



Summary of key findings

Official statistical definition of homelessness (Table 1.SVK)

In the 2021 census, the Slovak Republic specifically identified the secondary homeless, which is defined as “residents who use various types of temporary accommodation and often move between accommodation, such as a shelter, a halfway house, an emergency housing facility, or reside in non-conventional housing (recreational object, emergency object not intended for living, mobile home)”.

Latest national estimates of homelessness (Table 2.SVK)

- 71 076 individuals, representing 1.31% of the total population (2021)
- 39% are women, 61% are men
- Point-in-time count, based on Population and Housing Census 2021
- 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.SVK)

There is no legal obligation to collect data on homelessness in the Slovak Republic.

National homelessness strategy (Table 4.SVK)

[National Concept for the Prevention and Ending of Homelessness](#)

Approaches to collect data on homelessness (Table 5.SVK)

- Population and Housing Census: Census to be completed by individuals and municipalities (Table 5.1.SVK)
- Information System of Social Services: Social service providers keep records of services provided to people experiencing homelessness (Table 5.2.SVK).

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Table 1.SVK. Official statistical definition of homelessness

Homelessness	The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic defined the methodological basis for identifying homeless people during Census 2021 in the context of international recommendations. The population census concept and methodology enabled the quantification of the secondary homeless, i.e. residents who use various types of temporary accommodation and often move between accommodation, such as a shelter, a halfway house, an emergency housing facility, or reside in non-conventional housing (recreational object, emergency object not intended for living, mobile home). Census 2011 used the concept of secondary homelessness. These were persons enumerated in dwellings outside the housing stock, collective accommodation facilities of temporary accommodation (dormitory, halfway home, shelter, hostel for homeless people, facilities for homeless people), without shelter and in a fictitious house. The term fictitious house was used when the person did not live in a dwelling or a family house. The reason for this was that, formally, every inhabitant must be counted in a dwelling and dwelling in a house/residential building.
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Table 2.SVK. 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
71 076 ^(a) 61% men 39% women	1.31%	Not included	Included in headline estimate but not specified ^(b)	1 863	Included in headline estimate but not specified	5 196	Not included

Type of count: Point-in-time Flow

Year: 2021

Included in headline estimate: Children (<18)

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

Note: (a) 64 017 people have either yet to be categorised or the exact address of their permanent or current residence in the municipality could not be determined. (b) Night-shelters considered under ETHOS 2 are low-threshold services; thus, it is not possible to count the number of unique persons. The Report on Social Situation of the Population, issued by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family for 2022 found that the number of overall overnight stays in night-shelters considered under ETHOS 2 was 107 095. However, this value is a flow count, and consequently cannot be compared with Census.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), 2023; Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (2023), Population and Housing Census 2021.

Table 3.SVK. Legal framework to collect data on homelessness

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

Table 4.SVK. National homelessness strategy

National homelessness strategy in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: National Concept for the Prevention and Ending of Homelessness <input type="checkbox"/> No, but regional and/or local strategies exist <input type="checkbox"/> No
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Table 5.SVK. Approaches to collect data on homelessness

5.1.SVK. Population and Housing Census	
Description	
<p>The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic carries out a population and housing census where it collects data on housing structures through an online questionnaire. Assistance is provided at municipal contact points or at home to people who cannot complete the census online, such as those who are digitally excluded and elderly residents. Municipalities also submit administrative data through a questionnaire or by uploading the information directly into a database to supplement the information on housing structures and homelessness.</p>	
Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Census • Administrative data
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General population completes the questionnaire online or at a municipal contact point and municipalities provide administrative data on housing structures
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data disaggregated by: type of housing structure and dwelling ownership
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 10 years 	
ETHOS Light groups included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 4: People in institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents) <input type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing) <p>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.</p>	
Notes <p>Population and Housing Census 2021</p> <p>Houses by type of house and type of house ownership_2021</p> <p>Dwellings by type of house and type of dwelling ownership_2021</p>	

**5.2.SVK. Information System of Social Services****Description**

Municipalities, higher territorial units, and providers of social services keep relevant records of services provided to people experiencing homelessness through an online information system. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family processes this information and publishes data and information through a public module.

Type of count generated <input type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information management system on individuals experiencing homelessness
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social service providers provide information through the collection module of the information system.
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data disaggregated by number of clients and key demographic characteristics of clients
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 	

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

[Information system of social services - IS SoS - MPSVR SR \(gov.sk\)](https://gov.sk/mpsvr-sr)