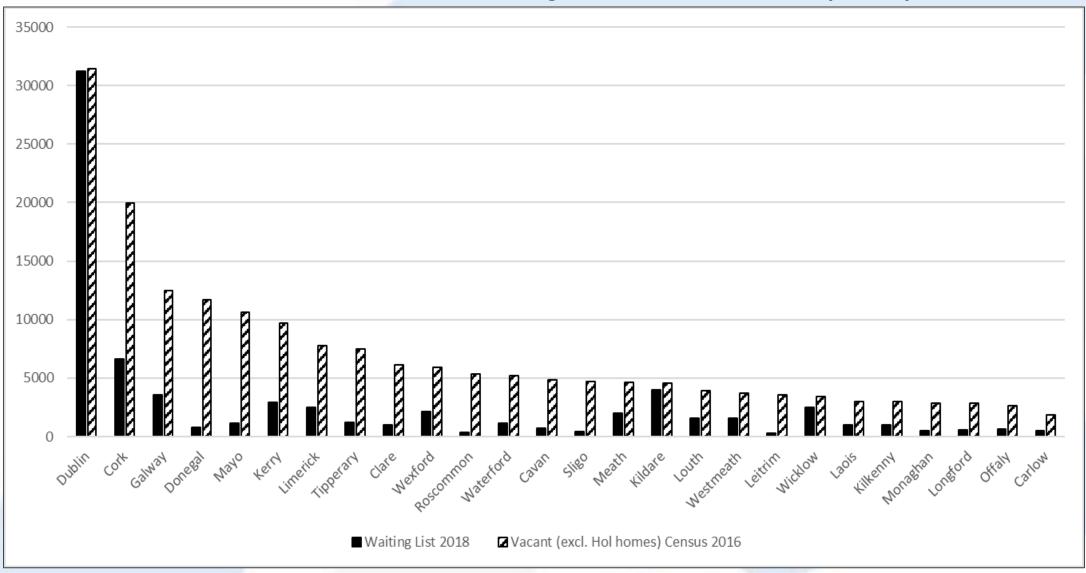
Pillar 5 – Utilise Existing Housing

Pillar 5 – Utilise Existing Housing

Key Objective

Ensure that existing housing stock is used to the maximum degree possible – focusing on measures to use vacant stock to renew urban and rural areas.

Chart 13: Vacant Houses 2016 and Social Housing Need Assessments 2018, by County



Source: Census 2016, www.cso.ie and Housing Agency, Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2018



Rural regeneration?

Local Authority "voids"

Rebuilding Ireland for Everyone

Over-arching Issues

- Privatisation
- Financialisation "poverty industry"
- Poor data collection / reporting
- Evidence-based policy?



Rethinking Ireland

Homelessness

- Invest in homelessness prevention and limit the amount of time a family should spend in emergency accommodation.
- Extend the principles of the Housing First programme to families to ensure that the wraparound services needed by both parents and children are provided.
- Ensure that our laws prevent evictions unless the State could provide alternative, sustainable, accommodation.

Social Housing

 Increase the construction of social housing and set limits on the amount of time someone should have to wait on a list.

Rethinking Ireland

Construction

 Build more affordable (really affordable) housing through innovation in technology and building materials to reduce costs.

Rent

- Develop a cost-rental, or affordable rental, model at scale.
- Ensure that rent caps are enforced, that rent inspections are adequate, and that deposits are protected.

Existing Buildings

Oblige owners of vacant properties to put them to use.



Thank You