



**Ogólnopolska Federacja
na rzecz Rozwiązania
Problemu Bezdomności**

Health outreach services for those who are rough sleeping in Poland



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Homelessness in Poland

- ❖ Post-war baby boom vs the bankrupting state's inefficiency in providing housing
- ❖ "Shock therapy" in the early 1990s leaves many behind
- ❖ Local Authorities sell their housing stock to the tenants
- ❖ Lack of affordable housing for rent
- ❖ Housing legislation focused on private sector & supporting mortgages
- ❖ No reasonable legislation on private rentals
- ❖ Social housing almost non-existent
- ❖ Poland at the bottom of EU's housing indexes



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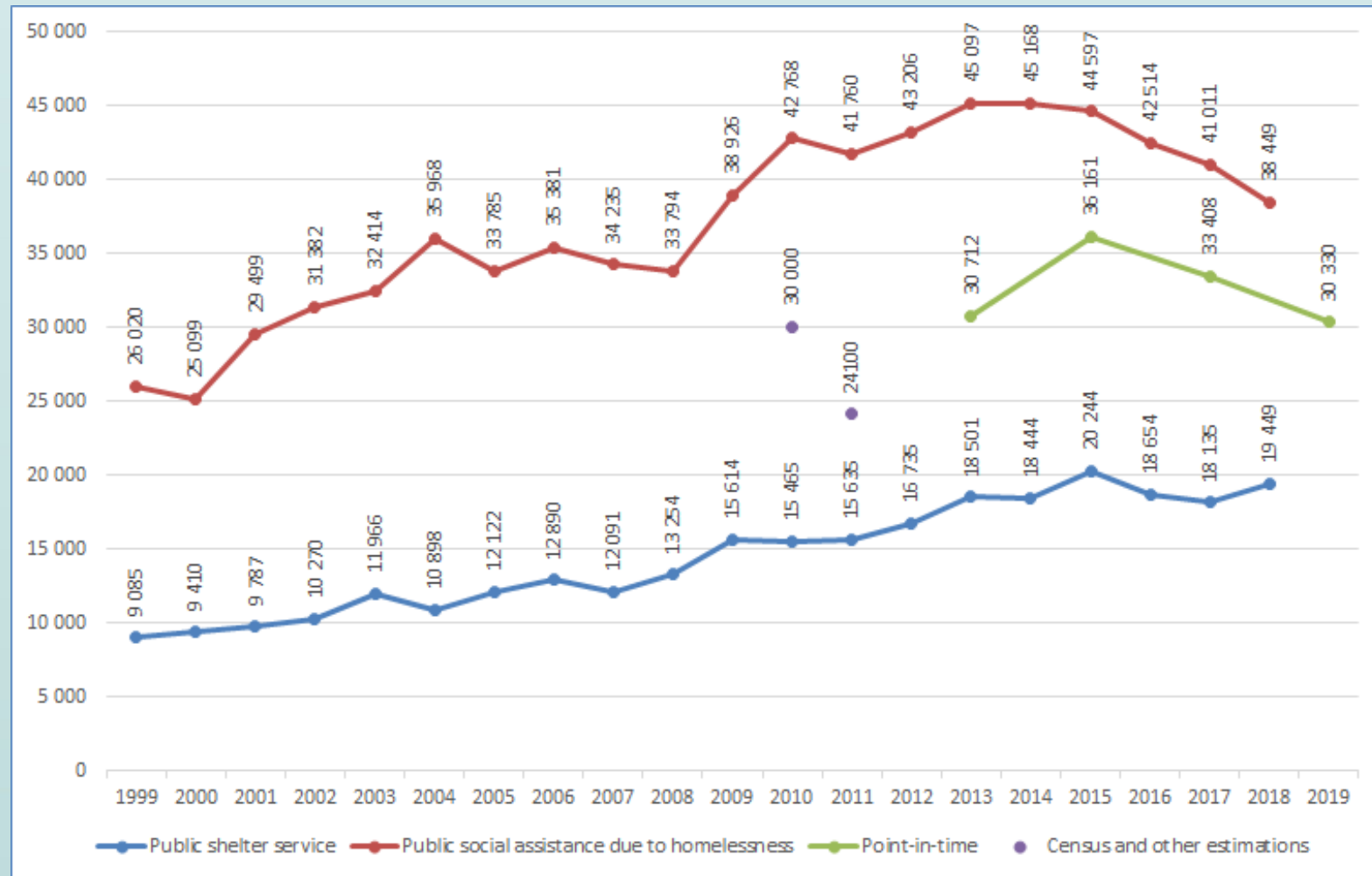
Homelessness in Poland

- ❖ National headcount 2019 reveals 30.3 thousand homeless people
 - ❖ Decreasing - 33.4 in 2017, 36.1 in 2015
- ❖ 19.8% (ca. 6 thousand) rough sleeping on the headcount day (decreasing)
 - ❖ But – credibility of the rough sleepers headcount questioned
- ❖ 14.6% homeless are women, 3.3% - children under 18, 2.6% - youth 18-25
- ❖ Majority of the homeless men are in their middle age or elderly, age of women more evenly spread; growing age of the overall homeless population
- ❖ Youth not using shelter services / not seen by the system
- ❖ Growing length of homelessness episodes (54.6% over 5 years; 49.0% in 2017, 43.0% in 2015) – chronic homelessness becoming a major issue



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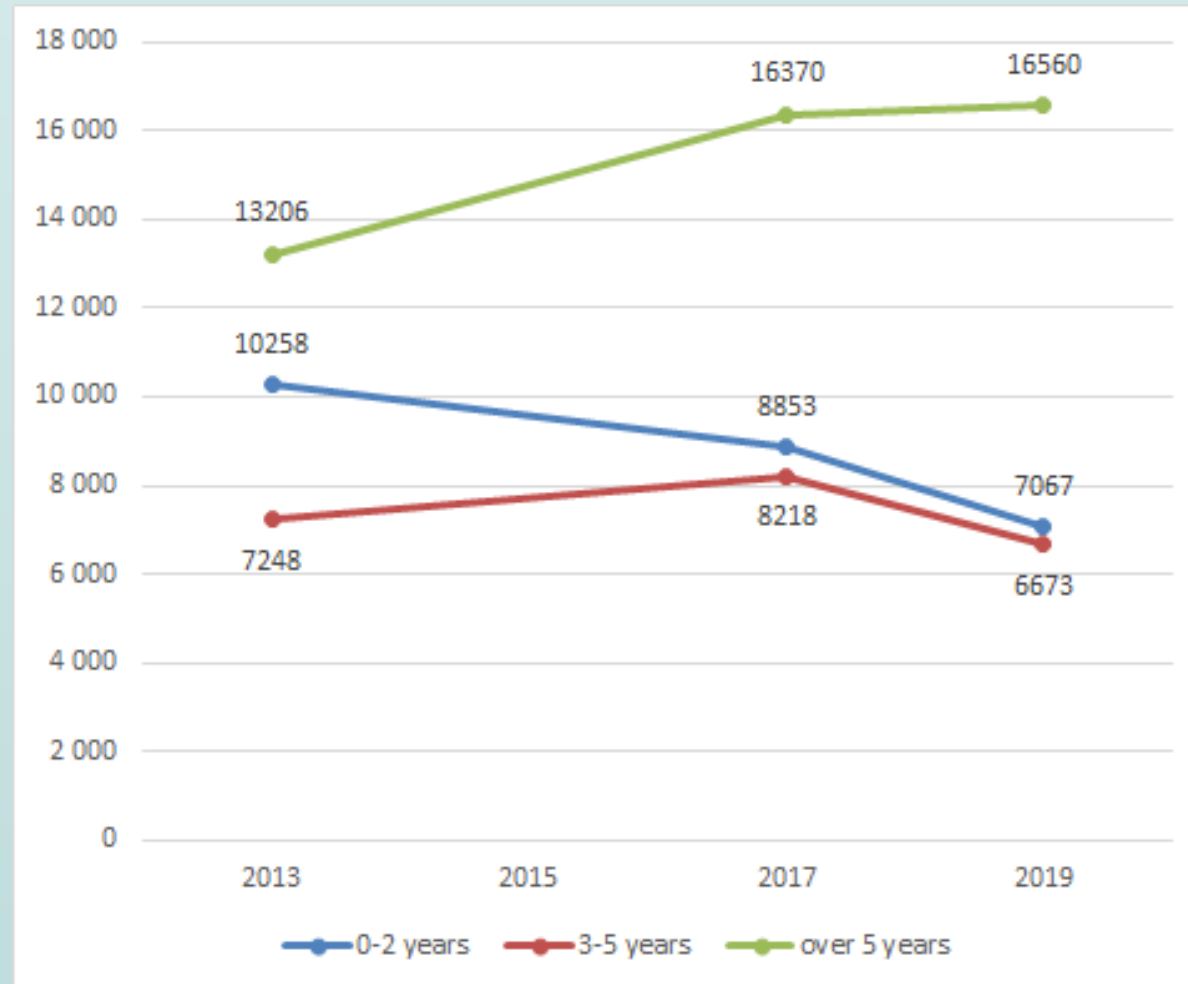
Measuring homelessness 1999-2019





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Length of homelessness episodes





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Legal framework for homeless support

- ❖ Constitution – authorities should prevent homelessness, but no housing rights
- ❖ Shelter-based system (ca. 25,000 beds) focused on intervention
- ❖ Sheltering homeless is a Local Authority task
- ❖ High third sector involvement via commissioning
- ❖ No cooperation with housing and health system – homelessness is seen as social assistance problem only
- ❖ Outreach services not regulated by law but becoming quite popular in major cities
- ❖ Very limited services for substance users (abstinence required even in most of emergency shelters)
- ❖ Housing programmes for homeless scarce
- ❖ Barriers in access to health services



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Access to public health services

- ❖ Health insurance – by registering as unemployed or signing a social contract
- ❖ Emergency health insurance – Local Authority / social assistance (up to 90 days)
 - ❖ But: complicated procedure requiring ID, often delayed – people “disappearing”
 - ❖ On the other end – problems with post-hospital care
- ❖ Health system reluctant to admit homeless people
 - ❖ ER services only without admission to hospital bed
 - ❖ Requiring sobriety
 - ❖ Bad attitude/basic treatment
- ❖ Homeless people reluctant to use health services
- ❖ Specialist services require long waiting times
- ❖ Limited access to psychiatric services – homeless people remain undiagnosed
- ❖ Detoxification treatment free only for insured



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Ambulatory outreach services in Kraków

(approx. 300 rough sleepers on any given night)

- ❖ Initially (2017) – very basic services connected with other outreach teams
- ❖ Began with a few volunteers and one backpack on a bench in “Planty” park
- ❖ Wound treatment, diagnosing somatic diseases
- ❖ Motivation to take up treatment, supporting medications take, dressing change
- ❖ Visits to emergency shelters (prevention, diagnosis, post-hospital care)
- ❖ Cooperation with the police in reaching rough sleepers (information, transport)
- ❖ Ambulance with ECG bought thanks to crowd funding & donations
- ❖ 24h on call service – calls from the police, streetworkers and citizens (incl. social media)



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Presently:

- ❖ "Bench" service in "Planty" park continued
- ❖ Regular (weekly) visits to emergency shelters
- ❖ On call 24h ambulance team (a doctor, 2 paramedics/nurses, other volunteers)
- ❖ Voluntary service performed by doctors and medicine students (40 volunteers)
- ❖ Financing from the city (from social assistance funds)
- ❖ Still largely funded from donations (35% in money; band-aids, disability aids)
- ❖ Problems with obtaining medications (tight sales control regulations)
 - ❖ Distribution of donated medications forbidden
 - ❖ Invoices – buyer vs payer
- ❖ Follow-up with specialists difficult (queues)



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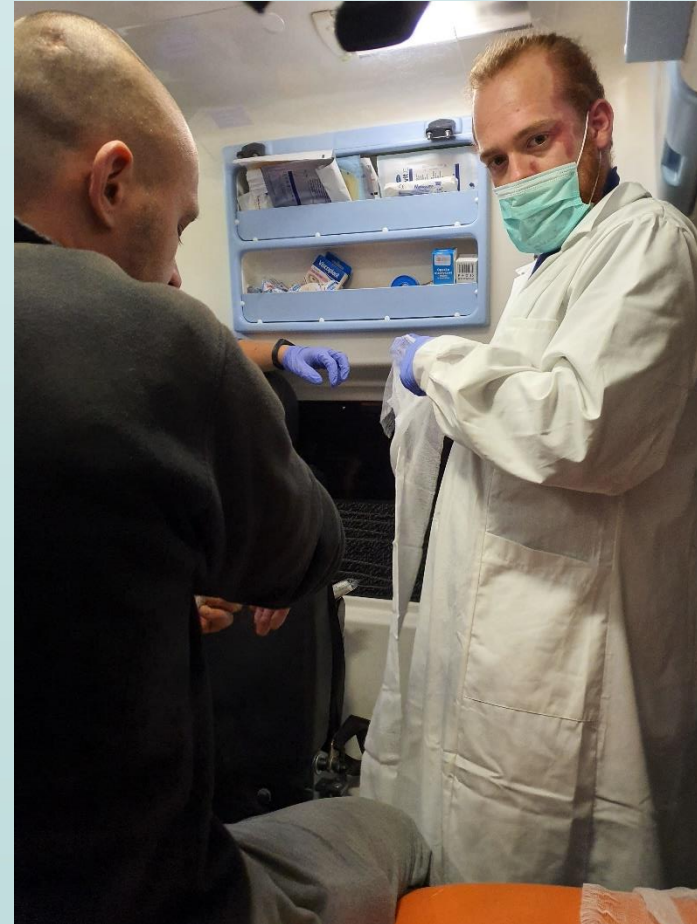
Ambulatory outreach services in Kraków





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- ❖ Reached 480 rough sleepers and 150-200 people in emergency shelters in 2018
- ❖ 2000 consultations / year
- ❖ 800 dressings / year
- ❖ 30 consultations on every emergency shelter visit (2 shelters)
- ❖ Good cooperation with the city
- ❖ Growing network of contacts (social media)
- ❖ Educating hospital / ER management & staff
- ❖ Networking with similar services in other cities
- ❖ Intensive promotion (potential volunteers and benefactors) – social media, Patronite, press (incl. medical), medical self-government bodies, medical universities etc.



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Psychiatric outreach services in Gdańsk

(approx. 200 rough sleepers on any given night)

- ❖ Undiagnosed mental problems a major issue causing barriers in accessing shelter
- ❖ No access to public psychiatric services
- ❖ Service started in January 2020
- ❖ A team of 2 outreach workers (streetworkers) & a psychiatrist
- ❖ Outreach based on streetworkers' map of rough sleepers' dwellings and cooperation with the police – 6 times / month
- ❖ The psychiatrist also visits emergency shelters
- ❖ Diagnosis and motivation to take up treatment



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Psychiatric outreach services in Gdańsk

- ❖ Financing from a larger project (central government fund for third sector development)
- ❖ Psychiatric services extremely expensive (thus scaling-up difficult)
- ❖ Psychiatrists unwilling to take up field work
- ❖ People taking up treatment insured by the Local Authority (emergency path)
- ❖ Project pays for medications if prescribed, the team motivates to keep up with the treatment
- ❖ Project planned for 2 years, too early for conclusive results
- ❖ Rough sleepers not easy to convince to take up treatment



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Using medical outreach in rural outreach services in Scotland

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Thank you for your attention

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