

# Non-Response Evaluation in the *Homeless Persons Survey 2012*

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## 1.- Introduction

After a survey has been carried out, an analysis is usually performed to evaluate the non-response considering different characteristics (sex, age, marital status, level of education, etc.), which are gathered, for the units that do not take part in the survey, in an evaluation questionnaire designed for this purpose.

In the case of the *Homeless Persons Survey*, as this is a very complex survey given the target population, and that the questionnaire indicated that, in exceptional cases, in view of the nature of this research, partnership was on a voluntary basis, it was not considered appropriate to design an evaluation questionnaire, and basic data (date of birth, sex, nationality, whether they work or not) of the persons who have not taken part have simply been included in the actual work sheet, in order to carry out a small analysis of the non-response with this information.

Nevertheless, and as appears in the following tables, the high number of *No data recorded* results in there being very few persons that can be classified according to the characteristics collected. The analysis is, consequently, very limited. Nonetheless, it has been published.

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## 2.- Analysis of the data

**Table 1** presents the distribution of persons contacted in the different centres in each Autonomous Community, noting which have been surveyed and which gave way to an incident.

The high number of persons surveyed in the Autonomous Community of Murcia, 100 percent, is very noticeable, followed by Castilla y León with nearly 99 per cent; however, the opposite occurs in Cantabria, where only 53 percent of persons were surveyed. Consequently, the highest percentage of non-responses (percentage of persons with issues) was registered in Cantabria, with 47 percent, while there were no non-responses in Murcia.

The distribution by Autonomous Communities of the persons that presented any type of incidence is included in **table 1bis**.

Most issues were concentrated on refusals and “those of another type”. Of note among refusals are the 100 percent reached in, of little significance since there

were only two cases, and thereafter 49 percent accounted for in Madrid. At the opposite end of the spectrum, there are several Autonomous Communities in which there were no refusals.

**TABLE 1. People distribution by Autonomous Community**

Autonomous Communities	Persons					
	Total		Surveyed		With incidence	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3990</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>86.04</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>13.96</b>
Andalucía	381	100.00	360	94.49	21	5.51
Aragón	71	100.00	69	97.18	2	2.82
Asturias, Principado de	67	100.00	63	94.03	4	5.97
Balears, Illes	74	100.00	71	95.95	3	4.05
Canarias	174	100.00	156	89.66	18	10.34
Cantabria	78	100.00	41	52.56	37	47.44
Castilla y León	69	100.00	68	98.55	1	1.45
Castilla-La Mancha	21	100.00	20	95.24	1	4.76
Cataluña	403	100.00	372	92.31	31	7.69
Comunitat Valenciana	246	100.00	209	84.96	37	15.04
Extremadura	47	100.00	34	72.34	13	27.66
Galicia	318	100.00	226	71.07	92	28.93
Madrid, Comunidad de	685	100.00	509	74.31	176	25.69
Murcia, Región de	39	100.00	39	100.00	0	0.00
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	48	100.00	41	85.42	7	14.58
País Vasco	1017	100.00	912	89.68	105	10.32
Rioja, La	38	100.00	36	94.74	2	5.26
Ceuta and Melilla	214	100.00	207	96.73	7	3.27

**TABLE 1bis. Distribution of people with incidences by type of incidence and Autonomous Community**

Autonomous Communities	Persons with incidences									
	Type of incidence									
	Total		Refusal		Persons surveyed before		Unable to answer		Other type	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>39.50</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>36.62</b>
Andalucía	21	100.00	7	33.33	7	33.33	1	4.76	6	28.57
Aragón	2	100.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asturias, Principado de	4	100.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balears, Illes	3	100.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	2	66.67	0	0.00
Canarias	18	100.00	8	44.44	0	0.00	1	5.56	9	50.00
Cantabria	37	100.00	12	32.43	16	43.24	4	10.81	5	13.51
Castilla y León	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Castilla-La Mancha	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cataluña	31	100.00	8	25.81	4	12.90	3	9.68	16	51.61
Comunitat Valenciana	37	100.00	8	21.62	6	16.22	5	13.51	18	48.65
Extremadura	13	100.00	1	7.69	1	7.69	0	0.00	11	84.62
Galicia	92	100.00	41	44.57	9	9.78	4	4.35	38	41.30
Madrid, Comunidad de	176	100.00	86	48.86	14	7.95	7	3.98	69	39.20
Murcia, Región de	0	100.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	7	100.00	2	28.57	4	57.14	0	0.00	1	14.29
País Vasco	105	100.00	44	41.90	11	10.48	24	22.86	26	24.76
Rioja, La	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Ceuta and Melilla	7	100.00	0	0.00	3	42.86	1	14.29	3	42.86

Regarding issues of another type, the highest percentages thereof are reached in La Rioja (one hundred percent, albeit with only two cases) and Extremadura (85 percent), but the highest number of cases is in Madrid, accounting for 39 percent of all issues in this Autonomous Community. As with the case of refusals, several Autonomous Communities where there has been no issue “of another type”.

**TABLE 2. Distribution of the actual samples and refusals according to sex and age**

Sex/age	Effective sample		Refusals	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3.433	-	220	-
Data on gender not recorded	-	-	48	21,82
Classified total	3.433	100,00	172	100,00
Males	2.683	78,15	128	74,42
Age not recorded	-	-	112	87,50
Males classified according to age	2.683	100,00	16	100,00
From 18 to 29 years old	601	22,40	-	-
From 30 to 44 años	952	35,48	5	31,25
From 45 to 64 años	1.027	38,28	10	62,50
Over 64 years old	103	3,84	1	6,25
Females	750	21,85	44	25,58
Age not recorded	-	-	36	81,82
Females classified according to age	750	100,00	8	100,00
From 18 to 29 years old	203	27,07	-	-
From 30 to 44 años	279	37,20	4	50,00
From 45 to 64 años	230	30,67	3	37,50
Over 64 years old	38	5,07	1	12,50

**Table 2** classifies the actual sample and the refusals according to sex and age. Both cases show a majority of males. In either case, a clear majority of males (78 percent can be seen in the real sample, and 74 percent in refusals), although the proportion of women is somewhat higher now than in 2005. There are notable differences between the distributions by age, but the reduced number of persons that could be classified in the refusals, as a consequence of the high number of *No data recorded* (over 80 percent), reduces the validity of the comparison.

**Table 3** presents the distributions of the effective sample and the refusals considering nationality, highlighting the high percentage of no data recorded in refusals. First of all it may be seen that few persons have both nationalities, and these represent a somewhat higher percentage in the real sample than in refusals. Regarding persons of Spanish nationality and of foreign nationality, very small differences may be seen between the percentages in both distributions. In the refusals distribution the percentage is somewhat higher for persons with foreign nationality than for persons with Spanish nationality, standing at three points, which is same as occurs in the distribution of the real sample, although in this case the difference between the two modalities is barely half a point.

In 2005, the percentage was fairly high for persons with Spanish nationality both in the real sample and in refusals.

**TABLE 3. Distribution of the actual samples and refusals according to nationality**

Nationality	Effective sample		Refusals	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3,433	-	220	-
No nationality is stated	-	-	122	55.45
Classified total	3,433	100.00	98	100.00
Spanish	1,682	49.00	47	47.96
Foreign	1,700	49.52	50	51.02
Both	51	1.49	1	1.02

As regards the relation with activity, and with a view to simplify the collection of information, the persons who refused to take part were only asked if they had a job at the time of the interview or not. Classification according to this characteristic for the actual sample and for refusals appear in **table 4**. The differences between both distributions are not notable, although –as in previous cases– the comparison is not very reliable given the low number of refusals classified according to this characteristic. In any case, in both distributions there is a greater number of persons without a job, much greater than in 2005.

**TABLE 4. Distribution of the actual samples and of refusals according to relationship with activity**

Relationship with activity	Effective sample		Refusals	
	Nº	%	Nº	%
Total	3,433	-	220	-
No data recorded	-	-	170	77.27
Classified total	3,433	100.00	50	100.00
Con trabajo	129	3.76	1	2.00
Sin trabajo	3,304	96.24	49	98.00