

# External Report

Week long assessment of rough sleepers in the  
Dublin Region

November 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Winter Count

## Winter 2022 Count of Rough Sleepers in the Dublin Region

The Rough Sleeper Count takes place bi-annually to measure the level of street homelessness in the Dublin Region and to enhance our understanding of the reasons for rough sleeping. Since Autumn 2020, the count has taken place over a full week, during which the Dublin Simon Outreach team engage in a full region assessment of the people met sleeping rough, or at risk of sleeping rough.

The Winter 2022 count was conducted over the week of November 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> 2022. Additional staff were deployed to ensure more thorough coverage of the city centre areas. They communicated with the Gardaí and staff in all four Dublin Local Authorities to ensure they were fully informed about any individuals who were known to be rough sleeping, particularly in isolated areas. This follows the approach taken in November 2020, April and October 2021, and April 2022, where over the 7 days, the Outreach teams visited all areas in the region at least once.

Please note that the statistics below represent the total unique individuals over a seven day period, and should not be compared with the figures from the single-night counts published prior to November 2020. Where useful, figures have been compared with the April 2022, October 2021, April 2021, and November 2020 counts as they all used the same methodology.

During the course of the week long count, the Outreach team encountered 91 individuals, of which 87 (96%) had PASS IDs. This is the same number of individuals as the April 2022 count, and a decrease of 3 individuals on the October 2021 count.

### Summary of key points from the Winter 2022 count of rough sleepers:

- There were 91 individuals who were found to be rough sleeping, of which 87 (96%) had PASS IDs.
- Most individuals (63%; n=55) were aged 26-45.
- The majority (72%; n=63) of those found were male, while 28% (n=24) were female.
- Of those known to homeless services (n=87), 24% (n=21) were using tents, while the remaining 76% were not (n=66).
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- The majority of individuals (79%; n=69) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin Region.
- One (1%) of the 87 individuals had an active tenancy on PASS. 4 individuals (5%) had recently lost their tenancies.
- 23% (n=20) individuals had an Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the same night of their engagement. They were no-shows at their accommodation on the night.
- During the course of the count week, 41% (n=36) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation on another night during the week of the count. However, only 8% (n=7) presented at their accommodation while the rest were no-shows (29 individuals; 33%).
- 61% of individuals (n=53) had booked Emergency Accommodation at some stage in the three months prior to the count, of which 29 individuals (33%) were no-shows.

- After the week of the count, 36% (n=31) of those the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 11% (10 individuals) were no-shows.
- The majority (69%, n=60) of individuals who were found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region during the November 2022 count were Irish, while a further 28% (n=24) had EU citizenship. The remaining 3% (n=3) had non-EU citizenship.

## Findings

*Table 1 – Total unique individuals found during the week of the count*

Count	November 2022	April 2022	October 2021	April 2021	Difference on October 2021
Total found	91	91	94	125	-3
<i>Of which with PASS IDs</i>	87	72	82	110	+5

Of the 91 found rough sleeping, 96% (or 87 individuals) had active PASS records or had PASS records created during the week of the count. Several of those identified at the beginning of the week as not registered were registered over the course of the week or soon after. The following summary statistics were taken from these 87 individuals who were registered on PASS.

*Table 2 – Age profile of individuals found during week of count*

Age group	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021	% April 2021
18-25	8	9%	8%	11%	7%
26-45	55	63%	67%	68%	70%
46-61	22	25%	25%	17%	23%
62+	2	2%	0%	4%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>				

The youngest person found rough sleeping during the count was 18 years old, and the oldest found was 66. Those aged 26-45 accounted for the highest percentage of the count, at 63% (or 55 individuals). Those aged 18-25 accounted for 9% of the count (8 individuals). The percentage distribution for the Winter 2022 rough sleeper count is similar to that of the Spring 2022 and Autumn 2021 count, where the majority were also aged 26 and 45 years old (67% for Spring 2022 and 68% for Autumn 2021).

Table 3 – Gender profile of individuals found during the week of count

Gender	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021
Male	63	72%	64%	79%
Female	24	28%	36%	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>			

The November 2022 count shows a decrease in the percentage of females found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region. The November 2022 count shows 24 females (28%) were found rough sleeping, an absolute decrease of 8% on the April 2022 count. The number of male rough sleepers in November 2022 was 63 (or 72%), an 8% absolute increase on the April 2022 count.

Table 4 – Comparison of those found rough sleeping with and without tents during the week of count

Tents	November 2022	April 2022	October 2021	April 2021
Number found with tents	21	22	37	65
Number found without tents	66	50	45	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>

Data relating to those rough sleeping with tents was introduced in the April 2021 count. In November 2022, 21 individuals (24%) found rough sleeping were using tents, one less individual than the April 2022 count. The number of individuals found rough sleeping not using tents was 66 (or 76%), an increase of 16 individuals on the April 2022 count.

Table 5 – Individuals found on both the November 2022 count and the April 2022 count

<b>Number of those found in Rough Sleeper Count in both November 2022 AND April 2022</b>	12
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Of those with PASS IDs, 12 individuals (14%) found in the November 2022 count were also found in the April 2022 count.

Table 6 – Number of engagements with individuals over the week (for those with PASS IDs only)

No. of engagements	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021	% April 2021	% November 2020
1	52	60%	71%	95%	75%	61%
2	21	24%	18%	5%	17%	24%
3	8	9%	3%	0%	6%	10%
4	3	3%	4%	0%	2%	3%
5 or more	3	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>					

While the majority (60%, or 52 individuals) had only one engagement over the week, 35 individuals (40%) required multiple engagements as the team worked with them to find a suitable alternative to rough sleeping. This is reflected in Table 10, where it can be seen that 41% (36 individuals) had an Emergency Accommodation booking at some stage over the count week, and over one-third (36%; n=31) had an Emergency Accommodation booking after the count week had ended.

Table 7 – Local Authority area recorded on PASS for the individuals found over the count week

Local Authority	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021	% April 2021	% November 2020
DCC	55	63%	53%	23%	24%	21%
DLRCC/FCC/SDCC	14	16%	25%	61%	51%	40%
Outside Dublin Region	10	11%	6%	15%	16%	4%
Unknown	8	9%	16%	1%	9%	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>					

Of those found during the count week, the majority of individuals (79%; n=69) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin region. 10 individuals (11%) were from outside the Dublin region, while local authority information was unavailable for the remaining 8 individuals (9%).

Table 8 – Individuals with a tenancy found rough sleeping during the week of the count

Tenancy	November 2022	April 2022	October 2021	April 2021
Yes	1	9	2	10
No	86	63	80	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>

Of those found rough sleeping during the count week, 1 individual (1%) had active tenancies on the PASS system. A total of 14 individuals (16%) in the November 2022 count had previous tenancies. Of these, 4 individuals (5%) had lost their tenancies during 2022.

Table 9 – Housing Needs Assessments recorded on PASS for individuals found during the count week

Housing Needs Assessment	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021	% April 2021
Completed	76	87%	53%	43%	55%
Not completed	11	13%	47%	57%	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>				

The vast majority found on the count week (87%, 76 individuals) had a completed Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), while the remaining 11 individuals (13%) had not completed or accepted HNA recorded on PASS.

Table 10 – Emergency Accommodation usage by individuals found during the count week

Emergency Accommodation use	November 2022	April 2022	October 2021	April 2021
Had booking on night of engagement	20	11	29	32
Had booking over week of engagement	36	20	35	44
Had booking after week of engagement	31	33	32	45
Used Emergency Accommodation in the three months prior to week of count	53	44	43	78
Had used EA any time prior to week of count	82	66	66	99

Of those found during the November 2022 count, 23% (20 individuals) had an existing Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS (i.e. were no-shows). This is significantly up on the April 2022 count, where the proportion of individuals found rough sleeping with an existing booking was 15% (11 individuals). The number of individuals with an Emergency Accommodation booking at any stage during the count week is significantly higher compared with the April 2022 count. In November 2022, 36 individuals (41%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation during the week of the count compared with 20 individuals (28%) in the April 2022 count. However, only 7 individuals (8%) arrived at their Emergency Accommodation while the rest were no-shows (29 individuals; 33%).

After the week of the count, over one-third (31 individuals; 36%) of those the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 10 individuals (11%) were no-shows. In the three months prior to week of count, 53 individuals (61%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 29 individuals (33%) did not present (i.e. were no-shows). The majority of individuals (94%; 82 individuals) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation at some stage prior to the count week, which is in line with the April 2022 count. Of these, 18 individuals (21%) were no-shows. 5 individuals (6%) had never had an emergency accommodation booking on PASS, an increase of 4 individuals on the April 2022 count.

Table 11: Citizenship recorded on PASS for those found during the count week

Citizenship	November 2022	% November 2022	% April 2022	% October 2021	% April 2021	% November 2020
Irish	60	69%	90%	85%	83%	83%
EU	24	28%	10%	12%	10%	10%
Non-EU	3	3%	0%	1%	4%	4%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	1%	3%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>					

In the November 2022 count, the vast majority of those found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region had Irish citizenship (60 individuals, or 69%). This is an absolute decrease of 21% on the April 2022 count, and a 16% absolute decrease on the October 2021 count. A total of 24 individuals (28%) had EU citizenship, an absolute increase of 18% on the April 2022 count. The remaining 3 individuals (3%) had non-EU citizenship.