# Summary of key findings

## Official statistical definition of homelessness (Table 1.SVN)

Slovenia does not have an official statistical definition of homelessness.

## Latest national estimates of homelessness (Table 2.SVN)

- 3 545 individuals, representing 0.17% of the total population (2022)
- 27% are women, 73% are men
- Flow count, based on the Social Welfare Programme Monitor
- ETHOS Light groups included:

□ ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
 □ ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
 □ ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
 □ ETHOS 4: People in institutions
 □ ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
 □ ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

## Legal framework to collect data on homelessness (Table 3.SVN)

There is no legal obligation to collect data on homelessness in Slovenia.

## National homelessness strategy (Table 4.SVN)

There is no national homelessness strategy in Slovenia.

## Approaches to collect data on homelessness (Table 5.SVN)

- Social Welfare Program Monitor: Yearly report on the provision of social services (Table 5.1.SVN)
- Census of Population, Housing and Dwellings: Census indirectly collects data on homelessness through questions on settlement and housing arrangements (Table 5.2.SVN)

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Homelessness

There is no official statistical definition of homelessness in Slovenia.

# Table 2.SVN. Data on people experiencing homelessness

National data, presented according to ETHOS Light Typology

Headline estimate of homelessness (Individuals)	% of total population	ETHOS 1 People living rough	ETHOS 2 People in emergency accommodation	ETHOS 3 People in accommodation for the homeless	ETHOS 4 People living in institutions	ETHOS 5 People living in unconventional dwellings	ETHOS 6 People staying with family/friends
<b>3 545</b> 73% men 27% women	0.17%	Not included	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Not included	Not included	Not included
Type of count: Point-	in-time 🗌 Flow	$\boxtimes$					Year: 2022

Included in headline estimate: Children (<18)

Temporary accommodation for: Asylum seekers 
Refugees 
Victims/survivors of domestic violence

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), 2023; Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (2022), Social Welfare Programme Monitor.

# Table 3.SVN. Legal framework to collect data on homelessness

Law that governs data collection on homelessness	None.
Legal obligations	None.

# Table 4.SVN. National homelessness strategy

	□ Yes
National homelessness strategy in place	<ul> <li>□ No, but regional and/or local strategies exist</li> <li>☑ No</li> </ul>





# Table 4.SVN. Approaches to collect data on homelessness

### 4.1.SVN. Social Welfare Programme Monitor

#### Description

The Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (SPIRS) prepares yearly analysis of the provision of social services (including those targeting individuals experiencing homelessness) based on the reports of service providers. The number of users/homeless persons is recorded by non-governmental organisations, as well as centres for social work that implement programmes in the field of homelessness.

Type of count generated	Methods		
⊠ Point-in-time	Service-based method		
⊠ Flow (period)			
Note: Both PIT and flow data are collected			
Lead authority(ies)	Source(s) of information		
<ul> <li>Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia and Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities</li> </ul>	Social welfare service providers (administrative data)		
Scope	Depth of data		
National level	• Data disaggregated by: gender, age, length of service usage, etc.		
Frequency			
• Yearly (last available results for 2022)			

### ETHOS Light groups included

ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces

ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)

ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)

□ ETHOS 4: People in institutions

ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)

ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted

#### Notes

https://irssv.si/institut-republike-slovenije-za-socialno-varstvo/socialne-zadeve/socialno-varstveni-programi/





#### 4.2.SVN. Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings

#### Description

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia indirectly collects data on the number of homeless people as a part of the Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings. This is done through a register-based census on settlement and housing arrangements. Specifically, data on individuals living in "another housing unit and the homeless" are collected, where another housing unit refers to non-conventional dwellings.

Data on settlement and housing arrangements are obtained through secondary administrative data, mainly from the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of the Interior.

Type of count generated	Methods
⊠ Point-in-time	Population Census
□ Flow (period)	Administrative data
Lead authority(ies)	Source(s) of information
Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	Administrative data from government bodies
Scope	Depth of data
National level	• Data divided by: urban and non-urban settlements
Frequency	
Every three years	

### ETHOS Light groups included

ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces

ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)

- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ☑ ETHOS 4: People in institutions
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- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

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### Notes

Database2021



