

Poland

DEFINITION	Most widely used definition	People who do not live in a habitable place; are not registered for permanent stay; or are registered for permanent stay in places in which they cannot live due to: an eviction order or a non-contact order (due to domestic violence), the life- or health-threatening physical standards of a place, rejection of people who currently live in that place (used in national counts)
	Categories of ETHOS Light commonly included	1- People living rough; 2- People in emergency accommodation; 3- People living in accommodation for homeless people; 5- People living in non-conventional dwellings due to lack of housing
DATA COLLECTION	Census data	National Housing and Population Census, 2011 (GUS, 2013): operational definition named two categories of homeless people: First category – roofless: people who live in the streets and in public spaces without shelter, which could be called a living quarter. The category is dedicated mostly to people who spent census evening and night outside of any institution that functions all day and night Second category – ‘with no housing’: people without a permanent place to live in who, on census night, stayed in collective living quarters including: shelters for homeless people and welfare homes for pregnant women and women with children Roofless people were counted in a survey registered by census enumerators in pre-identified locations in public spaces (point-in-time on the 15 th and 16 th of April 2011) Those with no housing were counted using an aggregated form filled in by object administrators in collective living quarters (point-in-time collected between the 4 th of May and the 15 th of June)
	National surveys/ counts/ administrative data	National counts of homeless people (e.g., the 7-8 th of February 2013) based on individual surveys (surveys and observations conducted by local service workers) and public social assistance statistics (social assistance institutions fill in an aggregated SAC form [Central Statistical Application] on benefits and services granted to their clients as well as some data on the clients)
	Other surveys	Pomeranian socio-demographic survey (Debski, 2011); Wola pilot study
	Responsible agencies	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MPiPS) (national counts) Polish National Statistical Office (GUS) (census)
	Strengths in data collection	Regular survey at national level Inclusion of homeless population in the census
	Weaknesses in data collection	Regarding counts – poor organization of the count, which influenced results, especially in inhabitable places; poor funding (no additional funding from the Ministry) In the national census, questionable quality of data on no housing, as numbers differ significantly from previous counts and subsequent Ministerial Count (in 2013) Lack of flow and prevalence data