



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

External Report

Week long assessment of rough sleepers in the
Dublin Region

November 4th to 10th, 2024

Winter Count



Winter 2024 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 2024 count was conducted over the week of November 4th to the 10th 2024. 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 for the previous 8 rough sleeper counts since November 2020 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 2024, November 2023, March 2023, November 2022, April 2022, and October 2021 counts as they all used the same methodology.

During the course of the week long count, the Outreach team encountered 134 individuals, of which 104 (78%) had PASS IDs. This is an increase of 6 individuals on the April 2024 count of total 128, and 16 individuals on the November 2023 count of total 118.

Summary of key points from the Winter 2024 count of rough sleepers:

- There were 134 individuals verified as rough sleepers, of which 104 (78%) had PASS IDs.
- The 134 individuals found during the Winter 2024 count does not include International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) clients since these individuals are under the remit of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration, and Youth.

The following list of summary statistics refers to the 104 individuals who has PASS IDs

- Most individuals (65%; n=68) were aged 26-45.
- The majority (69%; n=72) of those found were male, while 31% (n=32) were female. 12 unique couples comprising of 24 individuals (of which 17 individuals (16%) had PASS IDs) were found rough sleeping in the November 2024 count.
- Of those known to homeless services (n=104), 43% (n=45) were using tents, while the remaining 57% were not (n=59).
- The majority of individuals (86%; n=89) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin Region.
- 2% (n=2) had an active tenancy on PASS. A further 1% (n=1) had recently lost their tenancies.
- 32% (n=33) of individuals had an Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met by the Outreach team. Of these, 16% (n=17) did not present at their accommodation that night (i.e. were no-shows).
- During the course of the count week, 35% (n=36) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation on another night during the count week. However, only 18% (n=19) presented at their accommodation while the rest were no-shows (16%, n=17).
- After the week of the count, 64% (n=67) of those the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 18% (n=19) were no-shows.
- 56% of individuals (n=58) had booked Emergency Accommodation at some stage in the three months prior to the count, of which 14% (n=15) were no-shows.
- The majority (74%, n=77) of individuals who were found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region during the November 2024 count were Irish, while a further 19% (n=20) had EU citizenship. The remaining 7% (n=7) had non-EU citizenship.

Findings

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

Count	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022	April 2022	Oct 2021	Difference on Nov 2023
Total found	134	128	118	83	91	91	94	+16
<i>Of which with PASS IDs</i>	104	118	114	75	87	72	82	-10

Of the 134 individuals found rough sleeping, 104 individuals (78%) 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 the 104 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	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
18-25	5	5%	14%	6%	7%	9%	8%	11%
26-45	68	65%	64%	69%	68%	63%	67%	68%
46-61	27	26%	18%	23%	23%	25%	25%	17%
62+	4	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	0%	4%
Total	104							

The youngest person found rough sleeping during the count was 18 years old, and the oldest found was 76 years. Almost two-thirds of rough sleepers (65%, 68 individuals) were aged between 26-45 years. Those aged 18-25 accounted for 5% of the count (5 individuals). The percentage distribution for the Winter 2024 rough sleeper count is similar to that of the Spring 2024 and Winter 2023 counts, where the majority of individuals found were also aged between 26 and 45 years old (64% for Spring 2024 and 69% for Winter 2023). There was a significant decrease in the proportion of young individuals aged between 18 and 25 years old (5% for Winter 2024 compared with 14% for Spring 2024).

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

Gender	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
Male	72	69%	66%	65%	71%	72%	64%	79%
Female	32	31%	34%	35%	29%	28%	36%	21%
Total	104							

The November 2024 count shows a slight increase in the percentage of males found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region. The proportion of males found rough sleeping in the November 2024 count was 69% (72 individuals), an absolute increase of 3% on the April 2024 count. The proportion of female rough sleepers in November 2024 was 31% (32 individuals), a 3% absolute decrease on the April 2024 count, and a 4% absolute decrease on the November 2023 count. The data showed that a significant number of couples were found rough sleeping in the November 2024 count, a total of 12 couples comprising of 24 individuals (of which 17 individuals (16%) had PASS IDs). This is a slight decrease on the April 2024 count where a total of 13 couples were found rough sleeping, comprising of 26 individuals (22% of individuals with PASS IDs).

Table 4 – Comparison of those found rough sleeping with and without tents during the week of count (for those with PASS IDs only)

Tents	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% April 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
Number found with tents	45	43%	42%	39%	48%	24%	31%	45%
Number found without tents	59	57%	58%	61%	52%	76%	69%	55%
Total	104							

Data relating to those rough sleeping with tents was introduced in the April 2021 count. In November 2024, over two-fifths (43%, 45 individuals) of those found rough sleeping were using tents, an absolute increase of 1% on the April 2024 count. The proportion of individuals found rough sleeping not using tents was 57% (59 individuals), an absolute decrease of 1% on the April 2024 count.

Table 5 – Individuals found on both the November 2024 and April 2024 count

Number of people found in both November 2024 and April 2024 Rough Sleeper Count	17
--	-----------

Of those with PASS IDs, 17 individuals (16%) found in the November 2024 count were also found in the April 2024 count.

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

No. of engagements	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
1	69	66%	69%	66%	69%	60%	71%	95%
2	25	24%	19%	22%	20%	24%	18%	5%
3	7	7%	9%	10%	7%	9%	3%	0%
4	3	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	0%
5 or more	0	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	4%	0%
Total	104							

While the majority (66%, or 69 individuals) had only one engagement over the week, 34% (35 individuals) 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 over one-third (35%; 36 individuals) had an Emergency Accommodation booking at some stage during the count week, and more than half (64%; 67 individuals) 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 (for those with PASS IDs only)

Local Authority	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
DCC	61	59%	69%	58%	60%	63%	53%	23%
DLRCC/FCC/SDCC	28	27%	16%	24%	32%	16%	25%	61%
Outside Dublin Region	15	14%	15%	18%	8%	11%	6%	15%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	1%	0%	9%	16%	1%
Total	104							

Of those found during the count week, the majority (86%, or 89 individuals) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin region. The remaining 14% (15 individuals) were from outside the Dublin region.

Table 8 – Individuals with a tenancy found rough sleeping during the week of the count (for those with PASS IDs only)

Tenancy	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022	April 2022	Oct 2021
Yes	2	3	2	4	1	9	2
No	102	115	112	71	86	63	80
Total	104	118	114	75	87	72	82

Of those found rough sleeping during the count week, 2 individuals (2%) had active tenancies on the PASS system. The remaining 102 individuals (98%) did not have an active tenancy listed on PASS. Of those without an active tenancy, 1 individual (1%) had lost their tenancies within the previous 6-month period.

Table 9 – Housing Needs Assessments recorded on PASS for individuals found during the count week (for those with PASS IDs only)

Housing Needs Assessment	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
Completed	73	70%	54%	68%	79%	87%	53%	43%
Not completed	31	30%	46%	32%	21%	13%	47%	57%
Total	104							

The majority of those found during the November 2024 count (70%, or 73 individuals) had a completed Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), while the remaining 30% (31 individuals) had ‘not completed’ or ‘not accepted HNA’ recorded on PASS. This is an absolute increase of 16% compared with the April 2024 count where only 54% of individuals found had a completed Housing Needs Assessment.

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

Emergency Accommodation use	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022	April 2022	Oct 2021
Had booking on night of engagement	33	40	37	29	20	11	29
Had booking over week of engagement	36	40	39	36	36	20	35
Had booking after week of engagement	67	62	34	32	31	33	32
Used Emergency Accommodation in the three months prior to week of count	58	70	64	55	53	44	43
Had used EA any time prior to week of count	89	102	100	73	82	66	66

Of those found during the November 2024 count, 33 individuals (32%) had an active Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met by the Outreach team. Of these, 17 individuals (16%) did not present to their Emergency Accommodation provider (i.e. were no-shows). This is a decrease on the April 2024 count, where the number found rough sleeping with an existing booking was 40 individuals.

The number of individuals with an Emergency Accommodation booking at any stage during the count week was also lower than that of the April 2024 count. In November 2024, 36 individuals (35%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation during the week of the count, compared with 40 individuals in April 2024. However, while over half of these (19 individuals) arrived at their Emergency Accommodation, the remaining 17 individuals were no-shows.

After the count week, 67 individuals (64%) the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 19 individuals (18%) were no-shows. This is an increase compared with the April 2024 count where only 62 individuals (53%) had an Emergency Accommodation booking after the count week, of which 17 individuals (14%) were no-shows.

In the three months prior to count week, 58 individuals (56%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 15 individuals (14%) did not present (i.e. were no-shows). This represents a decrease in Emergency Accommodation uptake on the previous count where 70 individuals (59%) had an Emergency Accommodation booking, of which 11 individuals (9%) did not present (i.e. were no-shows).

The vast majority (89 individuals, 86%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation at some stage prior to the count week, which is similar to the April 2024 count. Of these, only 2 individuals (2%) were no-shows, compared with 6 individuals (5%) in the previous count. 15 individuals (14%) had never had an emergency accommodation booking on PASS, a decrease of 1 individual on the April 2024 count.

Table 11: Citizenship recorded on PASS for those found during the count week (for those with PASS IDs only)

Citizenship	Nov 2024	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% March 2023	% Nov 2022	% April 2022	% Oct 2021
Irish	77	74%	74%	81%	79%	69%	90%	85%
EU	20	19%	18%	15%	19%	28%	10%	12%
Non-EU	7	7%	8%	4%	3%	3%	0%	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total	104							

In the November 2024 count, the vast majority of those found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region had Irish citizenship (74%, or 77 individuals). This is the same as the April 2024 count, and an absolute decrease of 7% on the November 2023 count. 19% of those found (21 individuals) had EU citizenship, an absolute increase of 1% on the April 2024 count. The remaining 7% (7 individuals) had non-EU citizenship, an absolute increase of 1% on the April 2024 count.

