



**Feidhmeannacht um Dhaoiné ar Easpa**  
**Díidíne Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath**  
Dublin Region Homeless Executive

# External Report

Week long assessment of rough sleepers in the  
Dublin Region

April 13<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>, 2026

Spring Count

## Spring 2026 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 Winter 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 Spring 2026 count was conducted over the week of April 13<sup>th</sup> to April 19<sup>th</sup> 2026. Additional Outreach staff were deployed to ensure more thorough coverage of the city centre areas. They communicated with a wide spectrum of services - the Gardaí, Park Rangers, Office of Public Works, 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 such as parks, green areas and beaches. This follows the approach taken for the previous 11 rough sleeper counts since November 2020.

Please note that the statistics below represent the total unique individuals met 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 October 2025, April 2025, November 2024, April 2024, November 2023 and March 2023 counts as they all used the same methodology.

During the course of the week long count, the Outreach team encountered 136 individuals, of which 115 (85%) had PASS IDs. This is a decrease of 9 individuals on the October 2025 count where 145 individuals were met; and an increase of 15 individuals on the April 2025 count where 121 individuals were met.

## Summary of key points from the Spring 2026 count of rough sleepers:

- There were 136 individuals verified as rough sleepers, of which 115 (85%) had PASS IDs.
- The 136 individuals found during the Spring 2026 count does not include International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) clients since these individuals are under the remit of the Department of Justice.

### The following list of summary statistics refers to the 115 individuals who had PASS IDs

- Most individuals (59%; n=68) were aged 26-45.
- The majority (72%; n=83) of those found were male, while 28% (n=32) were female.
- 15 unique couples were found rough sleeping in the Spring 2026 count.
- Of those known to homeless services (n=115), 57% (n=65) were using tents, while the remaining 43% were not (n=50).
- The majority of individuals (87%; n=100) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin Region.
- 3% (n=4) had an active tenancy on PASS. A further 2% (n=2) had recently lost their tenancies.
- 12 individuals (10%) had an Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met by the Outreach team. All 12 individuals (10%) did not present at their accommodation that night (i.e. were no-shows).
- During the course of the count week, 31 individuals (27%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation on another night during the count week. However, while 14 individuals (12%) presented at their accommodation, the majority (17 individuals; 15%) were no-shows.
- After the week of the count, 38 individuals (33%) the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 15 individuals (13%) were no-shows
- 61 individuals (53%) had booked Emergency Accommodation at some stage in the three months prior to the count, of which 23 individuals (20%) were no-shows.
- The majority (71%, n=82) of individuals who were found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region during the Spring 2026 count were Irish, while a further 24% (n=28) had EU citizenship. The remaining 4% (n=5) had non-EU citizenship.

## Findings

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

Count	Apr 2026	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	April 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Difference on Apr 2025
Total found	136	145	121	134	128	118	83	+15
<i>Of which with PASS IDs</i>	115	125	99	104	118	114	75	+16

Of the 136 individuals found rough sleeping, 115 individuals (85%) had active PASS records or had PASS records created during the week of the count. This is a decrease of 9 individuals on the October 2025 count, and an increase of 15 individuals on the April 2025 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 are taken from the 115 individuals who were registered on PASS.**

*Table 2 – Age profile of individuals with PASS IDs found during week of count (for those with PASS IDs only)*

Age group	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
18-25	2	2%	9%	4%	5%	14%	6%	7%
26-45	68	59%	62%	60%	65%	64%	69%	68%
46-61	42	37%	28%	33%	26%	18%	23%	23%
62+	3	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

The youngest person found rough sleeping during the count was 22 years old, and the oldest found was aged 72 years. The majority of rough sleepers (59%, 68 individuals) were aged between 26-45 years. Those aged 18-25 accounted for just 2% of the count (2 individuals). The percentage distribution for the Spring 2026 rough sleeper count is similar to that of the Winter 2025 and Spring 2025 counts, where the majority of individuals found were also aged between 26 and 45 years old (62% for Winter 2025 and 60% for Spring 2025). There was an increase in the proportion of older individuals aged between 46 and 61 years old (37% for Spring 2026 compared with 28% for Winter 2025 and 33% for Spring 2025).

Table 3 – Gender profile of individuals found during the week of count (for those with PASS IDs only)

Gender	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
Male	83	72%	66%	77%	69%	66%	65%	71%
Female	32	28%	34%	23%	31%	34%	35%	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

The Spring 2026 count shows an increase in the percentage of males found rough sleeping in the Dublin region. The proportion of males found rough sleeping in the April 2026 count was 72% (83 individuals), an absolute increase of 6% on the October 2025 count. The proportion of female rough sleepers in April 2026 was 28% (32 individuals), a 6% absolute decrease on the October 2025 count, and a 5% absolute increase on the April 2025 count.

Table 4 – Number of individuals who were part of a couple found during the week of count

Count	Apr 2026	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	April 2024	Nov 2023
Total found with PASS IDs	28	44	23	17	23	20
Total found <u>without</u> PASS IDs	2	4	5	7	3	2
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total Unique Couples</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>

The DRHE has been reporting on the number of individuals found rough sleeping who were part of a couple since the Winter 2023 count. The data showed that a total of 15 couples, comprising of 30 individuals (of which 28 individuals had PASS IDs), were met rough sleeping during the week of the count. This is a reduction of 9 couples when compared with the October 2025 count, where 24 unique couples were met. This reduction in the number of couples may be attributed to the opening of a new facility for couples in Winter 2025.

*Table 5 – Comparison of those found rough sleeping with and without tents during the week of count (for those with PASS IDs only)*

Tents	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% April 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
Number found with tents	65	57%	54%	55%	43%	42%	39%	48%
Number found without tents	50	43%	46%	45%	57%	58%	61%	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

In April 2026, more than half (57%, 65 individuals) of those found rough sleeping were using tents, an absolute increase of 3% on the October 2025 count. The proportion of individuals found rough sleeping not using tents was 43% (50 individuals), an absolute decrease of 3% on the October 2025 count.

*Table 6 – Individuals found during both the Spring 2026 and Winter 2025 counts*

Rough Sleeper Count	No. of individuals (with PASS IDs)	No. of individuals (without PASS IDs)	Total no. of individuals
April 2026 and October 2025	26	5	31

A total of 31 individuals (23%) found in the April 2026 count were also found in the October 2025 count. Of these, 26 individuals (19%) had PASS IDs while the remaining 5 individuals (4%) did not.

Table 7 – Number of engagements with individuals over the week (for those with PASS IDs only)

No. of engagements	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
1	52	45%	51%	49%	66%	69%	66%	69%
2	46	40%	34%	34%	24%	19%	22%	20%
3	10	9%	9%	11%	7%	9%	10%	7%
4	3	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%
5 or more	4	4%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

While over two-fifths (45% or 52 individuals) had only one engagement over the week, 55% (n=63) required multiple engagements as the team worked with them to find a suitable alternative to rough sleeping. This is reflected in Table 11, where it can be seen that over one-quarter (27%; n=31) had an Emergency Accommodation booking at some stage during the count week, while 33% (n=38) had an Emergency Accommodation booking after the count week had ended.

Table 8 – Local Authority area recorded on PASS for individuals found over the count week (PASS IDs only)

Local Authority	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
DCC	77	67%	72%	72%	59%	69%	58%	60%
DLRCC/FCC/SDCC	23	20%	18%	22%	27%	16%	24%	32%
Outside Dublin Region	15	13%	10%	6%	14%	15%	18%	8%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

Of those found during the count week, the majority (87%, or 100 individuals) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin region. The remaining 13% (n=15) were from outside the Dublin region.

Table 9 – Individuals with a tenancy found rough sleeping during the week of the count (PASS IDs only)

Tenancy	Apr 2026	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023
Yes	4	4	3	2	3	2	4
No	111	121	96	102	115	112	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>75</b>

Of those found rough sleeping during the count week, 4 individuals (3%) had active tenancies on the PASS system. The remaining 111 individuals (97%) did not have an active tenancy listed on PASS. Of those without an active tenancy, 2 individuals (2%) had lost their tenancies within the previous 6-month period.

Table 10 – Housing Needs Assessment for individuals found during count week (those with PASS IDs only)

Housing Needs Assessment	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023
Completed	83	72%	70%	70%	70%	54%	68%	79%
Not completed	32	28%	30%	30%	30%	46%	32%	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

The majority of those found during the April 2026 count (72%, or 83 individuals) had a completed Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), while the remaining 28% (32 individuals) had ‘not completed’ or ‘not accepted HNA’ recorded on PASS. The percentage distribution for the April 2026 rough sleeper count was similar to that of the October 2025 and April 2025 counts (72% had a completed HNA for Spring 2026 compared with 70% for both Winter 2025 and Spring 2025).

Table 11 – Emergency Accommodation usage by individuals found during the count week

Emergency Accommodation use	Apr 2026	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023
Had booking on night of engagement	12	17	14	33	40	37	29
Had booking over week of engagement	31	48	48	36	40	39	36
Had booking after week of engagement	38	52	45	67	62	34	32
Used Emergency Accommodation in the three months prior to week of count	61	80	65	58	70	64	55
Had used EA any time prior to week of count	104	117	83	89	102	100	73

Of those found during the April 2026 count, 12 individuals (10%) had an active Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS **on the day they were met** by the Outreach team. Of these, all 12 individuals (10%) did not present to their Emergency Accommodation provider (i.e. were no-shows). This is a decrease when compared with the October 2025 count, where 17 individuals (14%) had an active Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met, of which all 17 individuals (14%) were ‘no-shows’.

In April 2026, 31 individuals (27%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation **during the week of the count**, which was a smaller number of individuals when compared with both the October 2025 and April 2025 counts (38% in October 2025 and 48% in April 2025). However, while 14 individuals (12%) arrived at their Emergency Accommodation, the majority (17 individuals or 15%) were ‘no-shows’.

In **the week after the count**, 38 individuals (33%) the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 15 individuals (13%) were no-shows. This is a significant decrease compared with the October 2025 count where 52 individuals (42%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation in the week following the count, of which 20 individuals (16%) were no-shows.

In the **three months prior** to count week, 61 individuals (53%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 23 individuals (20%) did not present (i.e. were no-shows). This represents a decrease compared with the October 2025 count, where 80 individuals (64%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 19 individuals (15%) were ‘no-shows’.

The vast majority (104 individuals, 90%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation at **some stage prior to the count week**, which is a decrease of 13 individuals compared to the October 2025 count (117 individuals, 94%). 11 individuals (10%) had never had an emergency accommodation booking on PASS, an increase of 3 individuals on the October 2025 count.

*Table 12: Citizenship recorded on PASS for those found during the count week (for those with PASS IDs only)*

Citizenship	Apr 2026	% Apr 2026	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% March 2023
Irish	82	71%	81%	74%	74%	74%	81%	79%
EU	28	24%	17%	23%	19%	18%	15%	19%
Non-EU	5	4%	2%	3%	7%	8%	4%	3%
UK	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>							

In the April 2026 count, the vast majority of those found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region had Irish citizenship (71%, or 82 individuals). This is an absolute decrease of 10% compared with the October 2025 count. 24% of those found (28 individuals) had EU citizenship, an absolute increase of 7% on the October 2025 count. 4% (5 individuals) had non-EU citizenship, an absolute increase of 2% on the October 2025 count.