Homeless profiles in Spain and in Barcelona

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Talking about homelessness...What’s going on in Spain?

HOMELESSNESS IN EUROPE: AN ALARMING PICTURE
LOCATION - NON-COMPARABLE - NON-EXHAUSTIVE OF ALARMING TRENDS IN HOMELESSNESS IN EUROPE

- GREAT-BRITAIN
  - +7% people sleeping rough in 1 year
  - +50% young homeless in 1 year
  - +61% people in adult homeless accommodation in 4 years

- IRELAND
  - +59% families in homeless accommodation in 1 year
  - +34% homeless people in 4 years

- THE NETHERLANDS
  - +50% young homeless in 1 year
  - +6% homeless people in 7 years

- BELGIUM
  - +34% homeless people in 4 years
  - +5% homeless people in 7 years

- LUXEMBOURG
  - +61% people in adult homeless accommodation in 4 years

- SPAIN
  - +5% homeless people in 7 years
  - +50% homeless people in 13 years

- FRANCE
  - +8% homeless people in 2 years

- GERMANY
  - +35% homeless people estimated in 2 years

- AUSTRIA
  - +28% registered homeless people in 6 years

- DENMARK
  - +85% young homeless in 6 years

- LITHUANIA
  - +32% people in shelters for mothers and children in 8 years

- POLAND
  - +17% homeless people in 3 years

- FINLAND
  - -10% single homeless in 3 years

- GREECE
  - +6% homeless people in 6 years

- ITALY
  - +71% 9,000 estimated homeless people were forced to live on the streets in the past 5 years

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CHANGING PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES.
BARCELONA, September 22nd, 2017
CHANGING PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES.
### Table 1. People Without Housing According to Overnight Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter or residence</td>
<td>8,454</td>
<td>9,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s refuges</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care centres</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat provided by an NGO or other organization</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>3,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied flat</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>1,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostel/hotel paid for by an organization</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>1,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public area</td>
<td>4,924</td>
<td>3,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-conventional dwellings</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>2,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,938</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: INE Survey of Homeless People, 2005; 2012
### Table 2. Evolution of the Capacity of the Housing Network for Homeless People in Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Occupied places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>13,033</td>
<td>10,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13,650</td>
<td>11,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15,778</td>
<td>13,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>16,346</td>
<td>14,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8. Prevalence of Rooflessness According to Local Studies and State-level Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>People sleeping on the street overnight</th>
<th>Percent of population sleeping on the street overnight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona (2013)</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid (2012)</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilbao (2012)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donostia (2012)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitoria (2012)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaragoza (2012)</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain (2012)</td>
<td>3419</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The low homelessness prevalence in Spain is due to methodological factors and not the social reality.

We don’t have data about new profiles at the national level because official figures are focused in “traditional profiles”.

We have data about services offered to homeless… but not about demand and need.
Trends in Barcelona

- Source: Barcelona’s Homelessness Care Services Network
- Since 2005 networking
  - to coordinate policies against homelessness
  - to increase knowledge, improve policies and share advocacy strategies
People sleeping Rough counted by Barcelona's outreach team and street counts
People housed in Barcelona’s Homelessness Care Services Network facilities

- Transicional flats and Housing First projects
- Shelters and collective accommodations

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Shelters, Homeless hostel temporary accommodation (1,600)

Emergency accommodation in hostels and hotels paid by social services (1,000, August 2017)

Transicional flats with social support (1,000)

Housing market

Social Housing

Housing First

Hostels, subrented rooms

Mental services, geriatric residences... Other institutions

High risk

Temporary, non standard structures (400, August 2017)

Insecure and inadequate housing (12,000 Estimations)

Growing pressure: Evictions, impoverishment processes, working poor...

People leaving prisons and juvenile justices temporary centers

Increase of asylum seekers in emergency accommodations

Increase of irregular migrants becoming homeless

Increase of supervised youth who are 18 years old

Homeless people coming from the rest of Catalunya and Spain

Hospitals and mental health centers
Conclusions

- We should assume that homelessness is the local expression of a global problem: the lack of affordable housing in cities.
- Better services, better methodologies… are needed. But we will not end street homelessness without national and transnational policies.
- Homelessness is not in the national political agenda because it is considered a local problem related to the coexistence and the order in the public space.
- We need a coalition between public authorities, NGO, and researchers, in order to build a research and advocacy agenda.