

Know to Act Project: Analysing Homelessness in Andalusia to (Re)Plan the Attention System

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METHODOLOGY

Night counts &
Interviews

Online questionnaires

8 biggest cities of Andalusia

392 people experiencing
homelessness
interviewed

Information from
54 centers

74 professionals

GENERAL EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND OF THE RESPONSE

 **1,731**
Identified people



968
accommodation
places

1 person
experiencing
homelessness
/ **1,500** inhabitants.



1,535
soup kitchen places

COUNTS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Around **78%** are **males**, **more than half** are of **Spanish origin** and the average **age** is **45 years old**. **24%** of people were identified **out of the attention system**.

LOCATION

Centers	76.0%
Public spaces	19.3%
Indicators in public spaces	4.7%

AGE

Minor	1.7%
18 to 29	12.2%
30 to 44	25.1%
45 to 64	42.9%
65 and over	6.5%
Undetermined	11.6%

SEX

Man	77.8%
Woman	16.7%
Transsexual	0.5%
Undetermined	5.0%

ORIGIN

Spanish	54.4%
Foreigner	33.6%
Undetermined	12.0%

INTERVIEWS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

392

interviews

LOCATION

Centers	68.6%
Public spaces	31.4%

AGE

18 to 29	15.6%
30 to 44	26.3%
45 to 64	48.2%
65 and over	5.6%
No answer	4.3%

SEX

Man	80.4%
Woman	19.1%
Transexual	0.3%
Unspecified	0.3%

ORIGIN

Spain	65.1%
European Union	12.2%
Non EU	21.7%
Double nationality	0.3%
No answer	0.8%

CHRONIFICATION

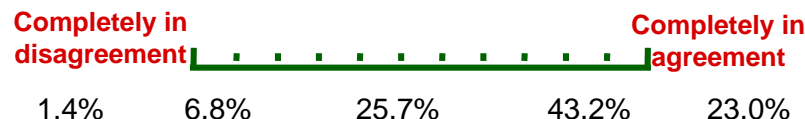
60.2% of the people interviewed experienced homelessness for more than **one year**, which indicates a **serious chronification situation**. In fact, **41.3%** have been in this situation for more than **three years**.

5 years and 4 months
Average time living in homelessness



Less than one year	33.2%
More than one year up to 3 years	18.9%
More than 3 years up to 5 years	9.7%
More than 5 years up to 10 years	18.4%
More than 10 years	13.2%
No answer	6.6%

People experiencing homelessness remain linked to social resources during long periods, without managing to advance in their incorporation process.



WHERE PEOPLE SPEND THE NIGHT

Of 392 people interviewed, **27.8%** answered that a **public space** was the **most frequent place in which they had slept** throughout the last month.



In their own house or at friends/relatives or in a hostel or hotel	8.4%
In a public center not specifically for homelessness	6.9%
In a center for homelessness	51.0%
In a public space	27.8%
In another place	3.3%
No answer	2.6%

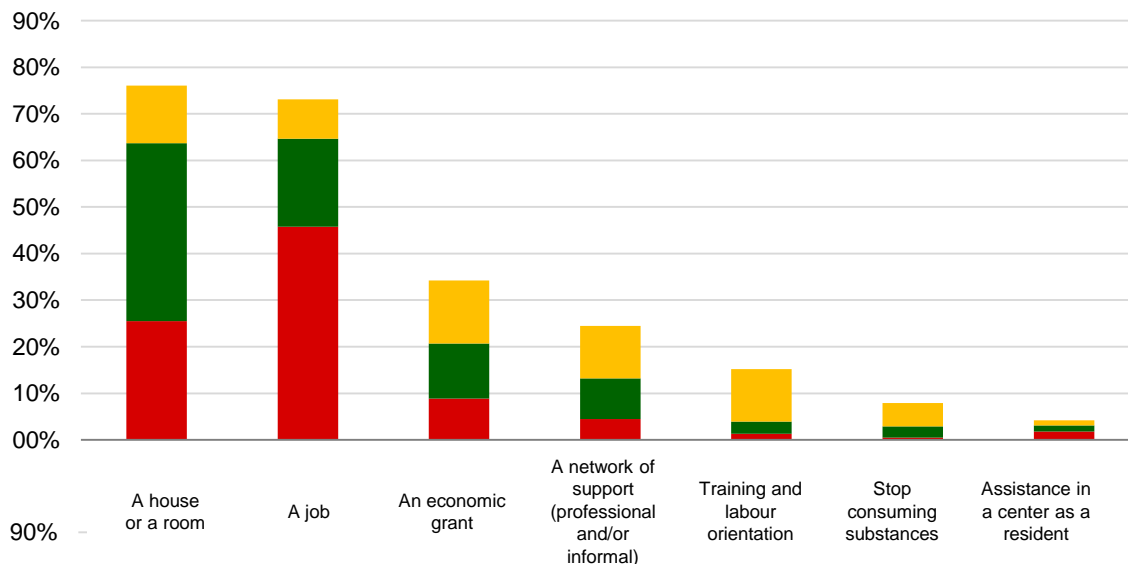
CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

Labour and economic problems are the most frequent **causes** leading to homelessness, as well as problems in the **family context and/or separation from partners**.

Labour problems	33.9%
Economic problems	34.9%
Problems related to the maintenance of the housing	10.5%
Problems with the consumption of alcohol and / or other substances	19.9%
Their own will	4.1%
Administrative problems	6.9%
Health problems	6.1%
Gambling problems	0.8%
Family problems and/or separation from partners	34.9%
Leaving an institution in the absence of a family network	10.2%
Problems with reception centers networks	5.4%
Other	4.8%
No answer / Refused to answer	2.6%

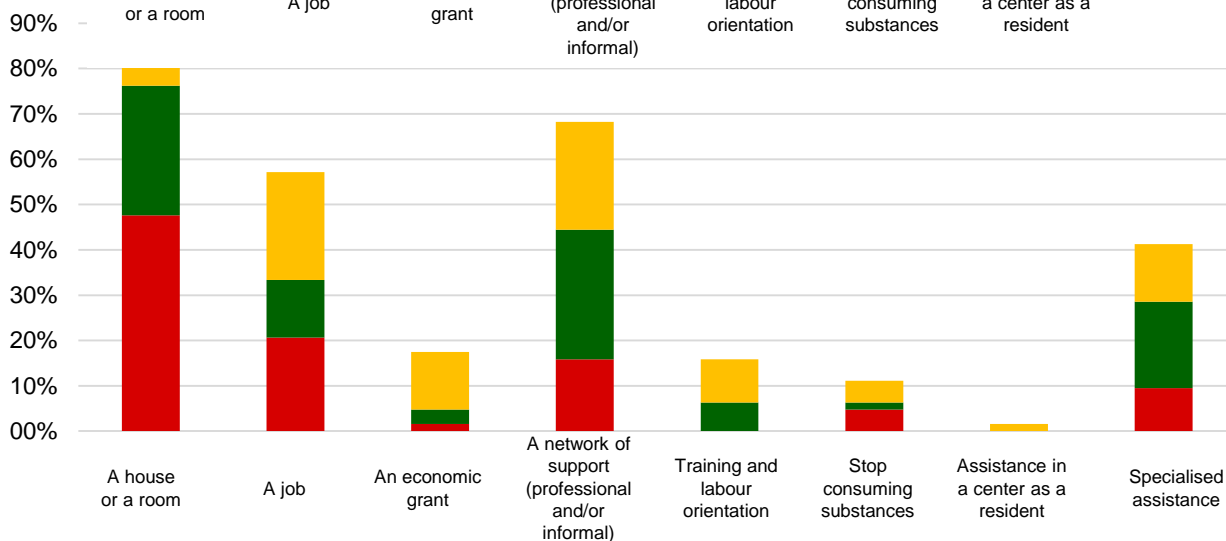
NEEDS TO GET OUT OF HOMELESSNESS

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



93.6% of people interviewed point out that **they want to get out of homelessness**

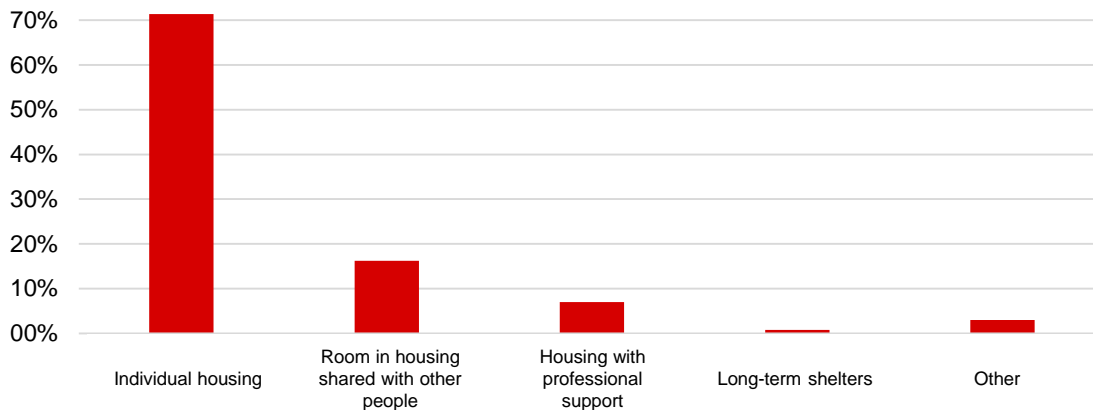
PROFESSIONALS



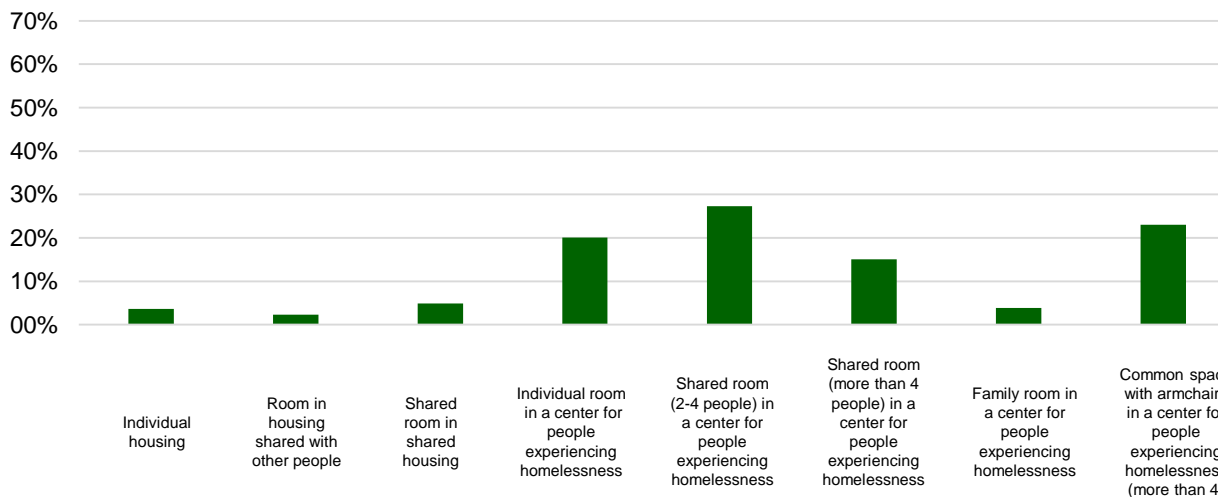
■ 1st option
■ 2nd option
■ 3rd option

DESIRED ACCOMMODATION VS. OFFERED ACCOMMODATION

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



RESOURCE PLACES

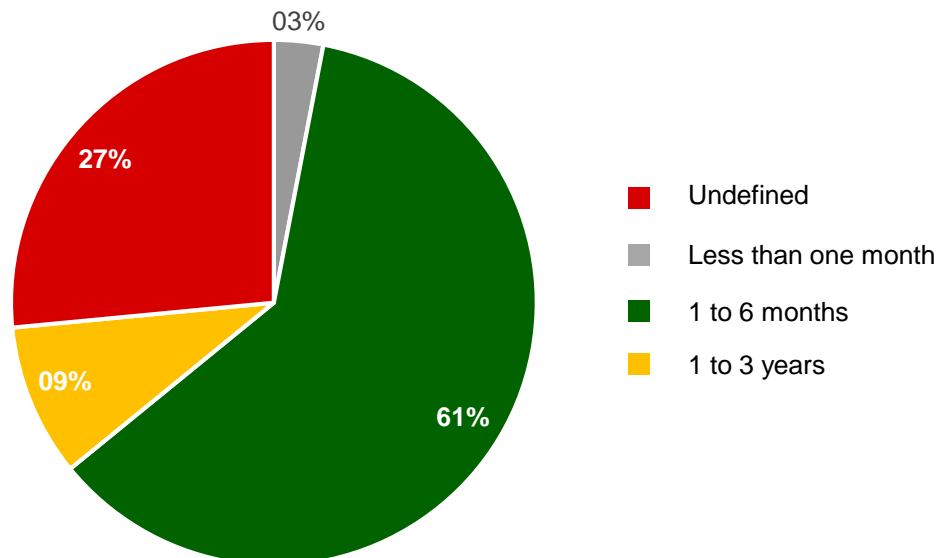


94.4% of interviewed would like to have **a house**. The majority would like to live in **individual housing**. The option *long-term shelters* is mentioned by less than 1% of the people interviewed.

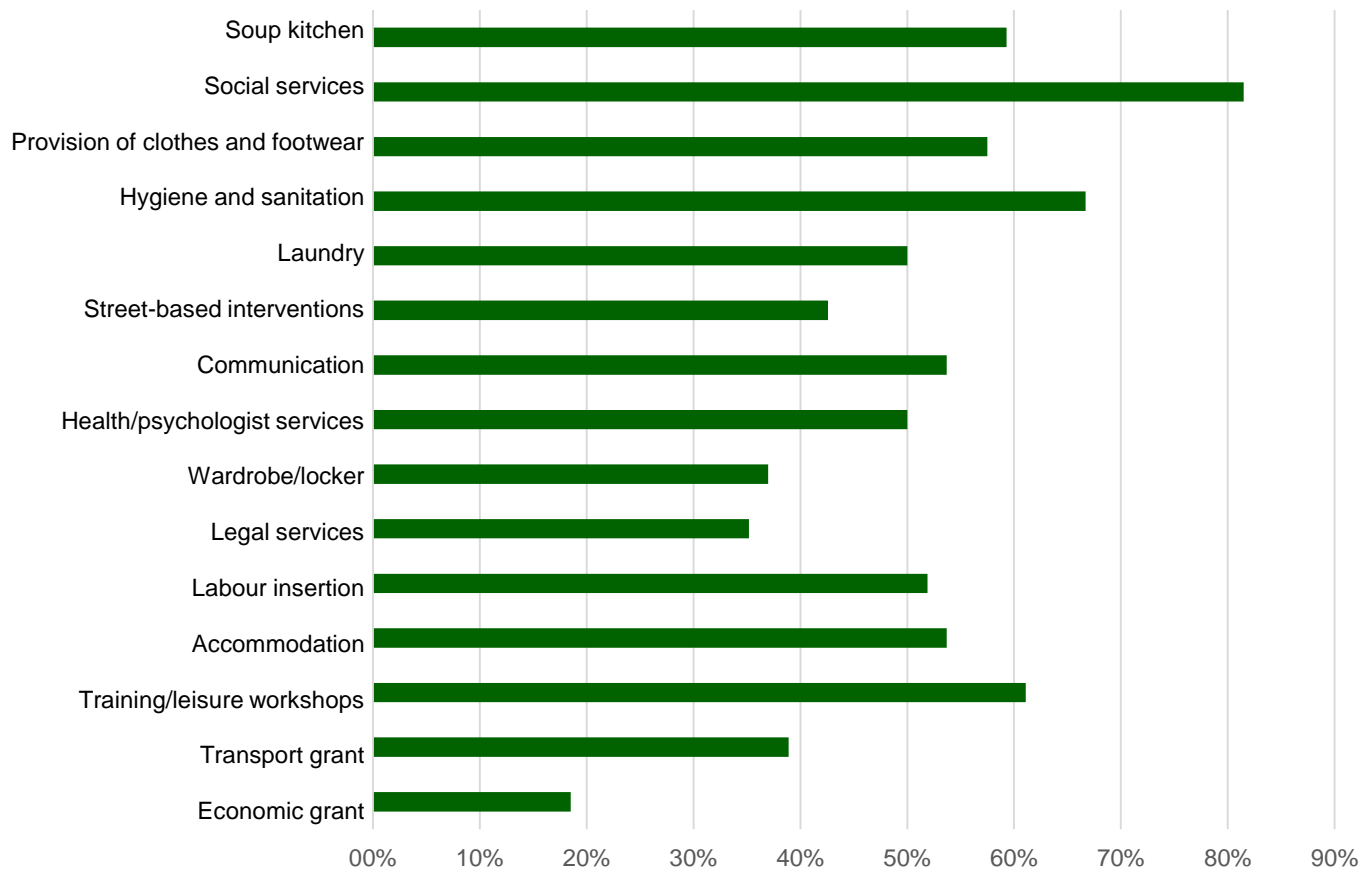
STABILITY OF ACCOMMODATION

64.1%

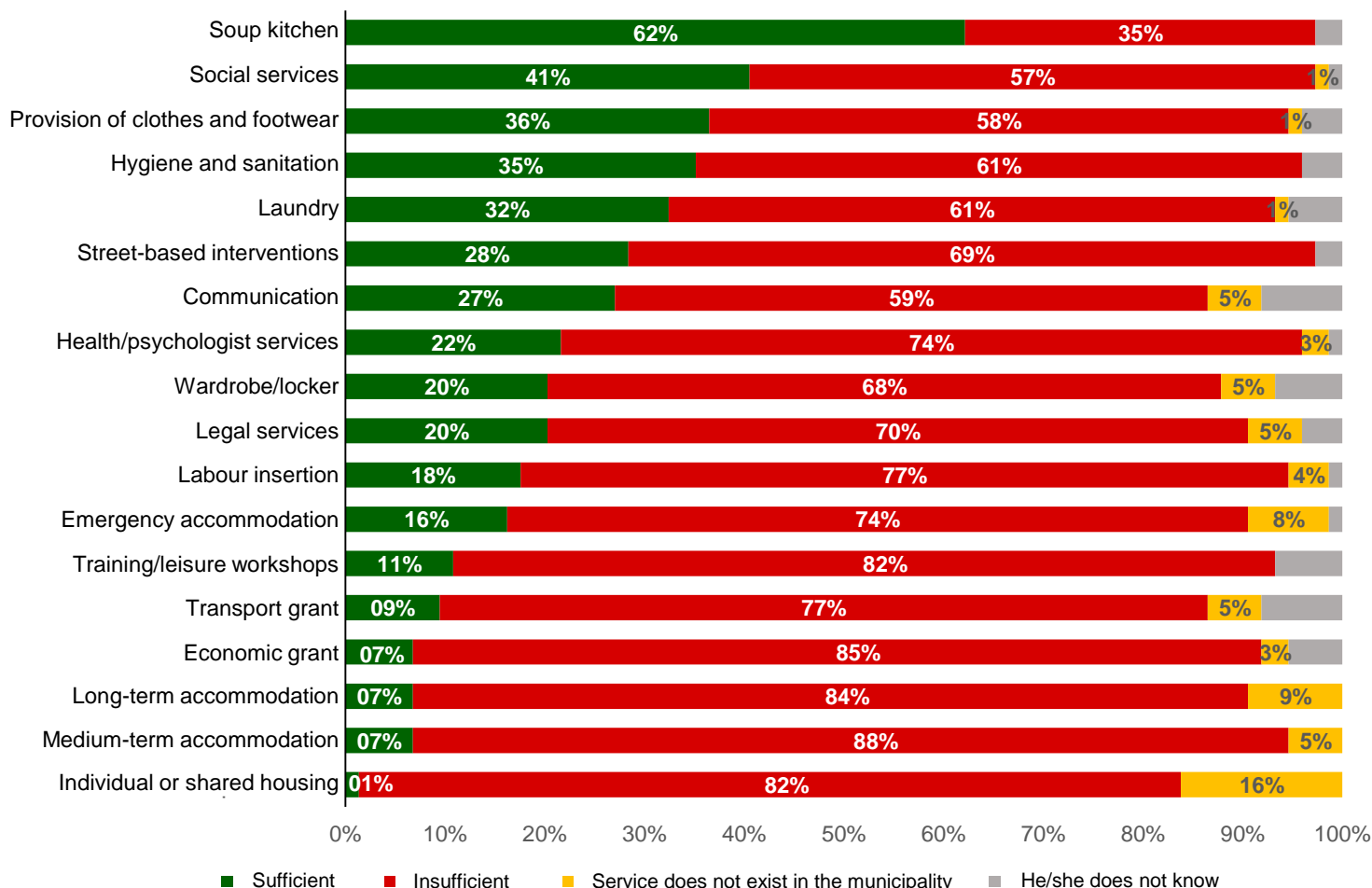
of the accommodation places have a stability of less than 6 months



EXTENT OF THE ANSWER RESOURCES AND SERVICES



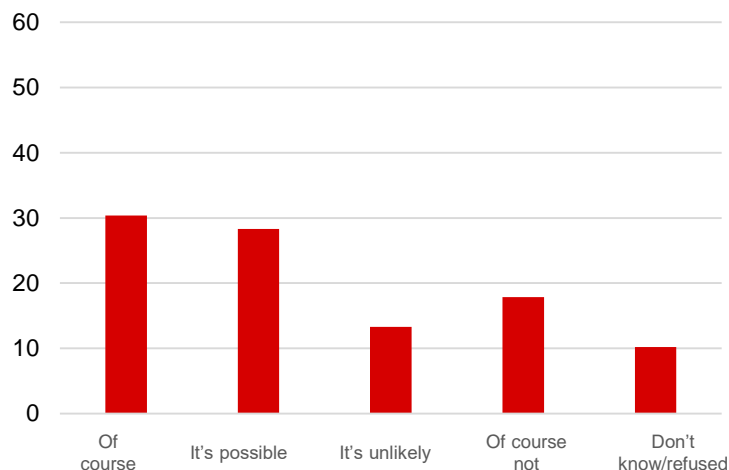
PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTION OF THE EXTENT OF THE ANSWER



PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFICACY OF THE SERVICES

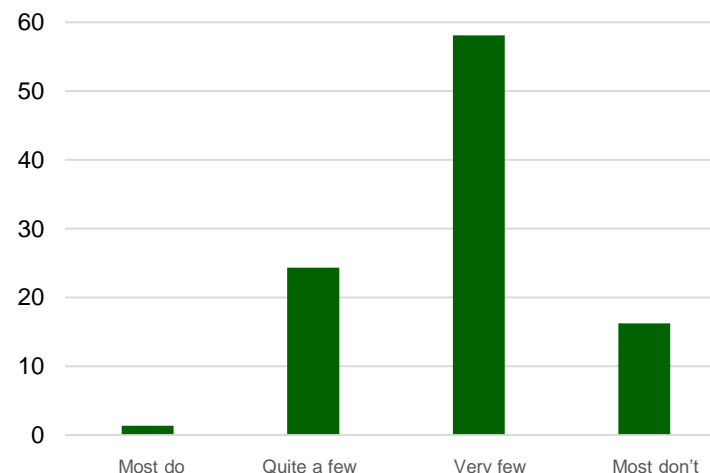
PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Do the services for people experiencing homelessness help them get out of this situation?



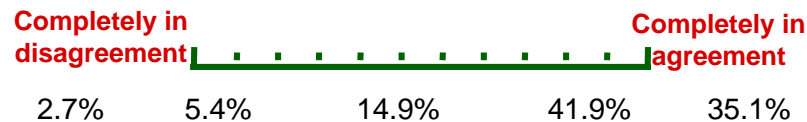
PROFESSIONALS

Do they believe that people experiencing homelessness manage to get out of this situation, with the help of the social services and the entities of the Third Sector?

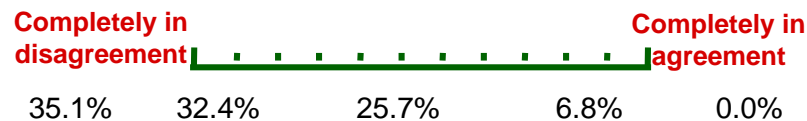


PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFICACY OF THE SERVICES

The current attention model to homelessness is more focused on the management than on the eradication.



The organisation of the current system of attention to homelessness is efficient.



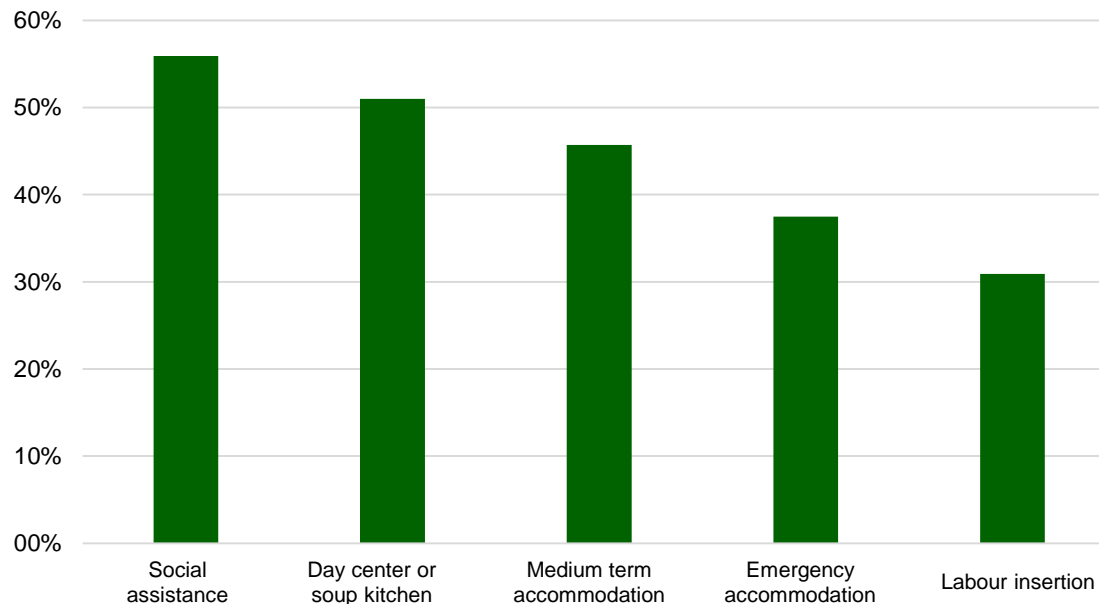
USE OF RESOURCES DURING THREE PREVIOUS MONTHS

8.4%

No resource

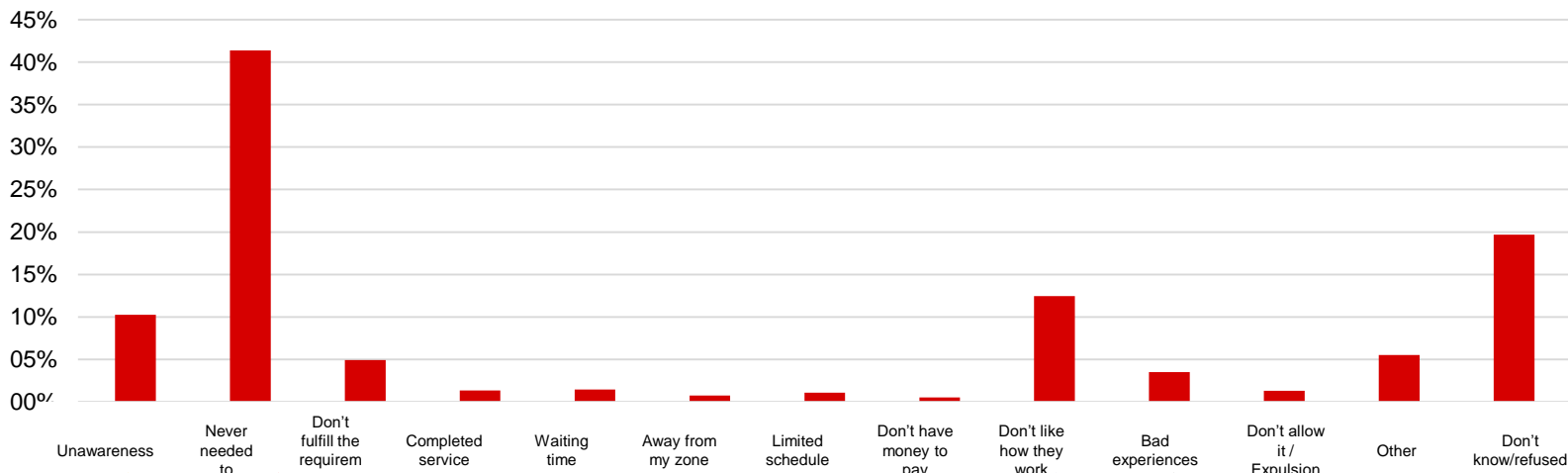
7.1%

Only day center or soup kitchen

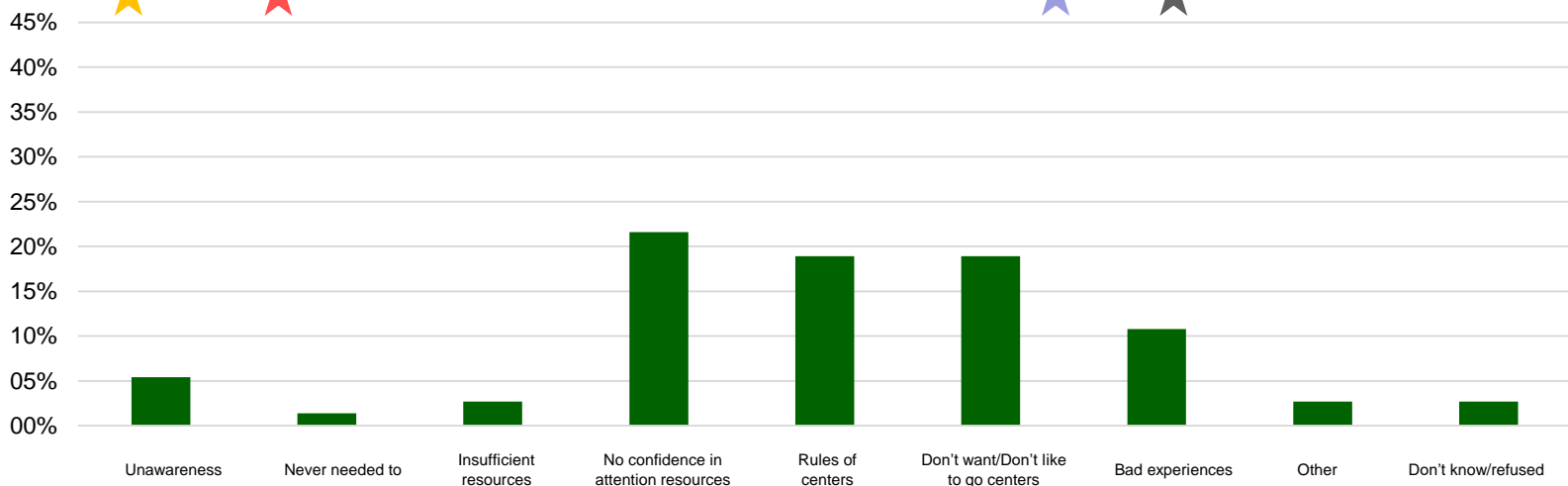


MOTIVES TO NOT USE RESOURCES

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



PROFESSIONALS

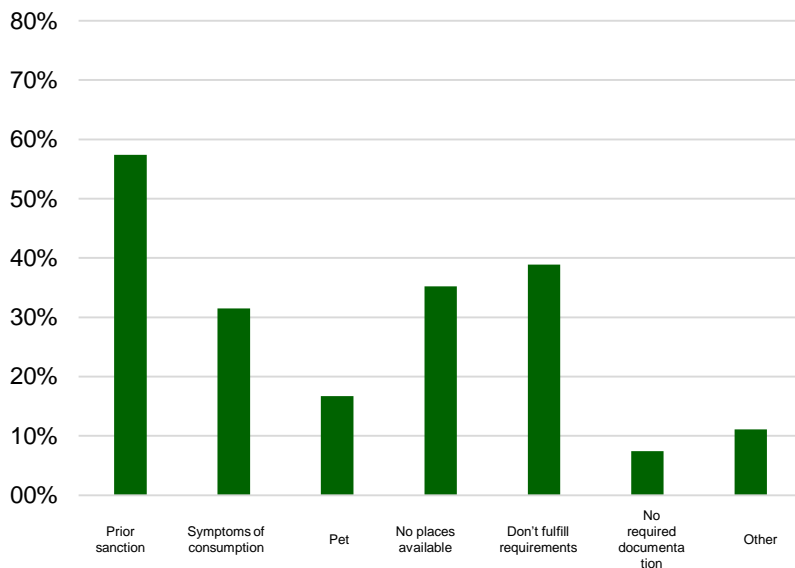


European Research Conference
CHANGING PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES.
 BARCELONA, September 22nd, 2017

REASONS FOR BAN TO ACCESS OR EXPULSION OF RESOURCES

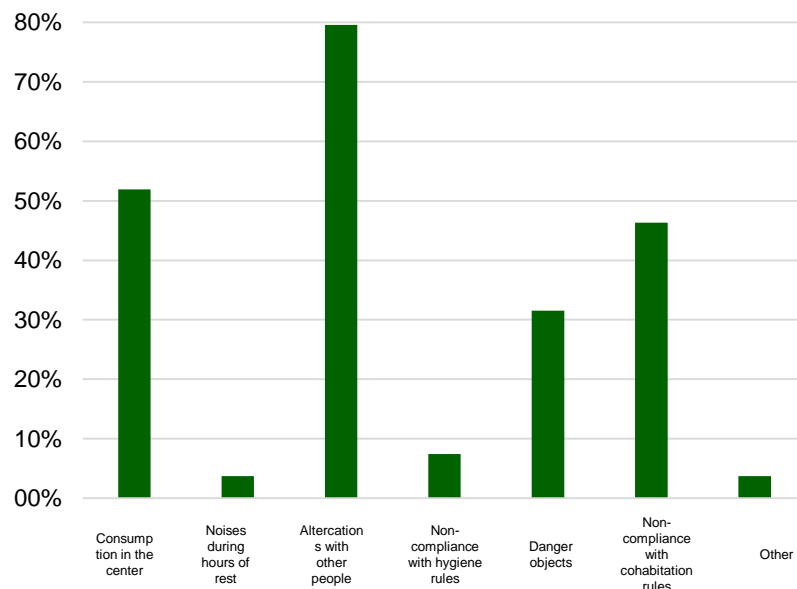
72.2%

of the resources have **banned the access** to some people



70.4%

of the resources have **expelled** some people



HEALTH

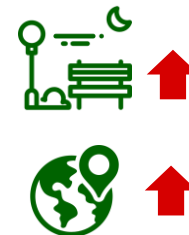
41%



Chronic illness or disability

17.9%

Without health insurance card



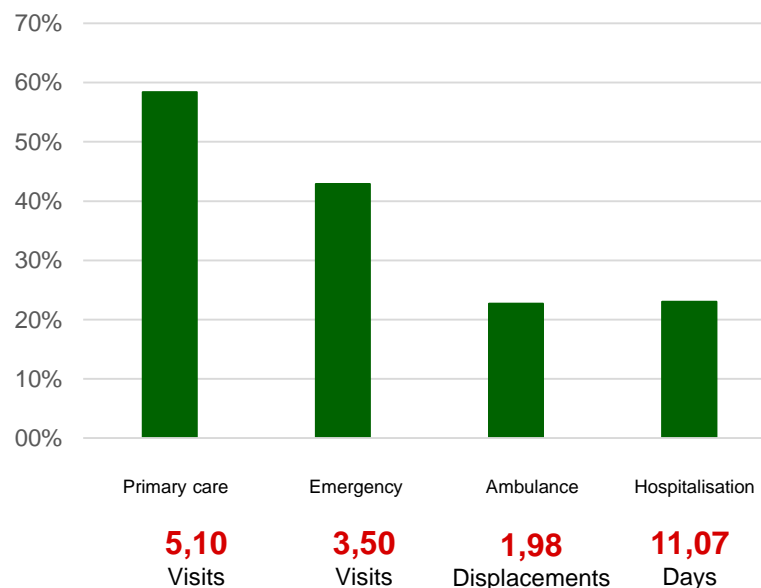
14%

Mental health problems, psychic or intellectual disability.

17.6%

Disability officially recognized

Last six months



CONSUMPTIONS

32.1%

Consumption of alcohol or drugs



1 every **3**

problematic consumption

Expulsion of some program and/or accommodation	26,2%
Access prohibition to some attention resources	25,4%
Police complaints	34,1%
Conflicts with neighbours	22,2%
Conflicts with other people experiencing homeless	34,9%

INCOME

23.7%

Don't have any income

333.6 €

Average income

10.2%

Receiving a Social Salary

58.2%

Have never requested Social Salary

85.10%

Less than one IPREM (537.84 €)

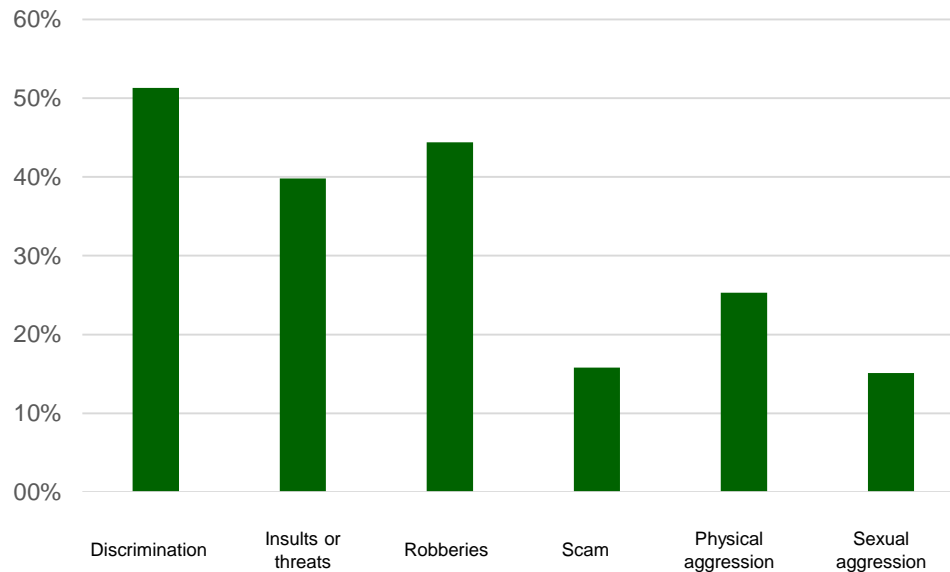
VICTIMIZATION

63.5%

Perceive low or no safety living in the street

68.4%

Suffered at least one victimization situation



27.2%

Report

35.2%

There is no point in reporting

CLUSTER ANALYSIS - IDENTIFIED PROFILES

42.2%

Profile of high vulnerability

Use of resources



Perception of the state of health



Time living in homelessness



57.8%

Profile of average vulnerability

Victimization



Age



CONCLUSIONS

1. Big gap between number of people and number of places in resources
2. Responses of the system don't match people's needs
3. Profile of high vulnerability
4. Awareness of professionals about the problems of the system

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