



Feidhmeannacht um Dhaoine ar Easpa
Dídine Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath

Dublin Region Homeless Executive

External Report

Week long assessment of rough sleepers in the
Dublin Region

October 20th to 26th, 2025

Winter Count



Winter 2025 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 2025 count was conducted over the week of October 20th to 26th 2025. Additional staff were deployed to ensure more thorough coverage of the city centre areas. They communicated with the Gardaí, Park Rangers, 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 10 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 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 April 2025, November 2024, April 2024, November 2023, March 2023, and November 2022 counts as they all used the same methodology.

During the course of the week long count, the Outreach team encountered 145 individuals, of which 125 (86%) had PASS IDs. This is an increase of 24 individuals on the April 2025 count where 121 individuals were met; and an increase of 11 individuals on the November 2024 count where 134 individuals were met.

Summary of key points from the Winter 2025 count of rough sleepers:

- There were 145 individuals verified as rough sleepers, of which 125 (86%) had PASS IDs.
- The 145 individuals found during the Winter 2025 count does not include International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) clients since these individuals are under the remit of the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration.

The following list of summary statistics refers to the 125 individuals who has PASS IDs

- Most individuals (62%; n=78) were aged 26-45.
- The majority (66%; n=82) of those found were male, while 34% (n=43) were female.
- 24 unique couples comprising of 48 individuals were found rough sleeping in the Winter 2025 count.
- Of those known to homeless services (n=125), 54% (n=67) were using tents, while the remaining 46% were not (n=58).
- The majority of individuals (90%; n=113) 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=3) had recently lost their tenancies.
- 17 individuals (14%) had an Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met by the Outreach team. All 17 individuals (14%) did not present at their accommodation that night (i.e. were no-shows).
- During the course of the count week, 48 individuals (38%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation on another night during the count week. However, while 23 individuals (18%) presented at their accommodation, the majority (25 individuals; 20%) were no-shows.
- After the week of the count, 52 individuals (42%) the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 20 individuals (16%) were no-shows
- 80 individuals (64%) had booked Emergency Accommodation at some stage in the three months prior to the count, of which 19 individuals (15%) were no-shows.
- The majority (81%, n=101) of individuals who were found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region during the Winter 2025 count were Irish, while a further 17% (n=21) had EU citizenship. 2% (n=2) had non-EU citizenship, while the remaining 1% (n=1) had UK citizenship.

Findings

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

Count	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	April 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022	Difference on Nov 2024
Total found	145	121	134	128	118	83	91	+11
Of which with PASS IDs	125	99	104	118	114	75	87	+21

Of the 145 individuals found rough sleeping, 125 individuals (86%) had active PASS records or had PASS records created during the week of the count. This is an increase of 24 individuals on the April 2025 count, and 11 individuals on the November 2024 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 125 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	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
18-25	11	9%	4%	5%	14%	6%	7%	9%
26-45	78	62%	60%	65%	64%	69%	68%	63%
46-61	35	28%	33%	26%	18%	23%	23%	25%
62+	1	1%	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%
Total	125							

The youngest person found rough sleeping during the count was 20 years old, and the oldest found was 71 years. The majority of rough sleepers (62%, 78 individuals) were aged between 26-45 years. Those aged 18-25 accounted for 9% of the count (11 individuals). The percentage distribution for the Winter 2025 rough sleeper count is similar to that of the Spring 2025 and Winter 2024 counts, where the majority of individuals found were also aged between 26 and 45 years old (60% for Spring 2025 and 65% for Winter 2024). There was a reduction in the proportion of older individuals aged between 46 and 61 years old (28% for Winter 2025 compared with 33% for Spring 2025).

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

Gender	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
Male	82	66%	77%	69%	66%	65%	71%	72%
Female	43	34%	23%	31%	34%	35%	29%	28%
Total	125							

The Winter 2025 count shows a decrease in the percentage of males found rough sleeping in the Dublin region. The proportion of males found rough sleeping in the October 2025 count was 66% (82 individuals), an absolute decrease of 11% on the April 2025 count. The proportion of female rough sleepers in November 2025 was 34% (43 individuals), an 11% absolute increase on the April 2025 count, and a 3% absolute increase on the November 2024 count.

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

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

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 significant number of couples were found rough sleeping in the Winter 2025 count, a total of 24 couples comprising of 48 individuals. This is the largest number of couples found during the biannual rough sleeper count, an increase of 10 unique couples compared to the April 2025 count.

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

Tents	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% April 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
Number found with tents	67	54%	55%	43%	42%	39%	48%	24%
Number found without tents	58	46%	45%	57%	58%	61%	52%	76%
Total	125							

In October 2025, more than half (54%, 67 individuals) of those found rough sleeping were using tents, an absolute decrease of 1% on the April 2025 count. The proportion of individuals found rough sleeping not using tents was 46% (58 individuals), an absolute increase of 1% on the April 2025 count.

Table 6 – Individuals found on both the Winter 2025 and Spring 2025 count

Rough Sleeper Count	No. of individuals (with PASS IDs)	No. of individuals (without PASS IDs)	Total no. of individuals
October 2025 and April 2025	24	4	28

A total of 28 individuals (19%) found in the October 2025 count were also found in the April 2025 count. Of these, 24 individuals (16%) had PASS IDs while the remaining 4 individuals (3%) did not.

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

No. of engagements	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
1	64	51%	49%	66%	69%	66%	69%	60%
2	42	34%	34%	24%	19%	22%	20%	24%
3	11	9%	11%	7%	9%	10%	7%	9%
4	4	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%
5 or more	4	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%
Total	125							

While just over half (51%, or 64 individuals) had only one engagement over the week, 49% (n=61) 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 just under two-fifths (38%; n=48) had an Emergency Accommodation booking at some stage during the count week, while 42% (n=52) 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	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
DCC	90	72%	72%	59%	69%	58%	60%	63%
DLRCC/FCC/SDCC	23	18%	22%	27%	16%	24%	32%	16%
Outside Dublin Region	12	10%	6%	14%	15%	18%	8%	11%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	9%
Total	125							

Of those found during the count week, the majority (90%, or 113 individuals) were associated with one of the four local authorities within the Dublin region. The remaining 10% (n=12) 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	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022
Yes	4	3	2	3	2	4	1
No	121	96	102	115	112	71	86
Total	125	99	104	118	114	75	87

Of those found rough sleeping during the count week, 4 individuals (3%) had active tenancies on the PASS system. The remaining 121 individuals (97%) did not have an active tenancy listed on PASS. Of those without an active tenancy, 3 individuals (2%) had lost their tenancies within the previous 6-month period.

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

Housing Needs Assessment	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% Mar 2023	% Nov 2022
Completed	87	70%	70%	70%	54%	68%	79%	87%
Not completed	38	30%	30%	30%	46%	32%	21%	13%
Total	125							

The majority of those found during the October 2025 count (70%, or 87 individuals) had a completed Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), while the remaining 30% (38 individuals) had 'not completed' or 'not accepted HNA' recorded on PASS. The percentage distribution for the October 2025 rough sleeper count is identical to that of the April 2025 and November 2024 counts, and an absolute increase of 16% compared with the April 2024 count where only 54% of individuals found had a completed Housing Needs Assessment.

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

Emergency Accommodation use	Oct 2025	April 2025	Nov 2024	Apr 2024	Nov 2023	Mar 2023	Nov 2022
Had booking on night of engagement	17	14	33	40	37	29	20
Had booking over week of engagement	48	48	36	40	39	36	36
Had booking after week of engagement	52	45	67	62	34	32	31
Used Emergency Accommodation in the three months prior to week of count	80	65	58	70	64	55	53
Had used EA any time prior to week of count	117	83	89	102	100	73	82

Of those found during the October 2025 count, 17 individuals (14%) had an active Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS **on the day they were met** by the Outreach team. Of these, all 17 individuals (14%) did not present to their Emergency Accommodation provider (i.e. were no-shows). During the April 2025 count, a similar proportion of individuals (14 individuals; 14%) had an active Emergency Accommodation booking on PASS on the day they were met by the Outreach team, of which 8 individuals (8%) were ‘no-shows’.

In October 2025, 48 individuals had a booking for Emergency Accommodation **during the week of the count**, which was an identical number of individuals, albeit a smaller proportion of the overall total, when compared with the April 2025 count (38% in October 2025 compared with 48% in April 2025). However, while 23 individuals (18%) arrived at their Emergency Accommodation, the majority (25 individuals; 20%) were ‘no-shows’.

In **the week after the count**, 52 individuals (42%) the Outreach team engaged with had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 20 individuals (16%) were no-shows. This is an increase in terms of unique individuals (albeit a slight reduction in the overall proportion) compared with the April 2025 count where 45 individuals (45%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation in the week following the count. This is a significant decrease compared with the November 2024 count where 67 individuals (64%) had an Emergency Accommodation booking after the count week, of which 19 individuals (18%) were no-shows.

In the **three months prior** to count week, 80 individuals (64%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 19 individuals (15%) did not present (i.e. were no-shows). This represents an

increase in terms of unique individuals (albeit a slight reduction in the overall proportion) compared with the April 2025 count, where 65 individuals (66%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation, of which 19 individuals (19%) were ‘no-shows’.

The vast majority (117 individuals, 94%) had a booking for Emergency Accommodation at **some stage prior to the count week**, which is a significant increase compared to the April 2025 count (83 individuals, 84%). 8 individuals (6%) had never had an emergency accommodation booking on PASS, a decrease of 8 individuals on the April 2025 count.

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

Citizenship	Oct 2025	% Oct 2025	% April 2025	% Nov 2024	% Apr 2024	% Nov 2023	% March 2023	% Nov 2022
Irish	101	81%	74%	74%	74%	81%	79%	69%
EU	21	17%	23%	19%	18%	15%	19%	28%
Non-EU	2	2%	3%	7%	8%	4%	3%	3%
UK	1	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	125							

In the October 2025 count, the vast majority of those found rough sleeping in the Dublin Region had Irish citizenship (81%, or 101 individuals). This is an absolute increase of 7% compared with the April 2025 and November 2024 counts. 17% of those found (21 individuals) had EU citizenship, an absolute decrease of 4% on the April 2025 count. 2% (2 individuals) had non-EU citizenship, an absolute decrease of 1% on the April 2025 count. The remaining 1% (1 individual) had UK citizenship.