

## **Homeless People Survey - Centres 2006 (SHP-06)**

**Centres for homeless people offer 13,033 daily accommodation spaces and their average occupation is 83.1%**

**The average number of people working in centres is 14,815, 16.1% more than in 2002**

The INE has completed a second research on centres rendering services to homeless people during 2006. The results of this Homeless People Survey - Centres (SHP) show that there was a daily offer of 13,033 accommodation spaces, with an average occupancy of 83.1%. On another hand, the average number of people working in them was 14,815, 16.1% more than in 2002, the reference year for the previous survey.

### **Most centres in municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants**

63.9% of centres were located in municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants. 12.9% of the centres were located in municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants.

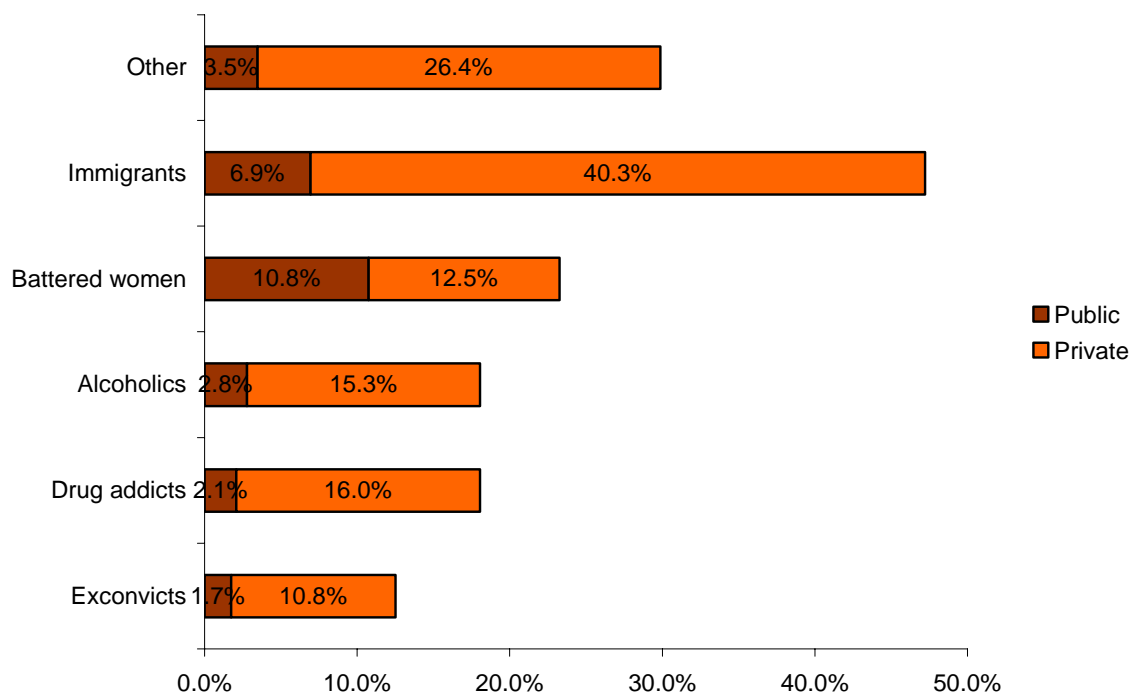
**Three out of each four centres are privately owned** (76.8% versus 72.8% in year 2002). Regarding management, most centres were managed by their owners; 14.2% were managed by an entity other than the owner (6.7% in 2002).

The **most frequent services rendered** are *Information and shelter* (80.6% of the centres), *Catering* (80.6%), *Accommodation* (76.1%) and *Guidance* (73.1%). On the other hand, services focusing on the social insertion of users, such as *Insertion Workshop* (14.2%), *Occupational Workshop* (20.9%), *Legal Assistance* (23.7%) and *Paper Regularisation* (26.1%), were not as widely offered in centres, an analogous situation to that of the previous survey.

Most centres (69.1%) attended men and women alike, while 14.5% of them accepted only men, and 16.4% only women.

**48.2% of the centres claimed to be predominantly focused on a specific population segment, while in 2002 53.9% did.** In this centres, the most frequently attended population group was immigrants (47.2% of the total), while former convicts was the least frequent one (12.5%).

## Percentage distribution of centres by type of population attended and ownership



Most centres offered free access (57.2%) or admit users forwarded from basic social services (67.2%). Other ways of access, such as forwarding from other attendance centres (34.4%), hospitals (26.9%), emergency services (27.9%) or prisons (21.9%) were less frequent.

### 63.7% of the employees were volunteers

The average number of people working in centres was 14,815, representing a 16.1% increase as compared to 2002. 4,154 of these were full time workers, and 10,661 part time workers.

63.7% of these workers were voluntary workers, 30% salaried workers, and the remaining had some other type of link (religious persons, practicing students).

### Average number of persons working in the centres in 2006

	Employees		Volunteers		Other		Total	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Full time	3,240	21.9	460	3.1	454	3.1	4,154	28.0
Part time	1,209	8.2	8,983	60.6	469	3.2	10,661	72.0

From a functional point of view, management personnel accounted for 4.7% of the total, qualified technical workers (with health-care or socio-educational responsibilities) for 17.9% and auxiliary personnel (health-care, socio-educational, administrative or services) for 77.4%.

Considering the type of labour link and dedication level simultaneously, **the greatest part of human resources in centres was comprised by part-time voluntary workers (60.6%)** and by full-time salaried workers (21.9%).

## Average expenditure per centre increased 13.3% as compared with 2002

The total volume of expenditure in centres amounted to 114,57 million euros in 2006, representing a 22% increase as compared with 2002. **Average expenditure per centre was 241,758 euros**, 13.3% more than in 2002.

46.5% of the centres had an expenditure equal or below 100,000 euros, and 43.3% had an expenditure ranging between 100,001 and 500,000 euros. Large centres with budgets in excess of one million euros represented 10.2% of the total, a similar situation to that in 2002.

Financial resources available at different public and private centres showed notable differences. Thus, total expenditure in public centres amounted to 50.39 million euros, while, in private centres, it reached 94.18 million euros. In average terms, **average expenditure in public centres was 362,500 euros, while in private centres it amounted to 205,193 euros.**

## Average expenditure of centres in 2006

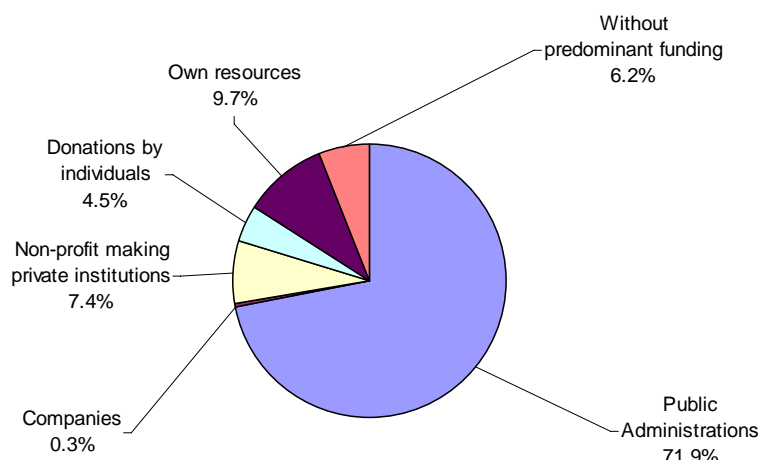
Type of centre	Centres	Euros	Percentage	Euros/Centre
<b>Total</b>	598	144,571,136	100.0	241,758
Administration	139	50,387,489	34.9	362,500
Private	459	94,183,646	65.1	205,193

46.9% of the centres had a single source of funding, 46.9% had a main funding source (accounting for more than half of the funds), and the remaining 6.2% lacked a predominant source of funding. Comparing this situation to that of 2002, the number of centres lacking a predominant source of funding was noticed to decline (from 12.8% to 6.2%), a trend which could result from an increasing professionalization level in the sector.

Studying the different types of predominant funding, **71.9% of the centres were exclusively or mainly funded by public administrations.** Furthermore, 9.7% of the centres were financed using their own funds, while 7.4% were funded by private non-profit making institutions, 4.5% by donations contributed by individuals, and 0.3% by companies.

It is worth mentioning the notable progress of Public Administrations as main source of funding for centres (from 56.8% in 2002 to 71.9% in 2006).

## Centres by main source of funding



## Most centres were open seven days a week

A total of 455 centres out of the whole studied network offered accommodation. 87.5% of these centres were open all year long. Most centres were open seven days a week. Only 6.1% remained closed on Saturdays, and 7.7% on Sundays. 76.0% of the centres offered a service schedule of 12 or more daily hours and 54.4% stayed open 24 hours a day.

Therefore, the **network showed an integration-oriented profile, rather than an assistance-oriented one** as it allowed persons to enjoy a space of reference beyond day hours.

**The average capacity of the accommodation network in 2006 amounted to 13,033 daily spaces, with a 15.2% increase as compared to 2002.** Among daily spaces offered, 2,112 were offered in shelter apartments, 388 in guesthouses and 10,533 in collective accommodation facilities (hostels and residences). Public offer amounted to an average 5,040 daily spaces and the private one to 7,993.

## Average number of spaces by ownership and type of accommodation. 2006

Type of accommodation	Public	Private	Total
	Average number*	Average number*	Average number*
<b>Total</b>	5,040	7,993	13,033
Hostels	4,260	6,273	10,533
Apartments	528	1,584	2,112
Pensions	252	136	388

\*Simple arithmetic mean of spaces as of 15 June and 15 December 2006

The average daily number of occupied spaces was 10,829, representing an average occupancy rate of 83.1% (as compared to 80.3% in 2002). The average occupation rates in public and private centres were very similar, 82.5% and 83.4% respectively.

Paying attention to the features of collective accommodations (hostels, residences), 86.6% of them were noticed to be intended for long-stays (exceeding one month), and 81.0% were free. Furthermore, mail could be received in 78.4% of the centres, 51.1% had left-luggage service, 78.0% received incoming calls, and 26.2% had Internet access.

## Average number of spaces offered by autonomous community. 2006

Andalucía	1,223	Extremadura	92
Aragón	580	Galicia	924
Asturias	246	Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,257
Balears (Illes)	274	Murcia (Región de)	677
Canarias	769	Navarra (Com. Foral de)	246
Cantabria	229	País Vasco	1,343
Castilla y León	645	Rioja (La)	219
Castilla-La Mancha	484	Ceuta	526
Calatunya	1,401	Melilla	544
Comunitat Valenciana	897	TOTAL	13,033

## Catering Services

The number of centres that offered catering services was 842. The average number of catering services (breakfast, lunch and dinner) offered was 38,753, a very similar figure to the one registered in the previous survey.

Regarding offered services, food (41%) was the service most widely offered by centres, followed by breakfast (30%) and dinners (29%).

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For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es](http://INEbase-www.ine.es) All press releases at: [www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm](http://www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm)

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## **Methodological note**

The Homeless People Survey - Centres (SHP - Centres) is framed within a wider programme, currently being discussed in the scope of the European Union, for drawing indicators and statistical studies on social exclusion, and specifically on homeless people as an extreme representation thereof.

The main purpose of the research is to study the different features of care centres for homeless people, both regarding general features, such as those related with the services offered, the population attended and the focus, and other features related with economic and operational aspects, such as funding sources, human and financial resources, normal activity schedules, as well as their capacity and level of occupancy.

It will also allow to obtain estimates regarding the population attended in these centres throughout the year.

Prior to the execution of the Survey, the *directory of centres* providing services to homeless people has been updated, in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Autonomous Communities.

The survey was exhaustively carried out throughout the 703 centres included in the directory.

The information has been gathered by mail, although in the final stage a telephone support services was set up.