



An Ghníomhaireacht
Tithíochta
The Housing Agency

Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2023

Key findings



www.housingagency.ie

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Abbreviations and Glossary

Abbreviations and Glossary

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 Regulation 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 2023 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 2023, 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 15-17.

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

From 1 January 2023, an increase of €5,000 applied to all social housing income thresholds. These thresholds are now €40,000, €35,000 and €30,000 for Bands 1, 2 and 3 respectively¹.

Net Need Figures



Total number of qualified households 2023

58,824

Total number of qualified households 2022

57,842



Change between 2022 and 2023

+982 (+1.7%)



Count date for the 2023 Assessment

1 November 2023

Count date for the 2022 Assessment

1 November 2022

¹ For full list of income thresholds by band/local authority, see: [gov - Social Housing Support: Table of Income Limits \(www.gov.ie\)](http://gov.ie/SocialHousingSupport/IncomeLimits)



Key Findings 2023

Key Findings 2023

- In total, 58,824 households were assessed as qualified for social housing support as of 1 November 2023.
- The number of households qualified for social housing support increased by 982 households (1.7%) since the previous assessment on 1 November 2022. This is a decrease of 32,776 households (35.8%) compared to the first annual assessment conducted in September 2016. A total of 9 of the 31 local authorities recorded a decrease in numbers in 2023.
- 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 41.6% compared to 42.6% in 2022.
- One-adult households remain the majority household grouping on the waiting list and grew proportionately from 56.0% of the total in 2022 to 57.4% in 2023.
- One-parent family households continue to be the second highest household grouping, decreasing marginally from a proportion of 23.5% to 23.3% between 2022 and 2023.
- The number and proportion of households whose basis of need for social housing is homelessness increased from 11.6% in 2022 to 13.5% in 2023.
- The Private Rented Sector (with and without Rent Supplement) remains the largest tenure type for households on the waiting list. However, this has been falling steadily since 2016 (from 67.4% to 40.0% in 2023).
- The proportion of households living with parents, relatives and friends has decreased from 37.0% in the 2022 count to 34.5%. Combined, these groups remain the second largest tenure type for households on the waiting list.
- In 2022, the SSHA began reporting the number of households living in Direct Provision. In 2023, there were 1,261 households recorded in this current accommodation type.
- A Traveller Identifier was also introduced in 2022. In 2023, 512 households identified as Irish Travellers. It is expected to take at least one more year 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 22.3% in 2022 to 21.5% in 2023. Conversely, more households were on the list for less than 2 years with these proportions increasing from 38.6% in 2022 to 40.1% in 2023.
- The proportion of households with a main applicant over 60 years of age remains unchanged from 2022 (11.9%). This proportion had previously been growing year on year (from 7.2% in 2016).
- The employment status of most qualified applicants remains unemployed, however this continues to fall (from 51.5% in 2022 to 49.4% in 2023) and the largest proportion of households continue to have an income source from social welfare only, although this is also falling (from 56.0% in 2022 to 53.3% in 2023).



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 2023.

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 Publications 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 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 elsewhere².

² 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 2023](#)). 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.

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 accommodation, or accommodation provided via the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or accommodation provided under the Social Housing Capital Expenditure Programme (SHCEP), are excluded from this report. 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 2023 Summary is the continuation of a process of annualised assessments of identified national housing need that commenced with the 2016 Summary. The results of the SSHA provide planners and policymakers with important 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.



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 2016³. 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, 414 duplicate applications were identified, representing a decrease of 156 duplicate applications compared to 570 identified in the 2022 Assessment.
- II. Those in receipt of social housing support—for example, households currently living in local authority rented accommodation, approved housing body accommodation or accommodation provided under the HAP, RAS or SHCEP schemes.
- 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. The Government's Housing for All Plan commits to delivering approximately 10,000 social homes each year over the period 2022-2030, including an annual average of approximately 9,500 new-build social homes, delivered by local authorities and AHBs, between 2022 and 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 11 August 2022⁴ 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 11 August 2022) 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 their application.

³ The SSHA was previously carried out every three years but since 2016 has become an annual process.

⁴ This is the date the Department 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.

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 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 2023. The methodology underpinning SSHA 2023 is similar to the process carried out for the last Summary, which took place in November 2022. 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. It has taken place in November each year since.

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	Housing Agency	Local Government Management Agency	Local Authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Refining methodology → Liaising with LGMA → Drafting circular and regulations → Briefing Minister, officials and press → Publish summary report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 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 which is submitted to the Minister → Liaising with iHouse and non iHouse sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 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



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 11 August 2022. 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.

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 2023. Applications for households deemed to no longer qualify for housing support are closed.

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.

Data Analysis & Reporting

The data collected for all households is analysed and a national report is produced, the Summary of Social Housing Assessments 2023. The report provides an overall figure for 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 2023 is the 8th annual assessment, following on from the assessments of need conducted in September 2016, June 2017, June 2018, June 2019, November 2020, November 2021 and November 2022.

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

The results of this year's assessment are comparable to data derived from assessments conducted in 2013, in addition to each year from 2016 to 2022, as these exercises were guided by a common legislative framework.

In total, 58,824 households were assessed as qualified for housing support as of 1 November 2023. The number of households on the waiting list increased by 982 households (1.7%) compared to the assessment conducted in November 2022. 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 the highest number of applicants qualified for social housing support by far with 12,779 households on the waiting list, representing just over a fifth (21.7%) of all households qualified for housing support. The four Dublin local authorities (Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, and South Dublin) have 24,488 households on their waiting lists, a decrease of 142 households (0.6%) compared to November 2022. Together, the four Dublin authorities account for 41.6% of the national total.

The Mid-East (Louth, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow) had 8,411 households or 14.3% of the national figure, identified as being qualified for social housing support. This figure was up by 6.8% (533 households) on the 2022 assessment.

“
58,824 households were assessed as qualified for social housing support as of 1 November 2023. The number of households qualified for support increased by 982 households (1.7%) compared to the assessment carried out in 2022.

”

Across the two Cork local authorities (Cork City and Cork County) there were a total of 5,149 households on the waiting list, which represents 8.8% of the national total. Compared to the previous assessment in 2022, this represents a decrease of 1,055 households (17.0 %). This was mainly driven by a decrease in over one fifth of households in Cork City (less 25.6%, or 993 households), while the count in Cork County dropped by 2.7%, or 62 households⁵.

Across the two Galway authorities (Galway City and Galway County) there were a total of 2,951 households on the waiting list, an increase of 259 households (9.6%) since November 2022. Overall, Galway accounts for 5.0% of the national total. Limerick City and County Council reported 2,232 households deemed qualified for social housing support, which represents 3.8% of the national total and a 13.7% relative increase on their 2022 figure.

Waterford City and County Council saw 1,529 households qualified for social housing support, or 2.6% of the national total. This was an increase of 189 households, or 14.1% on the 2022 count.

The largest decreases compared to results reported in 2022 were recorded Cork City, South Dublin, and Longford, with drops of 25.6%, 20.8%, and 20.2% respectively in the number of households on the social housing waiting list. Conversely, increases of 26.1%, 29.1% and 37.6% in the number of households qualified for social housing support were recorded in Carlow, Monaghan and Louth County Councils respectively (see Table 1.2).

As of the November 2023 count date, 9 of the 31 local authorities (or 29% of local authorities) 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 2022 count date.

⁵ 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 figures from 2019 to 2022, are not directly comparable with previous figures, although aggregate figures remain directly comparable across all years.

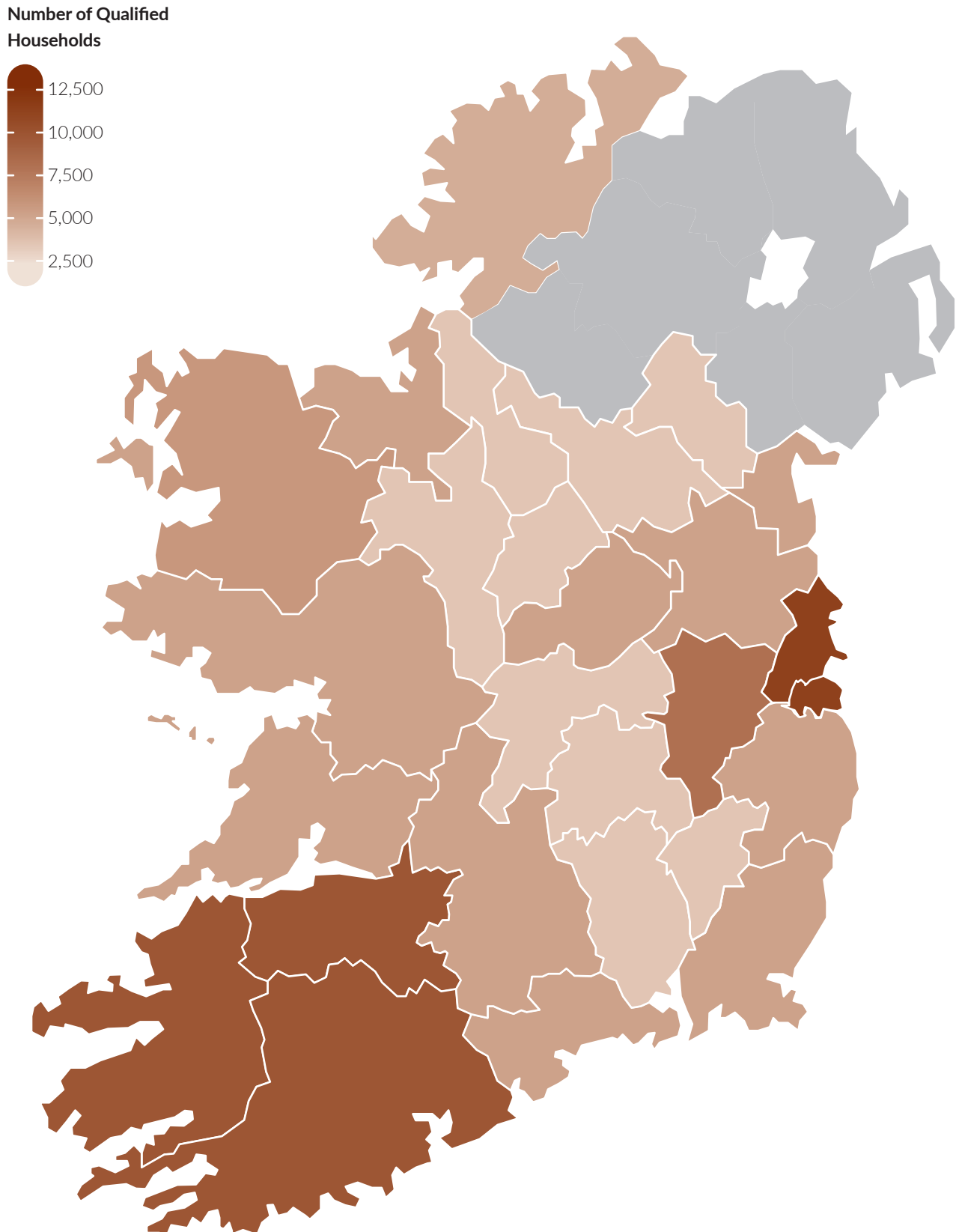
Table 1.1: Number of households qualified for social housing support by Local Authority

Local Authority	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of households	%	No. of households	%	No. of households	%
Dublin City Council	11,793	20.4%	12,779	21.7%	986	8.4%
Fingal County Council	5,789	10.0%	5,812	9.9%	23	0.4%
South Dublin County Council	4,894	8.5%	3,878	6.6%	-1,016	-20.8%
Kildare County Council	3,008	5.2%	3,450	5.9%	442	14.7%
Cork City Council	3,886	6.7%	2,893	4.9%	-993	-25.6%
Kerry County Council	2,305	4.0%	2,339	4.0%	34	1.5%
Cork County Council	2,318	4.0%	2,256	3.8%	-62	-2.7%
Limerick City and County Council	1,963	3.4%	2,232	3.8%	269	13.7%
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	2,154	3.7%	2,019	3.4%	-135	-6.3%
Louth County Council	1,245	2.2%	1,713	2.9%	468	37.6%
Galway City Council	1,394	2.4%	1,694	2.9%	300	21.5%
Wicklow County Council	1,909	3.3%	1,680	2.9%	-229	-12.0%
Meath County Council	1,716	3.0%	1,568	2.7%	-148	-8.6%
Waterford City and County Council	1,340	2.3%	1,529	2.6%	189	14.1%
Wexford County Council	1,348	2.3%	1,463	2.5%	115	8.5%
Tipperary County Council	1,090	1.9%	1,326	2.3%	236	21.7%
Clare County Council	1,185	2.0%	1,263	2.1%	78	6.6%
Galway County Council	1,298	2.2%	1,257	2.1%	-41	-3.2%
Westmeath County Council	1,028	1.8%	1,039	1.8%	11	1.1%
Donegal County Council	908	1.6%	1,009	1.7%	101	11.1%
Mayo County Council	836	1.4%	967	1.6%	131	15.7%
Kilkenny County Council	681	1.2%	689	1.2%	8	1.2%
Sligo County Council	625	1.1%	626	1.1%	1	0.2%
Carlow County Council	486	0.8%	613	1.0%	127	26.1%
Laois County Council	702	1.2%	600	1.0%	-102	-14.5%
Offaly County Council	442	0.8%	516	0.9%	74	16.7%
Cavan County Council	460	0.8%	511	0.9%	51	11.1%
Monaghan County Council	306	0.5%	395	0.7%	89	29.1%
Roscommon County Council	270	0.5%	293	0.5%	23	8.5%
Longford County Council	272	0.5%	217	0.4%	-55	-20.2%
Leitrim County Council	191	0.3%	198	0.3%	7	3.7%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Table 1.2: Number of households qualified for social housing support by Local Authority, ordered by percentage change since the 2022 SSHA

Local Authority	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of households	%	No. of households	%	No. of households	%
Cork City Council	3,886	6.7%	2,893	4.9%	-993	-25.6%
South Dublin County Council	4,894	8.5%	3,878	6.6%	-1,016	-20.8%
Longford County Council	272	0.5%	217	0.4%	-55	-20.2%
Laois County Council	702	1.2%	600	1.0%	-102	-14.5%
Wicklow County Council	1,909	3.3%	1,680	2.9%	-229	-12.0%
Meath County Council	1,716	3.0%	1,568	2.7%	-148	-8.6%
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	2,154	3.7%	2,019	3.4%	-135	-6.3%
Galway County Council	1,298	2.2%	1,257	2.1%	-41	-3.2%
Cork County Council	2,318	4.0%	2,256	3.8%	-62	-2.7%
Sligo County Council	625	1.1%	626	1.1%	1	0.2%
Fingal County Council	5,789	10.0%	5,812	9.9%	23	0.4%
Westmeath County Council	1,028	1.8%	1,039	1.8%	11	1.1%
Kilkenny County Council	681	1.2%	689	1.2%	8	1.2%
Kerry County Council	2,305	4.0%	2,339	4.0%	34	1.5%
Leitrim County Council	191	0.3%	198	0.3%	7	3.7%
Clare County Council	1,185	2.0%	1,263	2.1%	78	6.6%
Dublin City Council	11,793	20.4%	12,779	21.7%	986	8.4%
Roscommon County Council	270	0.5%	293	0.5%	23	8.5%
Wexford County Council	1,348	2.3%	1,463	2.5%	115	8.5%
Cavan County Council	460	0.8%	511	0.9%	51	11.1%
Donegal County Council	908	1.6%	1,009	1.7%	101	11.1%
Limerick City and County Council	1,963	3.4%	2,232	3.8%	269	13.7%
Waterford City and County Council	1,340	2.3%	1,529	2.6%	189	14.1%
Kildare County Council	3,008	5.2%	3,450	5.9%	442	14.7%
Mayo County Council	836	1.4%	967	1.6%	131	15.7%
Offaly County Council	442	0.8%	516	0.9%	74	16.7%
Galway City Council	1,394	2.4%	1,694	2.9%	300	21.5%
Tipperary County Council	1,090	1.9%	1,326	2.3%	236	21.7%
Carlow County Council	486	0.8%	613	1.0%	127	26.1%
Monaghan County Council	306	0.5%	395	0.7%	89	29.1%
Louth County Council	1,245	2.2%	1,713	2.9%	468	37.6%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Figure 1.1: Number of households qualified for social housing support by Local Authority





Household Profile

Household profile

Data collected in the Summary of Social Housing Assessments allow 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 2022 and 2023 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 increase 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 2023 were aged between 30 and 39 years (28.4%), as shown in Table 2.1 (page 29). This was followed by those aged between 40 and 49 years old, with 22.9% of households with main applicants in this age group. There was a small decrease in households aged under 25 (of 0.4% on the 2022 count, or 19 households).

The count of households with a main applicant aged 70 years or more increased since the last assessment from 2,023 households in the 2022 count to 2,108 households in 2023 (an increase of 4.2%). The proportion of those in the over 60s age group has been growing year on year and makes up 11.9% of total households. This is a 4.7 percentage point increase on the proportion in this age range in 2016 (7.2%). The proportion of main applicants aged between 25 and 29 years old also increased from 12.7% to 13.0% between 2022 and 2023.

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 59.6% in 2016, however the majority of main applicants remain in this category. In 2023, 29,054 households or just under half (49.4%) fell into this category, an absolute decrease of 2.1 percentage points compared to 2022 (51.5%), as shown in Table 2.2.

Compared with 2022 there were an additional 1,858 households with a main applicant in employment, representing an absolute increase of 2.7 percentage points from 29.8% in 2022 to 32.5% in 2023. This pattern is reflected in Table 2.3, which shows that the proportion of main applicants whose income source comes from 'employment only' increased from 20.2% in 2022 to 21.1% in 2023, while the proportion of those whose income source was 'social welfare only' decreased from 56.0% to 53.3% between the two count dates. Furthermore, there was a 21.5% relative increase in households whose income source was a combination of both employment and social welfare (from 4,866 households in 2022 to 5,914 households in 2023).

The number of households where the main applicant's employment status is retired increased marginally by 15 households (0.7%) in 2023. 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' increased by 73 households, or 3.0%, from 2,424 households in 2022 to 2,497 households in 2023.



The majority (57.4%) of households qualified for social housing support in November 2023 continue to be one-adult households while more than one-fifth have been on the list for less than a year.



Household composition

The number of one parent households on the housing list can be drawn from households comprising one adult with children in Table 2.4⁶. This table shows only a relatively marginal change in the number of one adult with 1-2 children and one adult with 3 or more children households between the two years, which together rose by 103 households from 13,579 in 2022 to 13,682 in 2023 (a relative increase of 0.8% on 2022). However, the proportion of households that this represents decreased marginally, from 23.5% in 2022 to 23.3% in 2023.

Table 2.4 also shows an increase in the number of 1 adult only households by 4.2% on 2022 (from 32,383 to 33,746 households). 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 15.8 (absolute) 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 87.8% of all households currently on the waiting list, a slight increase on the proportion of these households combined in 2022 (87.3%).

Basis of need and accommodation requirements

Guidance issued to local authorities in 2022 clarified that households who qualified for social housing due to 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. Further clarification was also issued in relation to the use of 'Unsuitable accommodation – particular household circumstances' and 'Unfit accommodation', which, combined with the above, may impact how data are disaggregated by Local Authority in the appendices (Table A 1.5).

Correspondingly, the Basis of Need category 'Dependent on Rent Supplement' was replaced with 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' from 2022 onwards. 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 2023, 'Unsuitable accommodation – particular household circumstances' remained the main basis of need for households with 17,324 households (29.5%) with this basis of need. This was a decrease of 9.3% (1,776 households) on the 2022 count (see Table 2.5). This was an absolute decrease of 3.5 percentage points on last year's proportion (33.0%).

Subsequently, the number categorised as 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation' increased by 1,779 households to 12,514 (or a relative increase of 16.6% on the 2022 count).

The number of households with a requirement for separate accommodation as their basis of need decreased between 2022 and 2023 from 10,557 to 9,897 (or from 18.3% to 16.8%).

The fourth largest category of need for social housing support is 'Homeless, institution, emergency accommodation or hostel' which increased by 1,246 to 7,946 households between the 2022 and 2023 assessments and now represents 13.5% of all households on the list. The number of households whose need for social housing is due to being 'Overcrowded' fell marginally by 12 households, or 0.3% on the 2022 count. This cohort now accounts for 5.8% of all households on the housing list.

As in other years, the majority of households on the waiting list do not have any specific accommodation requirement⁷ (45,081). Despite a marginal relative increase in the number of households on the 2022 count (by 358 households, or 0.8%), the proportion of households without a specific requirement continues to decrease from 77.3% in 2022 to 76.6% in 2023 (see Table 2.6).

Since the previous assessment in 2022, the number of households with a specific accommodation requirement because a 'household member(s) is homeless' increased by 602 to a total of 7,210 households, bringing the proportion in this category to 12.3% in 2023 compared to 11.4% in 2022. The number and proportion of households with an accommodation requirement due to disability or due to older age has remained relatively steady between the two years, with 6.7% and 2.9% of households recorded in these categories respectively.

⁶ 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'.

⁷ 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.

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 past 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 2023, 910 households were recorded as requiring specific accommodation because a 'household member(s) is a Traveller' (an increase of 10 households from 2022). However, this was 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-à-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.

This was first reported in the 2022 count, which allowed 124 households to identify as Travellers. In 2023, there were 512 households who identified as Travellers (see Table 2.6a). A total of 391 households responded 'Prefer not to say'. In the 2023 count, one local authority provided an additional category ('Unanswered') for applications where this question was left blank. There were 906 such households in this local authority. The remaining 57,015 responses are recorded as 'No'. However, this includes households that indicated 'No' on the application form/review form as well as any null responses for those that have not yet responded to this question or that have not yet been reviewed. As this is a new question since March 2022, it may take at least two years from the 2022 count 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 2023 are reported separately in Table 2.6b. This shows that 336 (65.6%) of the 512 households that identified as Travellers require mainstream local authority or AHB housing. An additional 21 Traveller households (or 4.1%) are recorded as preferring halting site accommodation or a caravan bay. A further 135 households (26.4%) did not specify any particular housing option.

Wheelchair liveable housing option

Another housing option⁸, '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. A very small number of households⁹ with this particular requirement were recorded in the 2023 count. 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). In 2023, there were 23,530 such households, a relative increase of 2.3% (540 households) on the 2022 count. However, this figure, as a proportion of the total list, represents a fall from over two-thirds of all households in 2016 (67.4%) to two-fifths (40.0%) in 2023. The next largest tenure group are those living with parents, relatives and friends which together include 20,289 households (or 34.5% of all households on the list).

The tenure group with the largest increase between 2022 and 2023 in the absolute number and proportion of households is those in emergency accommodation or no accommodation (those rough sleeping). This tenure increased by 1,141 households to 7,845, or by 1.7 percentage points from 11.6% to 13.3%.

⁸ 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.

⁹ As the number of households where this option was selected was very low, the exact number cannot be reported here in line with IS COP best practice and GDPR.

Direct provision accommodation type

In 2021, 'Direct provision centre' was added to the social housing application form as a new category of current accommodation type¹⁰. This will provide local authorities with a more accurate representation of the number of households in direct provision, which for 2023 was 1,261.

Length of time on the housing waiting list

In 2023, there were 287 fewer households on the list for 'more than 7 years', which represents a fall of less than 1 percentage point from 22.3% in 2022 to 21.5% in 2023 (see Table 2.8). This corresponds with an increase in those on the list for less than two years. The proportion of those on the list for 1-2 years increased by 1.1 percentage points, from 15.3% in 2022 to 16.4% in 2023, while the proportion of those on the list for 6-12 months increased by 0.4 percentage points, from 10.8% in 2022 to 11.2% in 2023¹¹. There was no change in the proportion of households on the list for less than 6 months between 2022 and 2023 (12.5%). The greatest relative percentage change occurred in households on the list between 3 and 4 years, which saw a decrease in 1,113 households (or 18.6% on the 2022 count). This could be related to households leaving the list more quickly, for example, due to a shorter waiting time for those who enter the list in order to access HAP housing¹². It may also be related to a high number of households joining the list in the period between the previous and current count date. Households who 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

Following from previous counts, the majority of main applicants qualified for social housing continue to be Irish citizens (74.5%) (see Table 2.9). A total of 8,822 households or 15.0% of applicants are nationals of other countries within the EEA. This year saw an increase of 1,421 households with main applicants from non-EEA countries, bringing the total to 5,631 households, or 9.6% 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', with 74.5% of non-EEA households with this basis of stay. There was a 1.0% absolute increase in non-EEA citizens whose basis of stay is 'refugee', from 21.9% (923 households) in 2022 to 22.9% (1,291 households) in 2023¹³. Despite a small relative percentage increase of non-EEA households with Subsidiary protection status (of 3 households, or 2.1% on the 2022 count), the proportion of non-EEA households with this basis of stay decreased by 0.7 percentage points, from 3.3% in 2022 to 2.6% in 2023.

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 2023, 554 households were recorded as having UK citizenship¹⁴.

¹⁰ This field is separate from the 'Current Tenure' field as it is routed from a different question on the social housing application form.

¹¹ 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 7).

¹² Because each assessment is a point in time count, assumptions cannot be made about how long any household may eventually remain on the list.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ This group was 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)

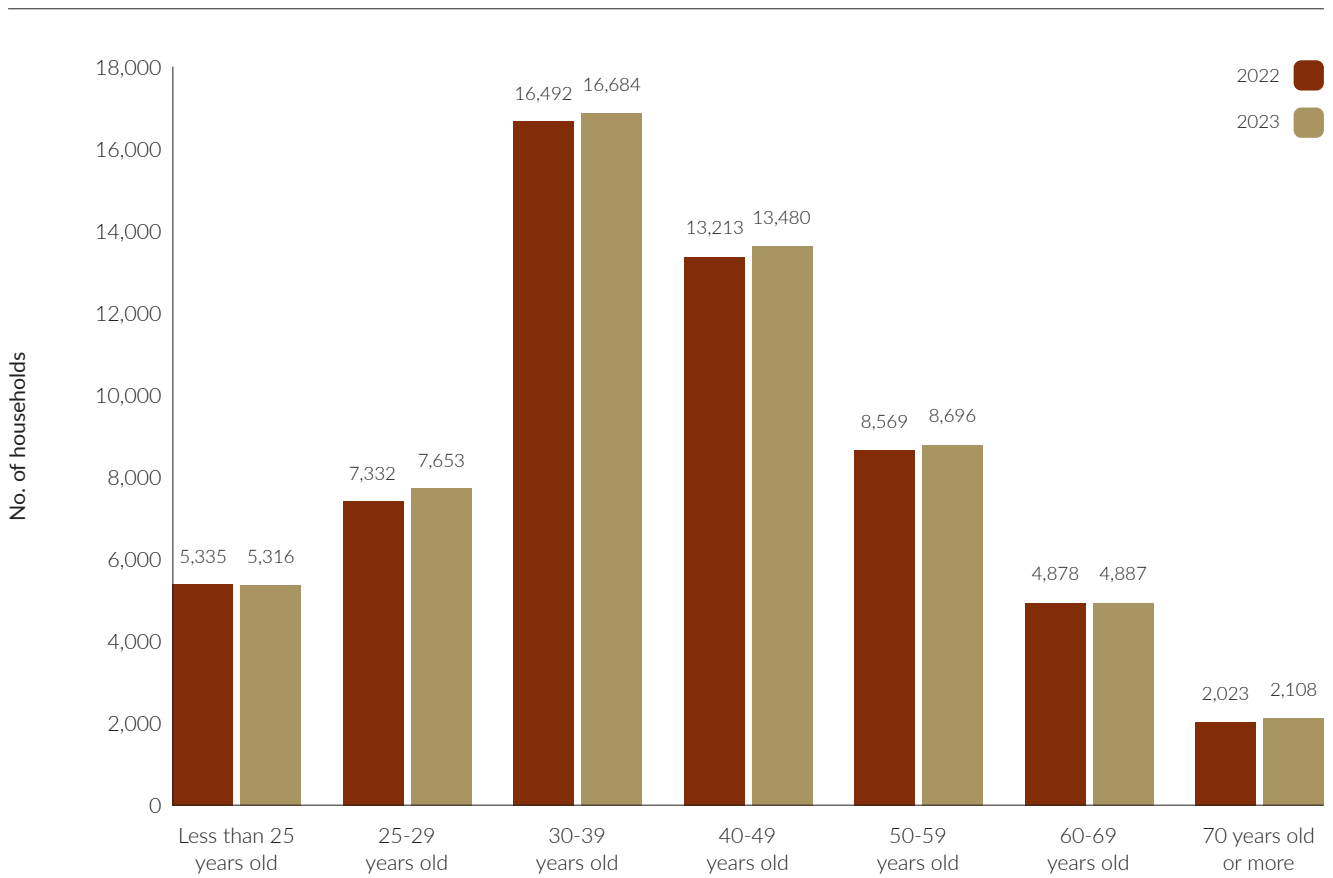
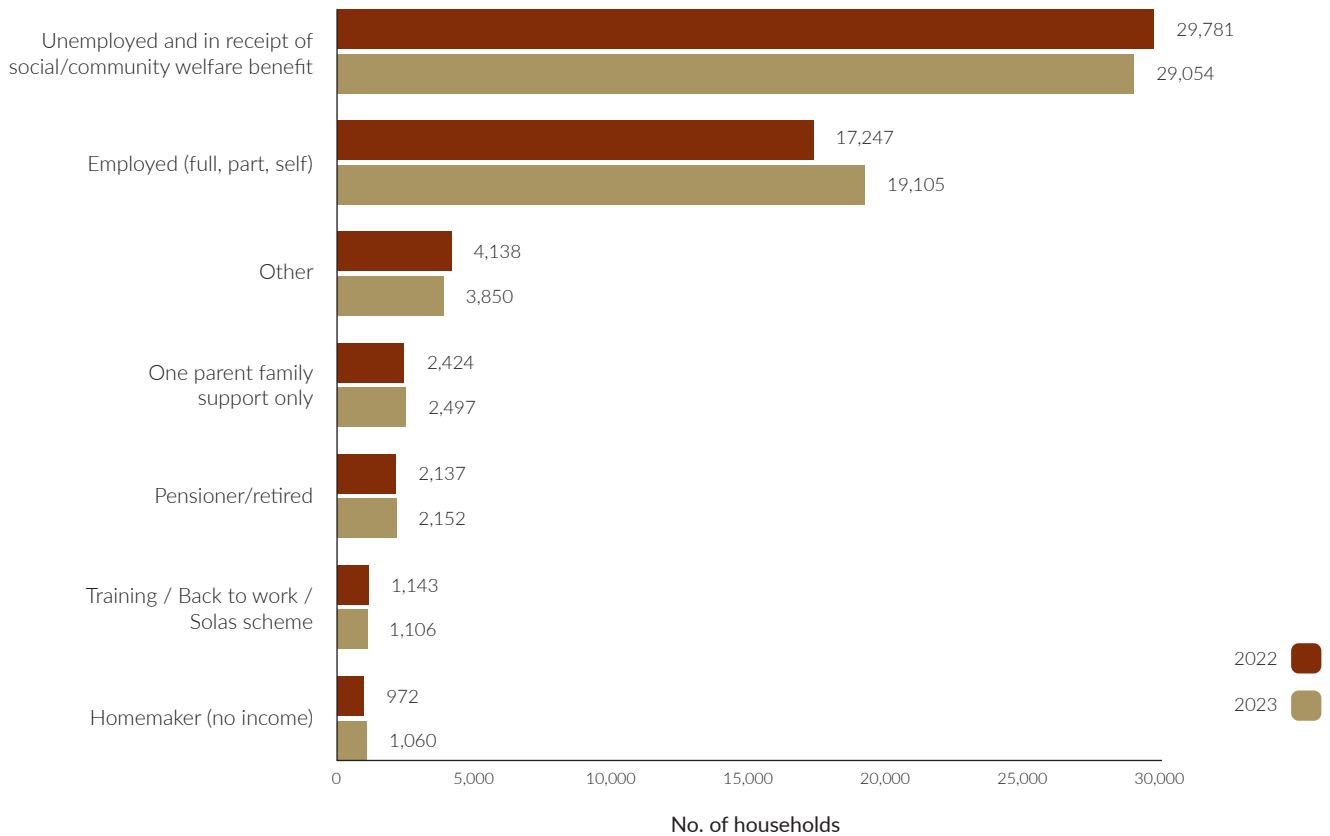


Table 2.1: Age profile of households (main applicant)

Age group	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Less than 25 years old	5,335	9.2%	5,316	9.0%	-19	-0.4%
25-29 years old	7,332	12.7%	7,653	13.0%	321	4.4%
30-39 years old	16,492	28.5%	16,684	28.4%	192	1.2%
40-49 years old	13,213	22.8%	13,480	22.9%	267	2.0%
50-59 years old	8,569	14.8%	8,696	14.8%	127	1.5%
60-69 years old	4,878	8.4%	4,887	8.3%	9	0.2%
70 years old or more	2,023	3.5%	2,108	3.6%	85	4.2%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Figure 2.2: Employment status (main applicant)**Table 2.2:** Employment status (main applicant)

Employment status	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Unemployed and in receipt of social/community welfare benefit	29,781	51.5%	29,054	49.4%	-727	-2.4%
Employed (full, part, self)	17,247	29.8%	19,105	32.5%	1,858	10.8%
Other	4,138	7.2%	3,850	6.5%	-288	-7.0%
One parent family support only	2,424	4.2%	2,497	4.2%	73	3.0%
Pensioner/retired	2,137	3.7%	2,152	3.7%	15	0.7%
Training/Back to work/Solas scheme	1,143	2.0%	1,106	1.9%	-37	-3.2%
Homemaker (no income)	972	1.7%	1,060	1.8%	88	9.1%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Figure 2.3: Sources of household income

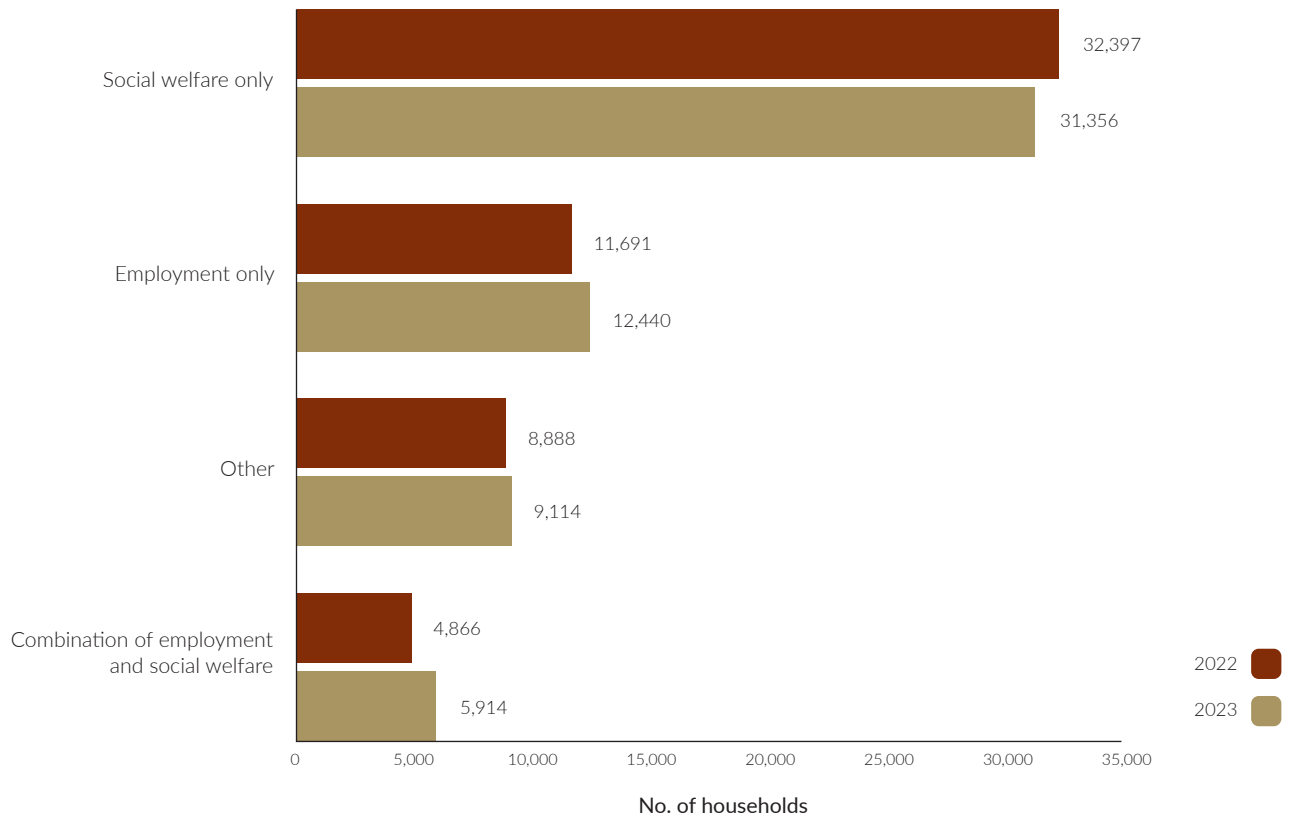


Table 2.3: Sources of household income

Sources of household income	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Social welfare only	32,397	56.0%	31,356	53.3%	-1,041	-3.2%
Employment only	11,691	20.2%	12,440	21.1%	749	6.4%
Other ¹⁵	8,888	15.4%	9,114	15.5%	226	2.5%
Combination of employment and social welfare	4,866	8.4%	5,914	10.1%	1,048	21.5%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

¹⁵ 'Other' includes pension only, no income, maintenance only, other combinations, and none.

Figure 2.4: Household size

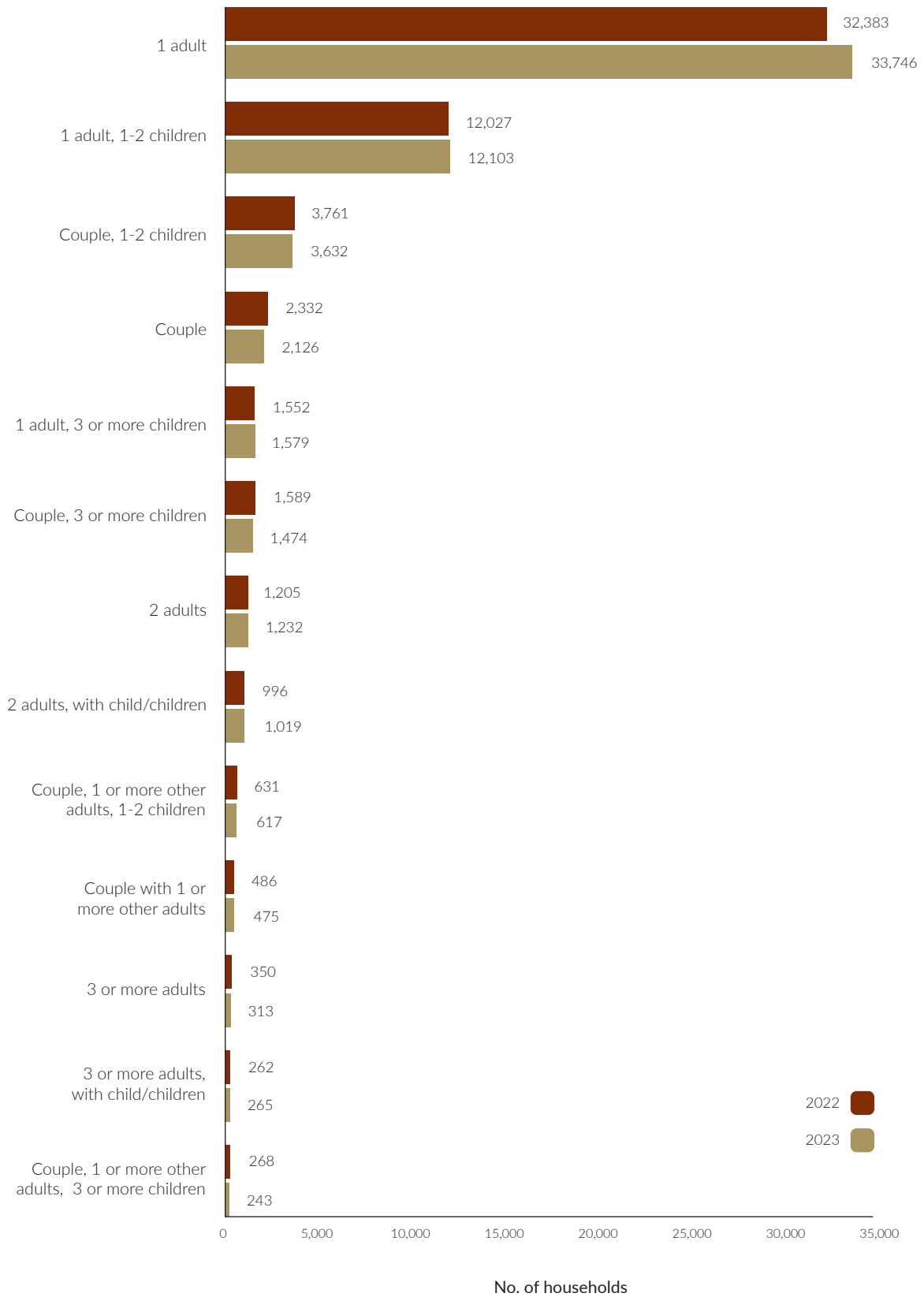


Table 2.4: Household size

Household size	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
1 Adult	32,383	56.0%	33,746	57.4%	1,363	4.2%
1 Adult, 1-2 children	12,027	20.8%	12,103	20.6%	76	0.6%
Couple, 1-2 children	3,761	6.5%	3,632	6.2%	-129	-3.4%
Couple	2,332	4.0%	2,126	3.6%	-206	-8.8%
1 Adult, 3 or more children	1,552	2.7%	1,579	2.7%	27	1.7%
Couple, 3 or more children	1,589	2.7%	1,474	2.5%	-115	-7.2%
2 Adults	1,205	2.1%	1,232	2.1%	27	2.2%
2 Adults, with child/children	996	1.7%	1,019	1.7%	23	2.3%
Couple, 1 or more other adults, 1-2 children	631	1.1%	617	1.0%	-14	-2.2%
Couple with 1 or more other adults	486	0.8%	475	0.8%	-11	-2.3%
3 or more Adults	350	0.6%	313	0.5%	-37	-10.6%
3 or more adults, with child/children	262	0.5%	265	0.5%	3	1.1%
Couple, 1 or more other adults, 3 or more children	268	0.5%	243	0.4%	-25	-9.3%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Figure 2.5: Main need for social housing support

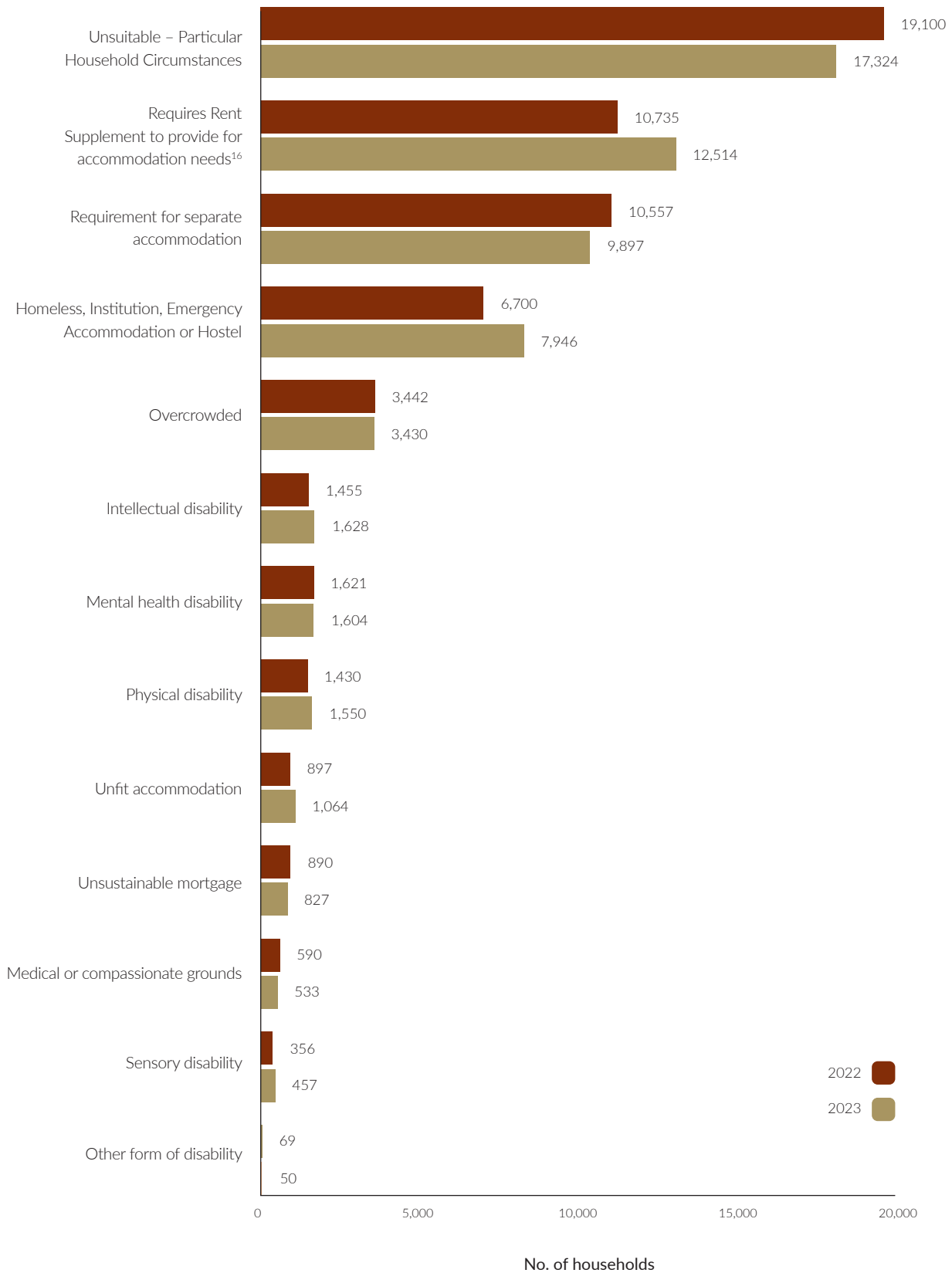


Table 2.5: Main need for social housing support

Main need for social housing support	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Unsuitable – Particular Household Circumstances	19,100	33.0%	17,324	29.5%	-1,776	-9.3%
Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs ¹⁶	10,735	18.6%	12,514	21.3%	1,779	16.6%
Requirement for separate accommodation	10,557	18.3%	9,897	16.8%	-660	-6.3%
Homeless, Institution, Emergency Accommodation or Hostel	6,700	11.6%	7,946	13.5%	1,246	18.6%
Overcrowded	3,442	6.0%	3,430	5.8%	-12	-0.3%
Intellectual disability	1,455	2.5%	1,628	2.8%	173	11.9%
Mental health disability	1,621	2.8%	1,604	2.7%	-17	-1.0%
Physical disability	1,430	2.5%	1,550	2.6%	120	8.4%
Unfit accommodation	897	1.6%	1,064	1.8%	167	18.6%
Unsustainable mortgage	890	1.5%	827	1.4%	-63	-7.1%
Medical or compassionate grounds	590	1.0%	533	0.9%	-57	-9.7%
Sensory disability	356	0.6%	457	0.8%	101	28.4%
Other form of disability	69	0.1%	50	0.1%	-19	-27.5%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

¹⁶ In 2022, the 'Dependent on Rent Supplement' category was replaced with 'Requires Rent Supplement to provide for accommodation needs' (see page 26).

Figure 2.6: Specific accommodation requirements

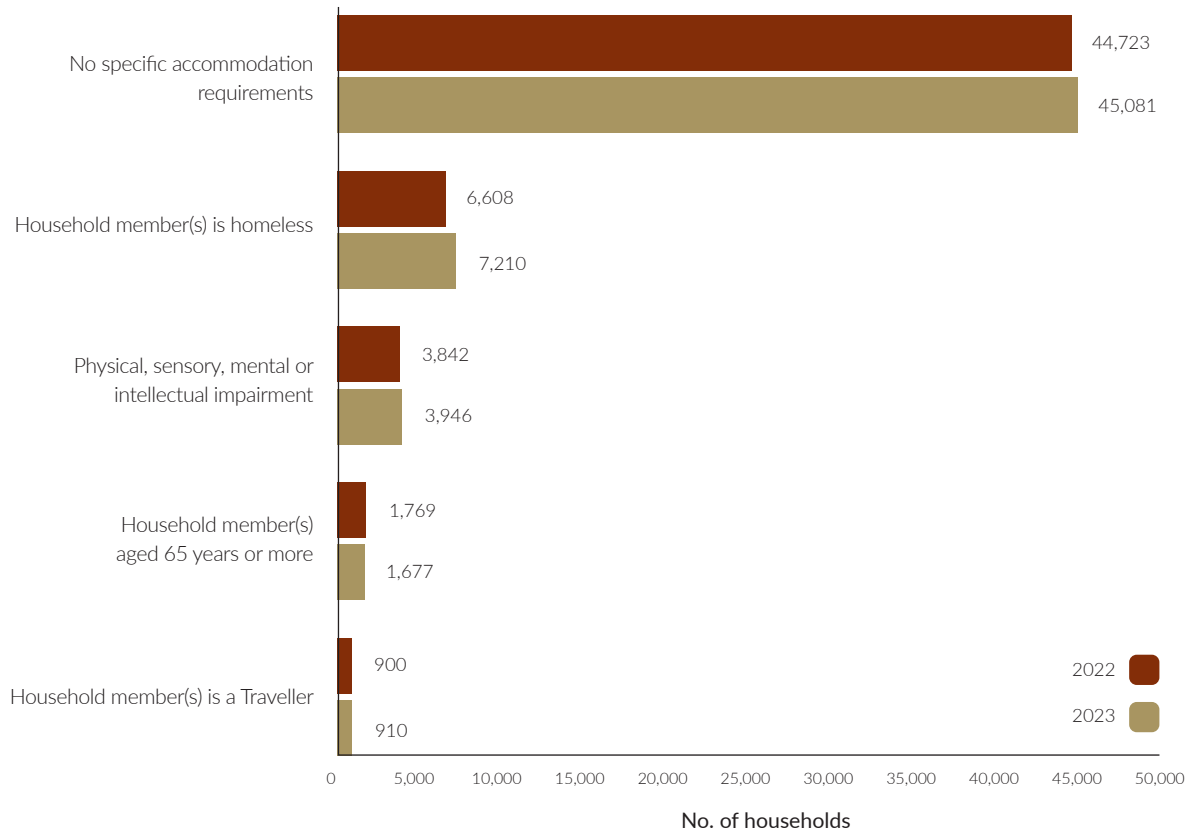


Table 2.6: Specific accommodation requirements

Specific accommodation requirements	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
No specific accommodation requirements	44,723	77.3%	45,081	76.6%	358	0.8%
Household member(s) is homeless	6,608	11.4%	7,210	12.3%	602	9.1%
Physical, sensory, mental or intellectual impairment	3,842	6.6%	3,946	6.7%	104	2.7%
Household member(s) aged 65 years or more	1,769	3.1%	1,677	2.9%	-92	-5.2%
Household member(s) is a Traveller	900	1.6%	910	1.5%	10	1.1%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

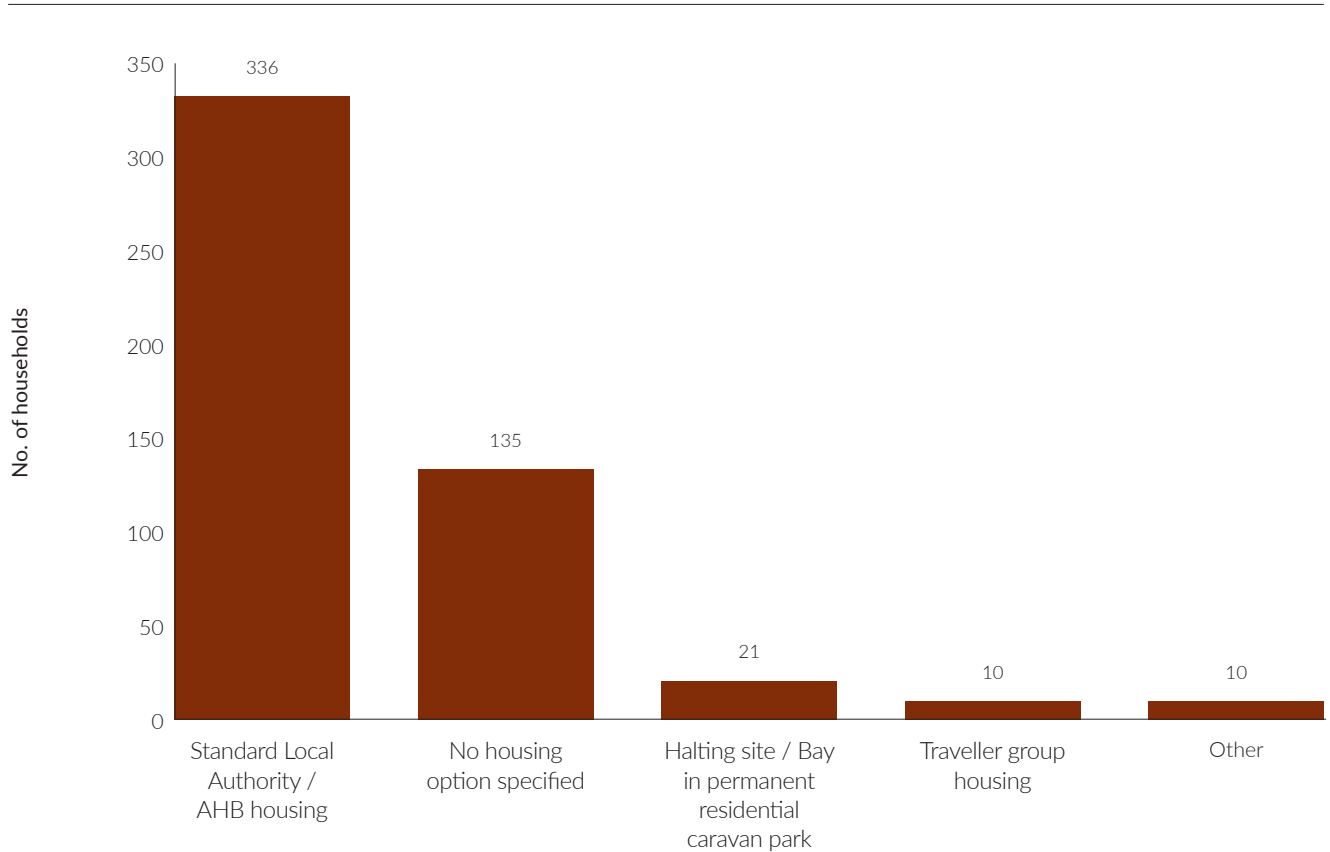
Table 2.6a: Traveller identifier

Identify as Irish Traveller household	2023	
	No. of HH	%
No	57,015	96.9%
Unanswered	906	1.5%
Yes	512	0.9%
Prefer not to say	391	0.7%
Total	58,824	100.0%

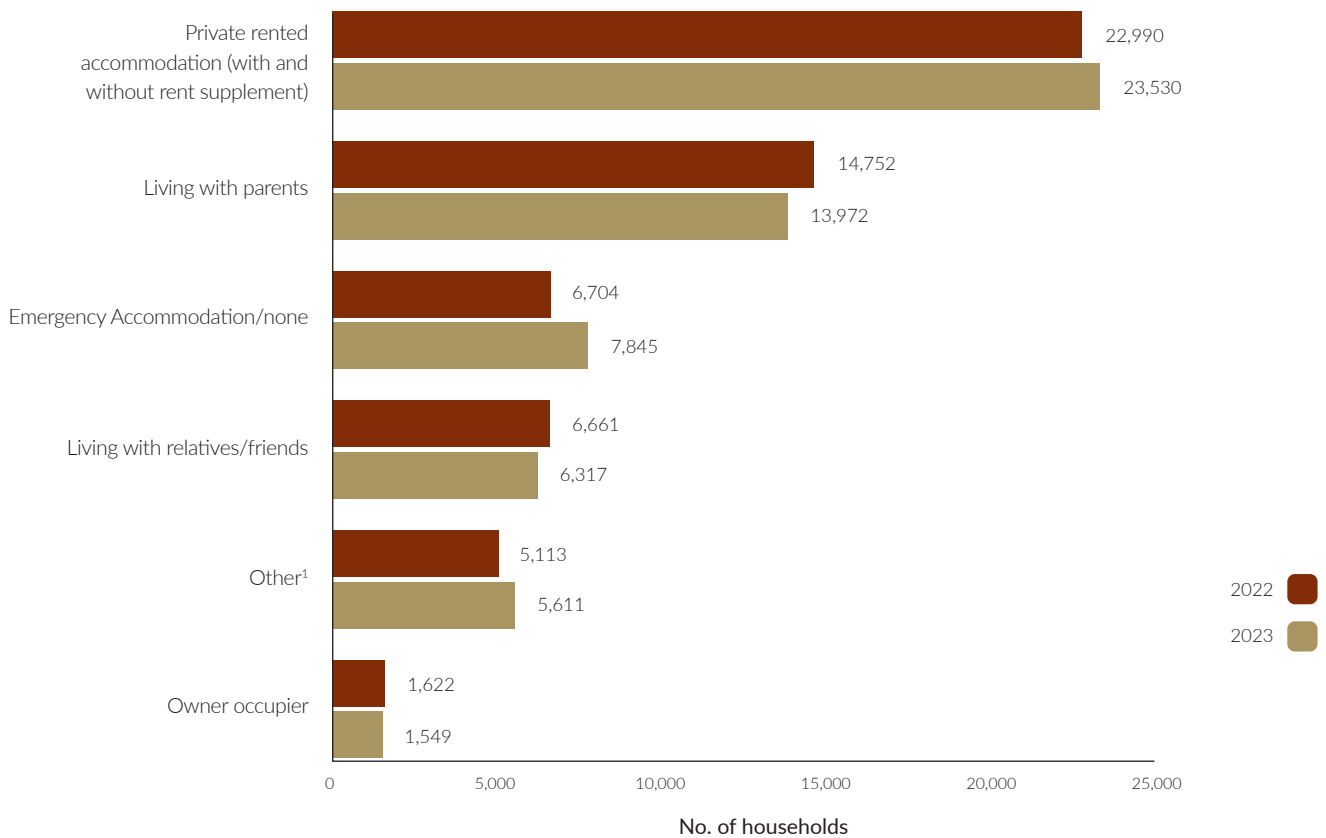
Table 2.6b: Traveller household preferred housing option, 2023

Preferred housing option	2023	
	No. of HH	%
Standard Local Authority / AHB housing	336	65.6%
No housing option specified	135	26.4%
Halting site / Bay in permanent residential caravan park	21	4.1%
Traveller group housing	10	2.0%
Other ¹⁷	10	2.0%
Total	512	100.0%

Figure 2.6b: Traveller household preferred housing option, 2023



¹⁷ 'Other' includes 'Voluntary housing only', 'Rental Accommodation Scheme', 'Private rented accommodation' and 'Other'.

Figure 2.7: Current tenure**Table 2.7:** Current tenure

Tenure Type	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Private rented accommodation (with and without rent supplement)	22,990	39.7%	23,530	40.0%	540	2.3%
Living with parents	14,752	25.5%	13,972	23.8%	-780	-5.3%
Emergency Accommodation/none	6,704	11.6%	7,845	13.3%	1,141	17.0%
Living with relatives/friends	6,661	11.5%	6,317	10.7%	-344	-5.2%
Other ¹⁸	5,113	8.8%	5,611	9.5%	498	9.7%
Owner occupier	1,622	2.8%	1,549	2.6%	-73	-4.5%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

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)

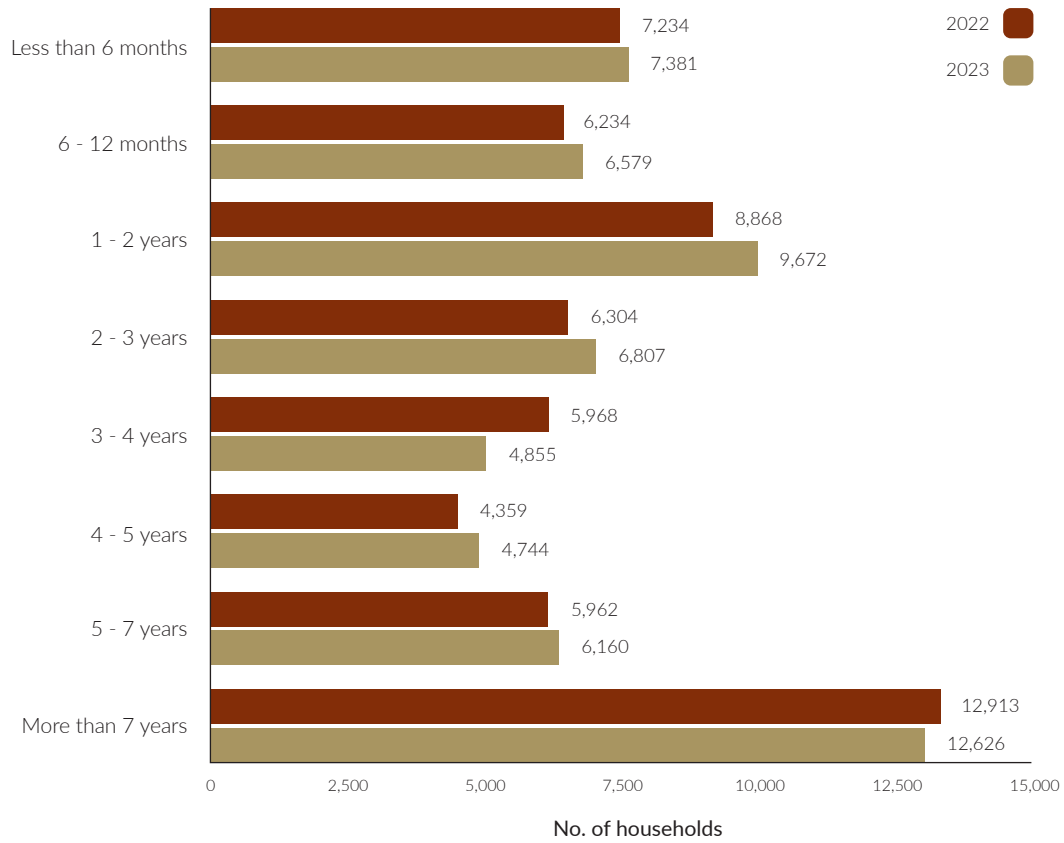
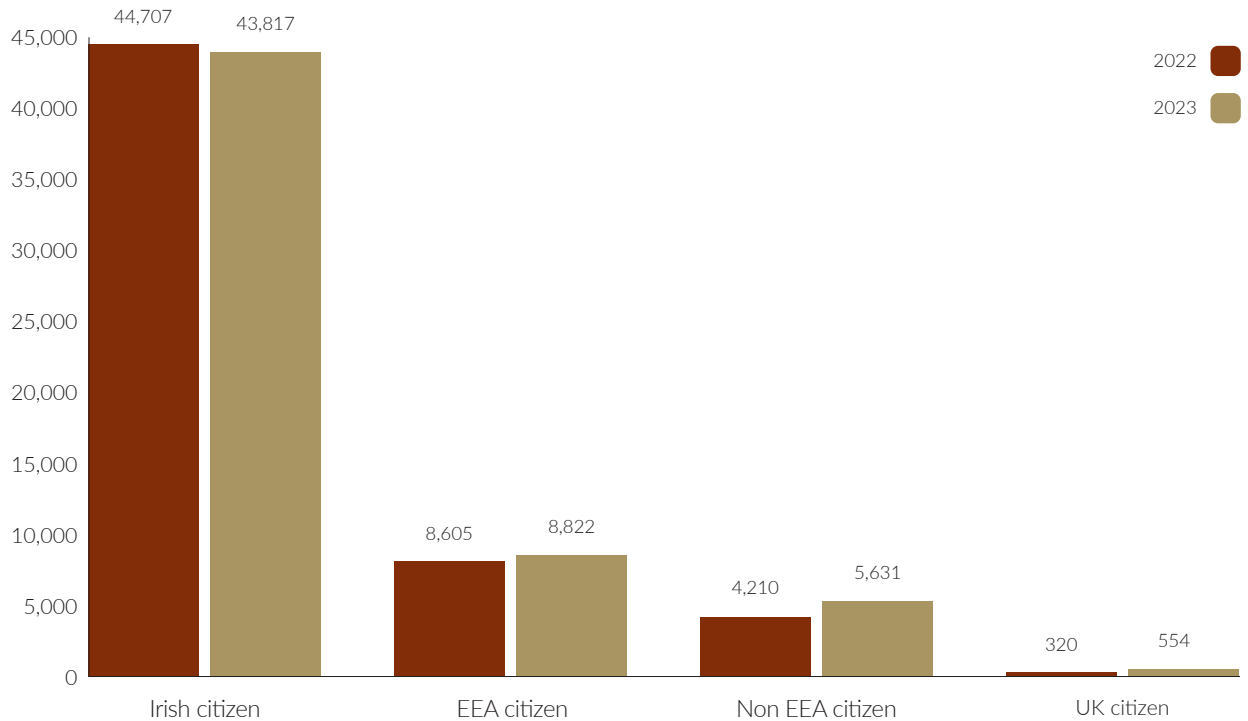


Table 2.8: Length of time on the Record of Qualified Households (Waiting List)

Duration	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Less than 6 months	7,234	12.5%	7,381	12.5%	147	2.0%
6 - 12 months	6,234	10.8%	6,579	11.2%	345	5.5%
1 - 2 years	8,868	15.3%	9,672	16.4%	804	9.1%
2 - 3 years	6,304	10.9%	6,807	11.6%	503	8.0%
3 - 4 years	5,968	10.3%	4,855	8.3%	-1,113	-18.6%
4 - 5 years	4,359	7.5%	4,744	8.1%	385	8.8%
5 - 7 years	5,962	10.3%	6,160	10.5%	198	3.3%
More than 7 years	12,913	22.3%	12,626	21.5%	-287	-2.2%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%

Figure 2.9: Nationality (main applicant)**Table 2.9:** Nationality (main applicant)

Nationality	2022		2023		Change 2022/2023		
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	
Irish citizen	44,707	77.3%	43,817	74.5%	-890	-2.0%	
EEA citizen	8,605	14.9%	8,822	15.0%	217	2.5%	
UK Citizen	320	0.6%	554	0.9%	234	73.1%	
Non-EEA citizen	4,210	7.3%	5,631	9.6%	1,421	33.8%	
Of which:	<i>Permission to remain in the State</i>	3,146	74.7%	4,196	74.5%	1,050	33.4%
	<i>Refugee</i>	923	21.9%	1,291	22.9%	368	39.9%
	<i>Subsidiary protection status</i>	141	3.3%	144	2.6%	3	2.1%
Total	57,842	100.0%	58,824	100.0%	982	1.7%	



A

Appendix:
**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 a future 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	2023	69	100	185	118	80	48	13	613
	2022	58	77	145	92	72	34	8	486
Cavan	2023	62	72	132	97	81	41	26	511
	2022	55	63	120	101	65	37	19	460
Clare	2023	154	167	314	242	197	116	73	1,263
	2022	157	167	280	220	199	96	66	1,185
Cork City	2023	238	343	857	727	451	209	68	2,893
	2022	326	506	1,213	1,001	539	239	62	3,886
Cork	2023	129	244	582	532	384	254	131	2,256
	2022	148	217	618	536	407	272	120	2,318
Donegal	2023	120	135	270	227	137	87	33	1,009
	2022	105	119	243	174	145	79	43	908
Dublin City	2023	1,091	1,603	3,756	2,987	1,923	1,006	413	12,779
	2022	1,040	1,389	3,415	2,705	1,794	1,037	413	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	174	299	571	455	308	151	61	2,019
	2022	220	270	617	494	317	172	64	2,154
Fingal	2023	408	577	1,741	1,556	896	439	195	5,812
	2022	370	621	1,794	1,569	864	405	166	5,789
Galway City	2023	166	201	480	401	267	141	38	1,694
	2022	127	160	401	331	216	127	32	1,394
Galway	2023	102	134	287	268	187	157	122	1,257
	2022	76	125	279	282	221	181	134	1,298
Kerry	2023	169	286	625	557	366	227	109	2,339
	2022	170	261	614	549	377	224	110	2,305
Kildare	2023	256	414	982	849	512	313	124	3,450
	2022	223	358	847	713	461	290	116	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	78	90	176	153	111	62	19	689
	2022	82	76	176	154	108	57	28	681
Laois	2023	79	84	150	133	99	33	22	600
	2022	89	101	204	136	107	46	19	702
Leitrim	2023	12	27	57	37	32	22	11	198
	2022	11	25	56	34	33	21	11	191
Limerick	2023	178	331	653	488	327	157	98	2,232
	2022	194	302	579	404	282	136	66	1,963
Longford	2023	14	23	74	44	32	24	6	217
	2022	21	39	74	63	43	26	6	272
Louth	2023	192	257	481	376	245	112	50	1,713
	2022	151	192	343	268	166	85	40	1,245
Mayo	2023	80	120	257	194	161	102	53	967
	2022	63	98	214	185	137	89	50	836
Meath	2023	170	223	472	333	203	129	38	1,568
	2022	155	240	535	366	242	135	43	1,716
Monaghan	2023	34	41	114	87	60	50	9	395
	2022	39	30	78	58	53	38	10	306
Offaly	2023	57	80	144	114	59	49	13	516
	2022	49	70	119	99	53	41	11	442
Roscommon	2023	22	41	69	58	59	30	14	293
	2022	24	40	59	52	56	28	11	270
Sligo	2023	50	83	162	122	106	68	35	626
	2022	66	68	155	131	105	63	37	625
South Dublin	2023	415	592	1,161	907	456	251	96	3,878
	2022	578	754	1,452	1,125	562	315	108	4,894
Tipperary	2023	182	197	349	242	177	137	42	1,326
	2022	142	150	272	236	154	112	24	1,090
Waterford	2023	187	247	458	315	172	102	48	1,529
	2022	193	193	404	260	155	97	38	1,340
Westmeath	2023	128	156	257	197	176	90	35	1,039
	2022	115	151	236	207	177	99	43	1,028
Wexford	2023	174	264	390	285	169	128	53	1,463
	2022	151	219	396	245	158	122	57	1,348
Wicklow	2023	126	222	478	379	263	152	60	1,680
	2022	137	251	554	423	301	175	68	1,909
Total	2023	5,316	7,653	16,684	13,480	8,696	4,887	2,108	58,824
	2022	5,335	7,332	16,492	13,213	8,569	4,878	2,023	57,842

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)	Other	One parent family support only	Pensioner / retired	Training / Back to Work / Solas Scheme	Homemaker (no income)	Total
Carlow	2023	342	187	19	7	5	17	36	613
	2022	294	134	15	5	1	8	29	486
Cavan	2023	258	136	45	14	36	12	10	511
	2022	260	101	42	7	31	10	9	460
Clare	2023	622	324	158	37	79	17	26	1,263
	2022	636	272	130	33	76	14	24	1,185
Cork City	2023	1,206	1,197	213	144	62	33	38	2,893
	2022	1,692	1,522	276	224	68	50	54	3,886
Cork	2023	1,137	745	125	60	95	37	57	2,256
	2022	1,271	674	134	49	87	41	62	2,318
Donegal	2023	628	225	40	36	37	20	23	1,009
	2022	597	174	19	34	49	14	21	908
Dublin City	2023	5,746	5,348	159	697	402	208	219	12,779
	2022	5,588	4,522	134	701	427	231	190	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	873	838	93	105	81	14	15	2,019
	2022	990	825	109	102	97	12	19	2,154
Fingal	2023	4,313	526	113	373	259	228	0	5,812
	2022	4,115	619	113	437	234	271	0	5,789
Galway City	2023	521	617	339	49	60	24	84	1,694
	2022	429	486	285	51	57	26	60	1,394
Galway	2023	650	292	120	24	122	28	21	1,257
	2022	778	226	104	25	115	34	16	1,298
Kerry	2023	1,021	805	246	67	115	47	38	2,339
	2022	1,061	703	265	68	130	46	32	2,305
Kildare	2023	1,538	1,256	308	85	130	43	90	3,450
	2022	1,439	955	330	75	112	39	58	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	272	236	115	21	23	11	11	689
	2022	290	214	114	21	30	3	9	681
Laois	2023	322	201	33	9	20	7	8	600
	2022	418	196	37	7	20	12	12	702
Leitrim	2023	132	31	13	1	9	8	4	198
	2022	121	29	18	2	14	5	2	191
Limerick	2023	1,298	532	160	95	84	46	17	2,232
	2022	1,179	421	159	80	62	39	23	1,963
Longford	2023	131	55	11	1	4	6	9	217
	2022	148	80	16	5	7	8	8	272
Louth	2023	900	602	84	29	53	8	37	1,713
	2022	684	396	61	24	44	4	32	1,245
Mayo	2023	490	211	123	40	53	31	19	967
	2022	450	157	107	32	49	24	17	836
Meath	2023	643	608	171	57	43	23	23	1,568
	2022	734	653	173	55	47	28	26	1,716
Monaghan	2023	156	146	51	12	12	10	8	395
	2022	150	86	41	4	12	10	3	306
Offaly	2023	324	107	40	12	7	9	17	516
	2022	290	85	38	4	3	7	15	442
Roscommon	2023	174	67	16	5	12	10	9	293
	2022	174	44	26	3	6	5	12	270
Sligo	2023	387	120	56	5	29	19	10	626
	2022	388	112	61	4	32	18	10	625
South Dublin	2023	1,913	1,578	58	212	72	9	36	3,878
	2022	2,417	1,804	440	85	76	13	59	4,894
Tipperary	2023	764	315	87	36	38	37	49	1,326
	2022	710	216	46	29	25	31	33	1,090
Waterford	2023	608	500	227	60	47	56	31	1,529
	2022	533	402	217	68	43	48	29	1,340
Westmeath	2023	406	328	152	59	42	31	21	1,039
	2022	486	250	140	50	48	33	21	1,028
Wexford	2023	437	402	349	113	68	30	64	1,463
	2022	433	309	354	104	71	28	49	1,348
Wicklow	2023	842	570	126	32	53	27	30	1,680
	2022	1,026	580	134	36	64	31	38	1,909
Total	2023	29,054	19,105	3,850	2,497	2,152	1,106	1,060	58,824
	2022	29,781	17,247	4,138	2,424	2,137	1,143	972	57,842

Table A1.3: Sources of household income by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Social welfare only	Employment only	Other	Combination of employment and social welfare	Total
Carlow	2023	292	89	108	124	613
	2022	262	74	92	58	486
Cavan	2023	276	72	92	71	511
	2022	282	60	82	36	460
Clare	2023	779	219	145	120	1,263
	2022	778	194	128	85	1,185
Cork City	2023	1,344	877	284	388	2,893
	2022	1,925	1,129	418	414	3,886
Cork	2023	1,193	474	326	263	2,256
	2022	1,304	405	349	260	2,318
Donegal	2023	627	121	113	148	1,009
	2022	588	104	115	101	908
Dublin City	2023	5,789	3,421	2,797	772	12,779
	2022	5,873	3,203	1,922	795	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	779	560	533	147	2,019
	2022	904	498	694	58	2,154
Fingal	2023	4,545	595	435	237	5,812
	2022	4,390	686	425	288	5,789
Galway City	2023	878	497	167	152	1,694
	2022	760	402	124	108	1,394
Galway	2023	752	173	172	160	1,257
	2022	866	138	152	142	1,298
Kerry	2023	1,188	468	217	466	2,339
	2022	1,344	416	220	325	2,305
Kildare	2023	1,774	875	479	322	3,450
	2022	1,686	651	429	242	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	360	145	71	113	689
	2022	395	137	67	82	681
Laois	2023	296	73	62	169	600
	2022	391	108	76	127	702
Leitrim	2023	144	24	15	15	198
	2022	141	27	13	10	191
Limerick	2023	1,436	316	209	271	2,232
	2022	1,309	246	193	215	1,963
Longford	2023	133	36	24	24	217
	2022	165	52	28	27	272
Louth	2023	952	405	164	192	1,713
	2022	723	244	155	123	1,245
Mayo	2023	613	121	121	112	967
	2022	559	100	98	79	836
Meath	2023	790	424	180	174	1,568
	2022	889	450	207	170	1,716
Monaghan	2023	204	90	39	62	395
	2022	187	63	21	35	306
Offaly	2023	319	58	81	58	516
	2022	283	43	73	43	442
Roscommon	2023	191	39	27	36	293
	2022	191	26	27	26	270
Sligo	2023	364	65	56	141	626
	2022	387	53	62	123	625
South Dublin	2023	1,440	837	1,299	302	3,878
	2022	1,823	997	1,857	217	4,894
Tipperary	2023	863	200	133	130	1,326
	2022	751	137	108	94	1,090
Waterford	2023	829	340	172	188	1,529
	2022	763	287	141	149	1,340
Westmeath	2023	569	196	118	156	1,039
	2022	632	164	124	108	1,028
Wexford	2023	773	227	257	206	1,463
	2022	809	189	208	142	1,348
Wicklow	2023	864	403	218	195	1,680
	2022	1,037	408	280	184	1,909
Total	2023	31,356	12,440	9,114	5,914	58,824
	2022	32,397	11,691	8,888	4,866	57,842

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	2023	440	60	99	7	7	613
	2022	336	45	102	1	2	486
Cavan	2023	390	29	68	21	3	511
	2022	390	6	51	12	1	460
Clare	2023	988	104	114	35	22	1,263
	2022	966	93	76	33	17	1,185
Cork City	2023	2,462	219	131	39	42	2,893
	2022	3,298	256	227	52	53	3,886
Cork	2023	1,993	101	101	21	40	2,256
	2022	1,999	125	130	28	36	2,318
Donegal	2023	888	37	57	23	4	1,009
	2022	800	27	58	20	3	908
Dublin City	2023	9,122	2,610	156	815	76	12,779
	2022	8,321	2,279	162	953	78	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	1,720	234	14	50	1	2,019
	2022	1,713	337	11	87	6	2,154
Fingal	2023	4,907	690	54	65	96	5,812
	2022	4,920	633	60	72	104	5,789
Galway City	2023	914	322	286	104	68	1,694
	2022	751	288	211	76	68	1,394
Galway	2023	868	66	193	120	10	1,257
	2022	985	43	164	81	25	1,298
Kerry	2023	1,726	54	424	29	106	2,339
	2022	1,705	66	396	40	98	2,305
Kildare	2023	2,702	382	270	74	22	3,450
	2022	2,392	279	261	64	12	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	474	83	90	20	22	689
	2022	480	86	72	24	19	681
Laois	2023	551	35	12	1	1	600
	2022	632	50	19	0	1	702
Leitrim	2023	132	12	41	10	3	198
	2022	127	5	40	13	6	191
Limerick	2023	1,454	328	322	35	93	2,232
	2022	1,306	303	241	24	89	1,963
Longford	2023	189	7	16	2	3	217
	2022	231	14	19	1	7	272
Louth	2023	1,556	9	106	13	29	1,713
	2022	1,111	0	101	7	26	1,245
Mayo	2023	752	28	96	41	50	967
	2022	673	24	63	32	44	836
Meath	2023	1,142	135	226	39	26	1,568
	2022	1,317	88	246	35	30	1,716
Monaghan	2023	371	0	23	0	1	395
	2022	281	0	24	0	1	306
Offaly	2023	391	37	51	3	34	516
	2022	343	30	46	3	20	442
Roscommon	2023	253	6	29	1	4	293
	2022	240	5	19	1	5	270
Sligo	2023	461	29	108	18	10	626
	2022	451	30	119	17	8	625
South Dublin	2023	2,982	760	109	14	13	3,878
	2022	3,851	776	226	15	26	4,894
Tipperary	2023	1,062	49	189	4	22	1,326
	2022	853	50	159	3	25	1,090
Waterford	2023	1,048	314	116	12	39	1,529
	2022	902	290	107	9	32	1,340
Westmeath	2023	858	81	76	11	13	1,039
	2022	838	91	75	14	10	1,028
Wexford	2023	966	217	225	33	22	1,463
	2022	947	122	224	33	22	1,348
Wicklow	2023	1,319	172	144	17	28	1,680
	2022	1,564	167	133	19	26	1,909
Total	2023	45,081	7,210	3,946	1,677	910	58,824
	2022	44,723	6,608	3,842	1,769	900	57,842

Table A1.7: Current tenure type 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	2023	194	183	89	73	41	33	613
	2022	146	156	78	46	32	28	486
Cavan	2023	223	149	79	20	14	26	511
	2022	217	120	49	9	36	29	460
Clare	2023	402	358	155	133	169	46	1,263
	2022	342	335	157	114	186	51	1,185
Cork City	2023	1,290	707	236	256	377	27	2,893
	2022	1,777	1,048	358	217	446	40	3,886
Cork	2023	1,013	442	225	160	271	145	2,256
	2022	1,139	414	208	178	202	177	2,318
Donegal	2023	370	318	144	77	35	65	1,009
	2022	334	271	156	49	32	66	908
Dublin City	2023	4,303	3,321	1,233	3,264	606	52	12,779
	2022	4,390	3,170	1,078	2,651	455	49	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	2,019	0	0	0	0	0	2,019
	2022	659	557	293	177	467	1	2,154
Fingal	2023	3,690	932	506	561	86	37	5,812
	2022	3,831	943	472	436	80	27	5,789
Galway City	2023	632	241	99	400	309	13	1,694
	2022	576	232	119	329	107	31	1,394
Galway	2023	505	309	120	81	143	99	1,257
	2022	584	259	113	78	162	102	1,298
Kerry	2023	1,117	511	302	82	170	157	2,339
	2022	1,169	489	310	75	101	161	2,305
Kildare	2023	1,146	853	418	330	641	62	3,450
	2022	1,170	773	393	287	324	61	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	193	190	82	80	103	41	689
	2022	197	181	80	75	99	49	681
Laois	2023	222	177	71	31	71	28	600
	2022	272	219	80	43	37	51	702
Leitrim	2023	65	49	19	16	28	21	198
	2022	83	47	21	4	15	21	191
Limerick	2023	637	618	234	266	415	62	2,232
	2022	569	593	229	214	301	57	1,963
Longford	2023	73	68	38	14	16	8	217
	2022	107	75	45	21	9	15	272
Louth	2023	634	411	231	219	136	82	1,713
	2022	357	367	206	148	102	65	1,245
Mayo	2023	360	174	68	56	279	30	967
	2022	329	191	83	36	169	28	836
Meath	2023	401	537	207	186	210	27	1,568
	2022	465	558	216	154	254	69	1,716
Monaghan	2023	178	95	41	3	35	43	395
	2022	103	104	56	0	32	11	306
Offaly	2023	137	149	54	63	38	75	516
	2022	116	151	63	26	35	51	442
Roscommon	2023	124	82	36	16	14	21	293
	2022	128	70	34	8	16	14	270
Sligo	2023	166	137	89	54	155	25	626
	2022	181	148	114	27	124	31	625
South Dublin	2023	1,078	1,144	675	707	241	33	3,878
	2022	1,434	1,449	763	759	464	25	4,894
Tipperary	2023	393	367	238	103	123	102	1,326
	2022	313	311	204	86	85	91	1,090
Waterford	2023	548	337	172	206	221	45	1,529
	2022	450	329	188	148	189	36	1,340
Westmeath	2023	402	262	123	65	157	30	1,039
	2022	451	255	109	51	125	37	1,028
Wexford	2023	469	363	131	127	331	42	1,463
	2022	442	379	134	81	262	50	1,348
Wicklow	2023	546	488	202	196	176	72	1,680
	2022	659	558	252	177	165	98	1,909
Total	2023	23,530	13,972	6,317	7,845	5,611	1,549	58,824
	2022	22,990	14,752	6,661	6,704	5,113	1,622	57,842

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	2023	129	87	132	75	58	35	51	46	613
	2022	103	84	92	60	39	32	39	37	486
Cavan	2023	148	84	90	41	49	26	34	39	511
	2022	126	53	73	70	42	23	37	36	460
Clare	2023	106	167	234	142	166	104	147	197	1,263
	2022	158	149	169	196	122	87	140	164	1,185
Cork City	2023	417	366	515	396	196	248	302	453	2,893
	2022	572	330	710	535	523	311	392	513	3,886
Cork	2023	415	258	382	185	141	148	247	480	2,256
	2022	465	283	271	217	187	168	254	473	2,318
Donegal	2023	202	147	185	104	117	91	82	81	1,009
	2022	181	131	140	142	114	66	77	57	908
Dublin City	2023	659	1,169	2,097	1,610	974	1,096	1,492	3,682	12,779
	2022	700	1,200	1,602	1,165	1,256	1,000	1,222	3,648	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	66	192	415	316	200	167	202	461	2,019
	2022	164	235	385	249	195	158	217	551	2,154
Fingal	2023	515	502	747	649	497	446	682	1,774	5,812
	2022	496	485	853	592	515	421	663	1,764	5,789
Galway City	2023	196	273	276	198	93	119	158	381	1,694
	2022	226	138	231	89	125	68	143	374	1,394
Galway	2023	285	127	112	135	120	117	120	241	1,257
	2022	115	67	207	148	153	85	158	365	1,298
Kerry	2023	272	217	303	304	219	213	243	568	2,339
	2022	239	191	334	254	260	182	295	550	2,305
Kildare	2023	504	360	408	325	268	357	425	803	3,450
	2022	382	175	374	265	422	290	372	728	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	111	81	101	92	60	55	61	128	689
	2022	70	82	133	85	71	48	90	102	681
Laois	2023	179	124	92	63	50	19	36	37	600
	2022	118	79	159	98	63	59	66	60	702
Leitrim	2023	33	43	45	22	13	15	15	12	198
	2022	56	25	31	26	14	9	15	15	191
Limerick	2023	343	226	387	219	162	152	248	495	2,232
	2022	288	242	278	185	176	134	205	455	1,963
Longford	2023	44	26	37	34	20	10	17	29	217
	2022	57	40	56	38	23	12	18	28	272
Louth	2023	369	445	268	166	98	96	108	163	1,713
	2022	254	208	209	128	122	82	77	165	1,245
Mayo	2023	189	121	164	97	71	87	86	152	967
	2022	143	99	120	87	92	56	105	134	836
Meath	2023	255	126	276	236	192	158	157	168	1,568
	2022	235	169	334	260	211	159	138	210	1,716
Monaghan	2023	109	66	56	31	33	32	37	31	395
	2022	55	35	47	48	40	23	34	24	306
Offaly	2023	76	83	102	72	33	35	57	58	516
	2022	80	62	85	38	44	43	49	41	442
Roscommon	2023	80	32	61	35	23	20	31	11	293
	2022	65	40	44	39	35	14	26	7	270
Sligo	2023	77	67	119	76	44	63	70	110	626
	2022	90	87	117	57	82	50	45	97	625
South Dublin	2023	266	352	697	405	344	354	434	1,026	3,878
	2022	652	761	704	431	407	317	390	1,232	4,894
Tipperary	2023	426	152	256	144	101	41	103	103	1,326
	2022	299	147	192	129	58	78	89	98	1,090
Waterford	2023	236	132	278	178	176	148	203	178	1,529
	2022	235	120	232	183	151	121	159	139	1,340
Westmeath	2023	156	156	218	108	82	53	69	197	1,039
	2022	162	138	168	130	82	59	83	206	1,028
Wexford	2023	274	243	336	137	107	87	95	184	1,463
	2022	251	213	217	147	125	86	138	171	1,348
Wicklow	2023	244	155	283	212	148	152	148	338	1,680
	2022	197	166	301	213	219	118	226	469	1,909
Total	2023	7,381	6,579	9,672	6,807	4,855	4,744	6,160	12,626	58,824
	2022	7,234	6,234	8,868	6,304	5,968	4,359	5,962	12,913	57,842

Table A1.9: Nationality (main applicant) by Local Authority

Local Authority	Year	Irish citizen	EEA citizen	Non EEA citizen	UK citizen	Total
Carlow	2023	480	89	28	16	613
	2022	395	64	14	13	486
Cavan	2023	369	113	29	0	511
	2022	349	97	14	0	460
Clare	2023	988	161	78	36	1,263
	2022	971	131	52	31	1,185
Cork City	2023	2,016	467	398	12	2,893
	2022	2,745	711	421	9	3,886
Cork	2023	1,637	430	144	45	2,256
	2022	1,665	478	149	26	2,318
Donegal	2023	859	85	31	34	1,009
	2022	777	98	21	12	908
Dublin City	2023	8,848	2,220	1,668	43	12,779
	2022	8,555	2,064	1,150	24	11,793
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2023	1,650	187	182	0	2,019
	2022	1,780	209	165	0	2,154
Fingal	2023	4,709	648	427	28	5,812
	2022	5,167	372	234	16	5,789
Galway City	2023	1,122	273	276	23	1,694
	2022	993	226	160	15	1,394
Galway	2023	1,060	143	31	23	1,257
	2022	1,098	170	24	6	1,298
Kerry	2023	1,673	456	170	40	2,339
	2022	1,693	455	131	26	2,305
Kildare	2023	2,456	681	284	29	3,450
	2022	2,214	584	201	9	3,008
Kilkenny	2023	551	95	31	12	689
	2022	554	89	29	9	681
Laois	2023	420	97	73	10	600
	2022	547	127	26	2	702
Leitrim	2023	132	39	21	6	198
	2022	115	41	26	9	191
Limerick	2023	1,839	162	217	14	2,232
	2022	1,659	134	160	10	1,963
Longford	2023	154	38	15	10	217
	2022	187	60	19	6	272
Louth	2023	1,147	307	249	10	1,713
	2022	925	199	115	6	1,245
Mayo	2023	752	132	56	27	967
	2022	673	116	30	17	836
Meath	2023	1,215	269	75	9	1,568
	2022	1,306	325	81	4	1,716
Monaghan	2023	270	98	24	3	395
	2022	224	64	17	1	306
Offaly	2023	442	52	21	1	516
	2022	387	42	11	2	442
Roscommon	2023	223	46	16	8	293
	2022	208	50	11	1	270
Sligo	2023	461	76	84	5	626
	2022	470	85	68	2	625
South Dublin	2023	2,882	500	486	10	3,878
	2022	3,635	736	523	0	4,894
Tipperary	2023	1,078	180	48	20	1,326
	2022	917	138	29	6	1,090
Waterford	2023	1,152	198	160	19	1,529
	2022	1,028	188	116	8	1,340
Westmeath	2023	710	175	135	19	1,039
	2022	758	164	96	10	1,028
Wexford	2023	1,180	199	50	34	1,463
	2022	1,135	148	30	35	1,348
Wicklow	2023	1,342	206	124	8	1,680
	2022	1,577	240	87	5	1,909
Total	2023	43,817	8,822	5,631	554	58,824
	2022	44,707	8,605	4,210	320	57,842